# Horizon2020 projects: barriers and challenges

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 The Member States that joined the EU in 2004 and later (EU-13) collectively received less than 5 % of funding from FP6, FP7 and Horizon 2020

 5 biggest beneficiary organisations from EU-15 tend to receive more funding than all EU-13 countries combined

#### **EU-15**

- Internationally recognised research and competences built:
  - over decades
  - on abudance of financial resources
  - on the best scientific brain
- Business minded

## **EU-13**

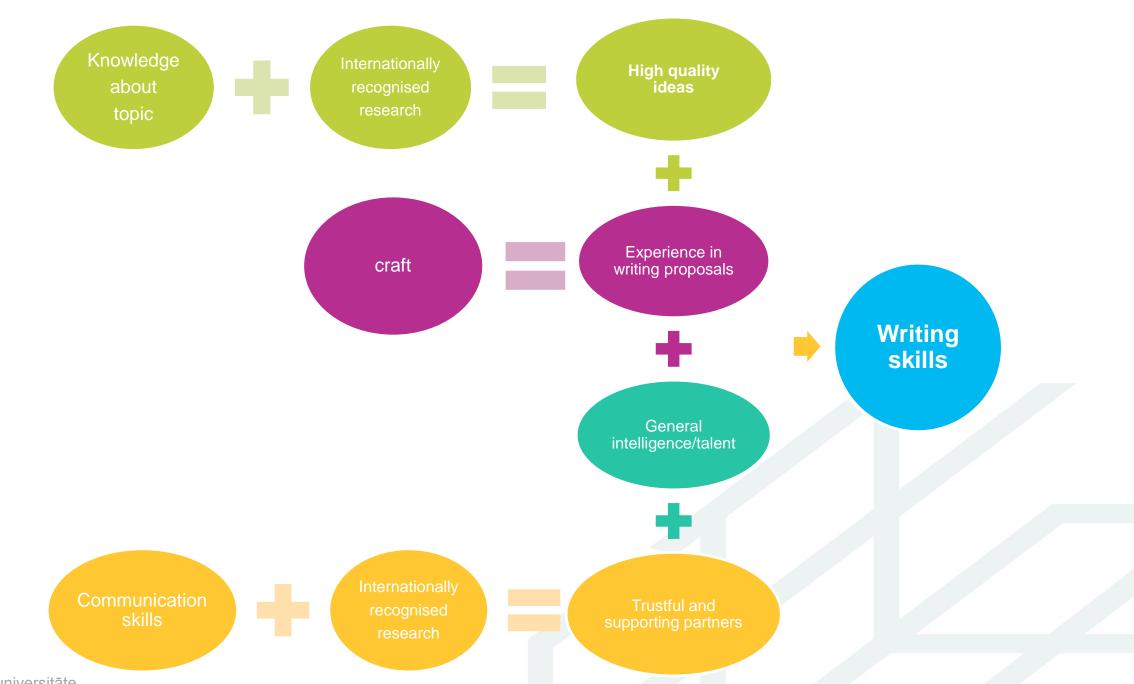
- Historically coming from central planning economics: finances distributed without feedback system
- Due to low financing bright minds have moved to business sector

## How successful we can be?



# Expert's perception and biases





## Solutions?

- Capacity building for writing skills
- Feedback from national experts to proposal writers

# Our experience

- We have been participants in FP5 projects since 1999
- We are improving our writing skills continously
- We are internationally recognised researchers
- Our empoyees are experts in EU calls
- We learn from our mistakes
- We have developed networks with our partners based on trustful cooperation
- We allways overcome threshold values of project proposals

# **Current Horizon2020 projects**

- RTU:
  - RiBuild (partner),
  - Sunshine (partner)
- Ekodoma:
  - Sunshine (leader);
  - Accelerate Sunshine (leader)

# RiBuild



#### Visions

#### RIBuild = Robust Internal Thermal Insulation of Historic Buildings

- Strengthen the knowledge on how and under what conditions internal thermal insulation is to be implemented in historic buildings
  - without compromising their architectural and cultural values
  - with an acceptable safety level against deterioration and collapse of heavy external wall structures.
- Contributes to sustainable historic buildings with improved energy efficiency implying an easier conversion of energy supply from inefficient fossil fuels to efficient renewable energy sources.

Assesses the hygrothermal performance of the building construction, thus
no collateral damage occurs; in case of failure an easy roll back of the
measures is possible.

## **Partners**





- Aalborg University (AAU) (Coordinator) (DK)
- Riga Technical University (RTU) (LV) RIGA TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY
- Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (KUL) (BE)
- Technische Universität Dresden (TUD) (D)
- Università Politechnica delle Marche (UNIVPM) (IT)
- Technical University of Denmark (DTU) (DK) University of Denmark (DTU)
- SP Technical Research Institute of Sweden (SE)
- Haute Ecole Spécialisee de Suisse Occidentale (CH)
- INTRO FLEX Aps (DK) INTRO FLEX
- Erik Møller Architects (DK) ERIK MOLLER











## Challenges

- Bring together the many different disciplines involved in this consortium, e.g.
  - Building physics and material characterisation
  - Measurements in lab and on-site
  - Modelling, statistics, validation
  - Sustainability, LCA, energy saving potential
  - Practical use of the results
  - Dissemination of the output
  - Project management



