

ERC frontier research contribution to the European Green Deal

The European Research Council (ERC) follows a strictly bottom-up approach to funding research proposals, with excellence as the sole criterion for selection. The research that ERC grantees pursue, free of any thematic objectives, generates results that address a wide range of issues with significant socioeconomic, environmental and policy relevance. As a result, this rich and diverse portfolio of frontier research generates new knowledge and proposes concrete solutions for addressing some of the most pressing policy priorities of the European Commission. This is the case for the over 950 projects funded by the ERC, worth more than €2 billion, in the Horizon 2020 (H2020) Framework Programme (2014–2020) that are relevant for the 'European Green Deal'.

ERC frontier research contribution to the European Green Deal

This fact sheet provides an overview of the projects relevant for the selected areas of the <u>European Green Deal</u>. The projects were funded under the Starting Grant (StG), Consolidator Grant (CoG), Advanced Grant (AdG) and Synergy Grant (SyG) schemes launched in the H2020 Framework Programme (2014–2020)*

Areas of interest for the European Green Deal



Boosting climate action



Farm to fork



Sustainable and smart mobility



Clean, affordable and secure energy



Biodiversity and ecosystems

953 ERC-funded projects, worth €2039 million

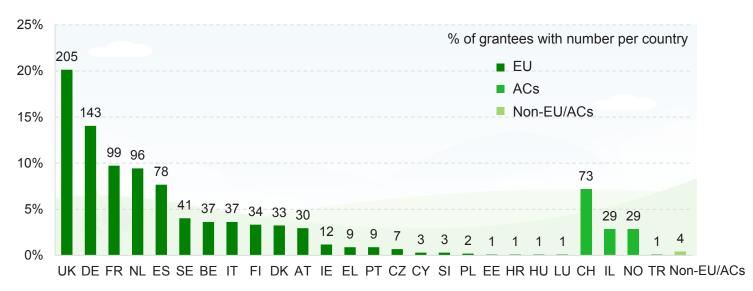
Physical sciences and engineering

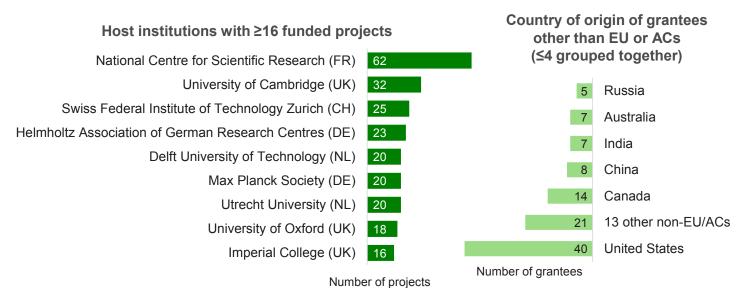
490 projects, €1075 million

Life sciences 252 projects, €539 million Social sciences and humanities 211 projects, €425 million

Distribution of ERC-funded projects in H2020

1018 grantees lead 953 projects and are based in 22 EU Member States, 4 Associated Countries (ACs) and 2 non-EU/ACs





The scientific landscape of frontier research projects contributing to the selected European Green Deal areas

Applied plant sciences Applied life sciences Genetics Microbiology Evolutionary biology



Farm to fork 270 projects, €587 million

Biodiversity and ecosystems

95 projects, €202 million



Evolutionary biology Environmental social sciences Biodiversity, conservation Ecosystem and community ecology Climate change impact

Environmental social sciences Climate change impact Climatology, palaeoclimatology Climate evolution and dynamics

Atmospheric science Geology in the critical zone

Biogeochemical cycles Biogeoscience



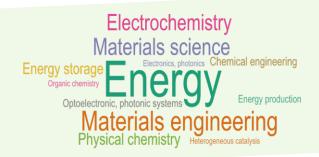
Boosting climate action

574 projects, €1273 million

Clean, affordable and secure energy

277 projects, €586 million









Sustainable and smart mobility

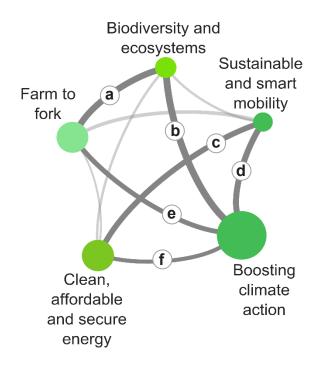
66 projects, €132 million

The word clouds represent the most prevalent scientific fields in the pool of ERC projects identified as relevant for each of the selected areas of the European Green Deal. The total number of projects under each area as well as the budget are indicated. 29% of the 953 projects contribute to two or more of these areas.

Scientific synergies and methodological developments in the selected European Green Deal areas

Scientific synergies among European Green Deal areas

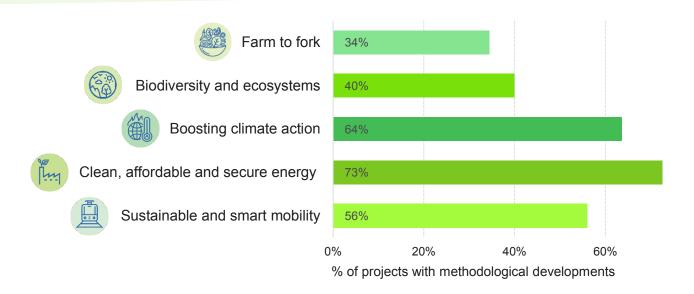
The nodes represent the selected areas of the European Green Deal and their size is proportional to the number of projects. These areas are interconnected and the strength of this connection is represented by the thickness of the arc, which is proportional to the number of shared scientific fields. The most representative scientific fields for the main connections, highlighted with letters, are listed.



- Ecology; Evolutionary biology; Environmental social sciences; Biogeoscience
- **(b)** Ecology; Evolutionary biology; Environmental social sciences; Palaeobiology and palaeoecology; Biogeoscience
- Energy; Aerospace; Physics of fluids;
 Environmental social sciences; Human geography
- Energy; Urban studies; Human geography;
 Environmental social sciences; Physics of fluids; Aerospace
- Ecology; Evolutionary biology; Environmental social sciences; Marine biology; Microbiology
- Energy; Materials engineering; Chemical engineering;
 Organic chemistry; Physical chemistry

Methodological developments in projects contributing to the selected European Green Deal areas

The main methodological development in the projects relevant for the selected European Green Deal areas is in the field of *Computational modelling, simulations* with the earth system, carbon cycle and sea level being the focus. Other prominent methodological developments are *Experimental methods* with a focus on climate change monitoring and CO₂ emissions, and *Synthetic methods* with a focus on renewable energy and new materials.



Examples of ERC-funded projects contributing to the selected European Green Deal areas





Award winning project <u>SHARECITY</u> explores <u>urban food sharing initiatives</u>, and how they can become a real transformative mechanism for sustainable cities.



Food historian Dulce Freire examines the <u>history of seeds in Europe</u> in the project ReSEED, which is an effort to rediscover ancient varieties that could help modern agriculture to become more sustainable.



<u>BIODESERT</u> at the <u>Dryland Ecology and Global Change Lab</u> is led by renowned climate change expert Fernando Maestre and includes the first global field survey focussing on how aridity and grazing pressure changes affect dryland ecosystems.



<u>LEGALARCHITECTURES</u> looks into how policy makers can <u>design environmental governance</u> <u>laws</u> to maximise compliance and involvement non-State actors in environmental governance.



<u>BIGSEA</u> produced the <u>first global fishery model</u> with interactive, dynamic management and used it to provide the first-ever assessment of global fishery dynamics following an abrupt climate shock.



Project <u>urbisphere</u> looks at cities to explore how urbanization, human behaviour and technology <u>impact climate change</u>, and how urban populations are affected and adapt.

Examples of ERC-funded projects contributing to the selected European Green Deal areas



<u>CC-TOP</u> explores the Arctic Ocean to study the potential <u>impact of methane release from thawing permafrost</u> to the atmosphere. The results have major relevance for future global warming predictions.



<u>COFLeaf</u> focusses on new photocatalytic systems that efficiently <u>harvest and convert light</u> into chemical energy such as hydrogen, opening the new research field 'soft photocatalysis'.



<u>NOVCARBFIX</u> managed to engineer bacteria to use CO2 as the sole source to produce all its biomass carbon, with important implications for <u>agricultural productivity and renewable energy storage</u>.



<u>SOLENALGAE</u> and its proof of concept <u>ASTAOMEGA</u> successfully improved photosynthetic efficiency of microalgae, bringing a 30 percent increase in biomass. Besides potential applications as <u>sustainable biofuels</u>, an innovative and commercially competitive production platform for high value products as omega-3 and antioxidants was developed.



<u>Scale-FreeBack</u> aims to improve the management of large-scale road traffic networks, and resulted in the Grenoble Traffic Lab, an experimental <u>public platform</u> for testing traffic estimation, forecasting and control algorithms with real-time data.



<u>2D4D</u> brings together two important topics, decarbonisation and disruptive digitalisation, to ensure that the <u>digital revolution becomes a decarbonisation enabler</u> and not a barrier.

