



FUSION
The R+I
Programme



The Malta Council for
Science & Technology

FUSION R&I Commercialisation Voucher Programme 2014-2020
Rules for Participation – Option B - Non-State Aid Regime

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 FUSION - the R&I Programme

FUSION, the R&I funding Programme, supports Research and Innovation. It aims to promote and support local research and innovation whilst providing the necessary handholding which enables researchers to transform their innovative ideas into market ready realities. FUSION is managed by the Malta Council for Science and Technology and it is supported by Malta Government funds, FUSION was launched in 2014 and will run until 2020.

FUSION purports to

- Raise the level and profile of locally funded research.
- Ingrain research and innovation in the heart of the Maltese economy,
- Spur knowledge-driven and value-added growth and
- Sustain improvements in the quality of life. This can be obtained since research results and innovation have the potential of translating themselves into commercial activities which generate a multiplier effect on the economy at large by, increasing Malta's competitiveness, through the creation of additional high-value and knowledge intensive employment in Malta's priority industries.

FUSION is composed of two main programmes, namely the Commercialisation Voucher Programme and the Technology Development Programme. Both programmes are specifically designed to provide crucial mentoring and financial support to researchers, engineers and scientists to take their ideas to the market.

1.2. The Commercialisation Voucher Programme

The Commercialisation Voucher Programme offers financial support to researchers who want to improve, develop and commercialise their technical as well as non-technical ideas. The Commercialisation Voucher system is to act as a demand side measure and entice user driven innovation, with the aim of increasing research, technological development, and innovation activities for the eventual, industrial implementation thereof.

Often enterprises can be creative and have original ideas, however, they lack the in-house expertise and innovation management skills to perform the required research activities and to eventually develop these ideas into new products and services. Moreover, their capacity to hire skilled people for innovative projects and activities is also limited. All these factors may preclude them from gaining access to external knowledge, a crucial element if they are to maintain their level of competitiveness. On the other hand, researchers often have the knowledge and technical expertise to transform a concept or idea into an innovative technology, product or service however require assistance to identify the market potential and

commercialise their discovery.

The FUSION Commercialisation Voucher Programme addresses both these issues by offering support to local researchers and enterprises. Furthermore, the Programme facilitates the access which firms can have to external knowledge, and it ultimately improves their level of competitiveness. In addition, it will help researchers to seek the market potential for their ideas. The Programme supports knowledge transfer between organizations and offers researchers the possibility to develop their ideas into products and/or services which have market applicability. The Commercialisation Vouchers are primarily intended to assist prospective applicants of the FUSION Technology Development Programme to better prepare themselves in terms of project proposal and validation. In some cases, it could also assist beneficiaries of previous R&I Programmes.

The Commercialisation Vouchers will fund the following activities:

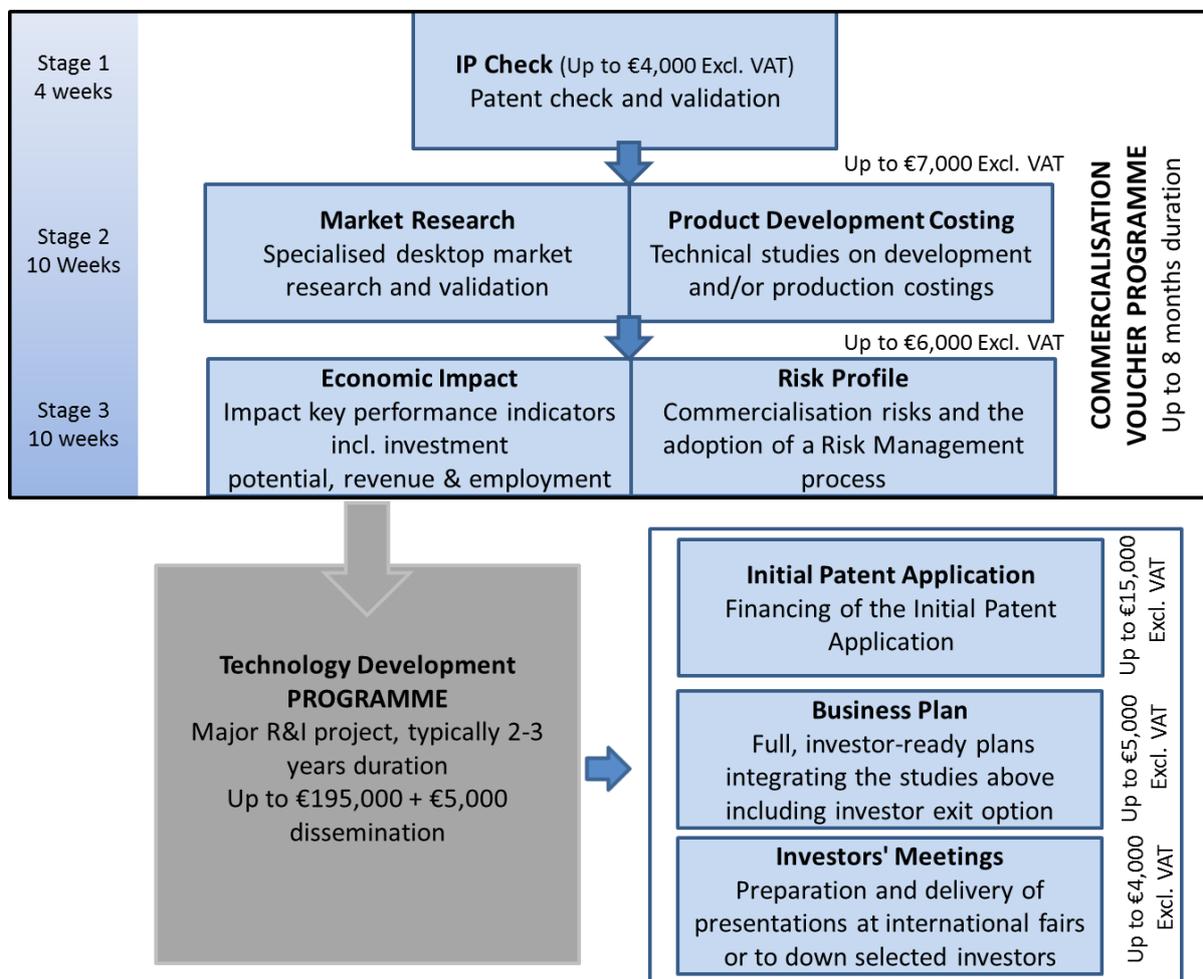


Figure 1: Sequential Phases of FUSION

1.3. Contacts

Correspondence should be directed to:

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1.4. Definitions

Research and Development is defined as the systematic investigation, work or research carried out in any field of science or technology through experiment, theoretical work or analysis undertaken in order to acquire new knowledge, primarily directed towards a specific practical aim or objective, and includes:

- (a) **Basic Research** comprises any activity which is undertaken for the development of scientific and/or technological knowledge, which activity draws on existing knowledge gained from research and which is predominantly aimed at producing new materials, products and devices, as well as to implement new processes, systems or services, or to substantially improve those already produced, installed or in existence;
- (b) **Applied Research** where a final specific application is in view.
- (c) **Development** involving the use of the results of basic or Applied Research as aforesaid for the purpose of
- (d) Improving existing materials, devices, products, or processes but
- (e) Excluding routine or periodic design, testing and analysis of equipment or products for the purposes of quality or quantity control, routine or periodic alterations to existing products or processes, or routine activities where there is no appreciable novelty or problem resolution.

Innovation is defined as the renewal and expansion of a range of services and the associated markets thereof. It includes the establishment of new methods of design, production, supply, and distribution, as well as the introduction of changes in management, work organisations, working conditions and skills of the workforce. Innovation covers technological, non-technological and organisational innovation.

Knowledge Transfer is defined as the transfer of technology or know-how generated by basic research institutions, such as universities, to the commercial sector for development into

useful products and services. This may be achieved through licensing or marketing agreements, spin-offs, co-development arrangements, training, or the exchange of personnel.

Industrial Entity is defined as a Maltese Legal Entity, included but not limited to, a Maltese Private Body or commercial enterprise the objects and activities of which include the output of a specified product and service. In addition to research and innovation contributions and knowledge transfer, the entity may contribute to the consortium by developing, testing, commercialising or using such a product or service. Provided that a Public Entity, a registered NGO, or a Professional Body as defined in this Section is considered as forming part of this definition.

Maltese Legal Entity means any entity created under the law of Malta which has legal personality, and which may, acting under its own name, exercise rights and be subject to obligations.

Private Entity means any Maltese Legal Entity which has more than 50% private shareholding. Provided that a registered NGO, or a Professional Body are as defined in this Section, then they are also considered as forming part of this definition.

Public Entity means any Maltese Public Service Department or Maltese Public Sector Entity, or any Maltese Legal Entity which has more than 50% government shareholding. Public Service refers to (i) all Ministries and Departments; and (ii) Public Sector Entities refers to authorities, corporations, agencies and commercial public sector entities in which the Government has a majority shareholding and that are not listed on the stock exchange. Public Entities also include foundations, local councils, and public academic entities. In the case of public academic entities, this includes but is not limited to a higher education entity or a research institute.

Higher Education includes but is not limited to a higher education entity or a research institute, whether as a whole body or as a component unit or department within such body, provided that the entity's ongoing education and research is scientifically in line with the subject of the application being submitted during this call and the relevant smart specialisation areas and provided that the higher education entity must be in possession of a license for Higher Education according to the Further and Higher Education (Licensing, Accreditation and Quality Assurance) Regulations – Subsidiary Legislation 327.433. This does not include the license for a tuition center.

NGO means any Voluntary or Non-Governmental Organisation set up in accordance with The Voluntary Organisations Act (Cap. 492 of the Laws of Malta).

Project Coordinator is the individual with experience in research project management who will assume the responsibilities defined within this document. The Project Coordinator shall be an employee of the Lead Partner of the Consortium carrying out the R&I project.

Professional Body may be an organisation, an association, a chamber, society, institute or a group of professional persons not being enrolled or registered in terms of The Voluntary Organisations Act (Cap. 492 of the Laws of Malta) or not being otherwise recognised in terms of Law, and which is generally recognised and acknowledged by the professional

persons it seeks to represent as their representative Body. For the purposes of this Definition, a professional person is one who has undergone a period of study at a university or a recognised institution of higher learning and has obtained the formal qualification entitling the person to practice the respective profession; and who provides a specialised service to the public, based primarily on a fiduciary relationship between himself and the party to whom he provides such service on his own personal credibility and responsibility.

Public Sector Entity means the Public Service and Entities. For the purposes of this definition (i) Public Service refers to all Ministries and Departments; and (ii) Entities refers to authorities, corporations, agencies and commercial public sector entities in which the Government has a majority shareholding and that are not listed on the stock exchange. Entities also include foundations and local councils,

Intellectual Property (IP) means statutory and other proprietary rights and includes patents, trademarks, designs, confidential information / trade secrets, copyright.

Beneficiaries are Programme applicants who have been granted funding under this Scheme. This scheme will cover both beneficiaries which are deemed as undertakings that carry out an economic activity within the meaning of Article 107 TFEU, as well as those which are not.

Commercialisation Voucher is a document that entitles the Beneficiary to contact an approved Service Provider to carry out activities funded through this Programme. The fees are agreed beforehand by MCST. The Beneficiary pays for the service by a cash grant from MCST.

Service Providers are the consultants who **have** accepted MCST's invitation to offer the Beneficiaries the list of Activities funded through this Programme subject to a set of terms and conditions.

Activity can be defined as the tasks which will be performed and funded through the Commercialisation Voucher Programme.

2.0 Eligibility Criteria and Applications

These Rules for Participation are applicable to undertakings that do not carry out an economic activity within the meaning of Article 107 TFEU.

This section provides details as to the criteria which must be checked in order to assess the eligibility to apply for the Programme.

2.1.1 Eligibility for Participation

Any Entity as described in Section 1.4, which has the intention of being a Beneficiary in a project funded through the FUSION R&I Programme is eligible for funding subject to the terms and conditions laid out in this document.

Professional Bodies and NGOs are eligible to participate in this Programme, but will only be eligible for funding under the Programme in respect of an activity which has not been previously funded and does not itself fall within the normal sphere of activity, or within the services and consultancy normally carried out or provided, by the said Professional Body or NGO in their ordinary course of operation.

Any application submitted by or including the participation of any legal person or legal entity having, in totality or in majority ownership, and/or the same shareholders, and/or partners or persons holding and/or exercising a controlling or management power in any other legal entity or being the same legal person which will have been at any time prior to such application declared as non-compliant or defaulting on any other contract or agreement entered into with MCST, shall be automatically declared as inadmissible.

The term “defaulting” includes but is not limited to cases in which all parties participating in Council-funded projects have been deemed as being outside of the project stage timelines and have thus been or are in delay, and/or have not had technical deliverables, scientific and/or financial reporting and audits duly compiled and accepted by MCST for the said project.

In addition, MCST reserves the right at its discretion to request a Bank Guarantee to address its concerns with regards to potential risks identified by MCST as being posed by any one or more applicants.

2.2. Priority Sectors

Preference will be given to project proposals which are in line with the Smart Specialisation Areas as outlined in the National Research and Innovation Strategy 2020. However, if the allocated funding quota for the Call is not achieved, submissions for funding outside these areas may also be considered.

The identified priority areas are the following:

- ICT as an enabler / as an innovation
- Tourism Product Development
- Maritime Services
- Aviation and Aerospace
- Health with a focus on healthy living and active ageing, and e-health
- Resource-efficient buildings
- High value-added manufacturing with a focus on processes and design

For more information about the Smart Specialisation Areas refer to Appendix 1.

2.3. Eligibility under non-state aid route

These Rules for Participation allow eligibility under a non-state aid route. Those entities that may be eligible for participation under this route shall be required to declare themselves as:

a “research and knowledge dissemination organisation” as defined in the Commission Framework for State aid for research and development and innovation (2014/C 198/01) paragraph 15(ee), which carries out a non-economic activity in line with the following:

- (a) Primary activities of research organisations and research infrastructures, in particular:
 - Education for more and better skilled human resources.
 - Independent R&D for more knowledge and better understanding, including Collaborative R&D where the research organisation or research infrastructure engages in effective collaboration.
 - Wide dissemination of research results on a non-exclusive and non-discriminatory basis, for example through teaching, open-access databases, open publications or open software.
- (b) Knowledge transfer activities, where they are conducted either by the research organisation or research infrastructure (including their departments or subsidiaries) or jointly with, or on behalf of other such entities, and where all profits from those activities are reinvested in the primary activities of the research organisation or research infrastructure. The non-economic nature of those activities is not prejudiced by contracting the provision of corresponding services to third parties by way of open tenders.

or,

An entity whose activity does not constitute an economic activity in the meaning of Article 107 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union¹.

Applicants under the non-state aid Option B route must understand that, should they be found to be in breach of the conditions for being exempt from State Aid regulations, the Managing Authority will enforce the retrieval of disbursed funds with interest, in part or in full, as the case may necessitate.

The Applicant also undertakes to comply faithfully and immediately with any decision of the European Commission or a Maltese judicial authority declaring Article 107(1) TFEU to be applicable to this Agreement.

All applications should be accompanied by the relevant Declarations duly completed within the Appendices of the Application Form with particular attention also being given to potential indirect state aid to undertakings within the same eventual project, should it be selected for funding.

3.0 The Application Process

3.1. Application Submission

Only completed application forms will be accepted. The application form must be fully finalised, dated, signed and initialised (stamped or signed) on each page by the entity's legal representative. The application shall also include a signed declaration applicable to the non-state aid route. The VAT Form should be completed by all private, public and academic entities. The signed non-state aid declaration and the VAT Form are compulsory, and the applicant retains ultimate responsibility for the veracity of their content.

Interested applicants are to submit their PDF application, electronically to voucher.mcst@gov.mt with "**CVP 2020 Call 2 Application**" as subject heading. Applications should be received by not later than **midnight on the 24th July 2020**.

It is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure the timely and correct delivery of the application to MCST. MCST shall provide a return email acknowledgement as proof of receipt. The applicant should contact MCST if acknowledgement of receipt has not been communicated within 2 working days.

¹ Refer to Chapter 2 of the Commission Notice on "the notion of State aid as referred to in Article 107(1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union" (2016/C 262/01) for further guidance.

It should be noted that emails exceeding 6MB shall be automatically rejected by the system. File sharing software are limited to WeTransfer or drop-box.

3.2. The Process

MCST will issue two calls for applications annually. The objective of the application is primarily to assess the merit and potential benefit of the proposals. Once an application is received, it will be duly forwarded to three (3) independent and external evaluators for a scientific opinion evaluation, the outcome of which is final. A threshold of 65/100 is required. Furthermore, a pass mark of 25/40 for Excellence, 25/40 for Impact and 15/20 for Implementation is required for acceptance. The top scoring proposals within each Smart Specialisation area shall be selected. Priority will be given to even coverage of applications across the different areas. In cases where the total Call Financial Allocation has not been reached, MCST may, at its discretion, consider applications which are not aligned to the Smart Specialisation Areas.

The scientific opinion external evaluators are bound by confidentiality through a non-disclosure clause in their contract of engagement with MCST.

3.3 Phases of FUSION.

These activities will have to be typically undertaken sequentially one after each other. To this end for a proposal to be able to be funded for a Market Research and Product Development Costing Exercise, it needs to positively make it through the IP Check.

Following submission and selection of the application MCST will issue a Voucher Agreement and request the completion of an Inventor Disclosure Form. MCST will also appoint a Service Provider for the Beneficiary to work with and, upon agreement the activity will be undertaken within the pre-established timeframes between MCST and the Service Provider. At this stage an Acceptance Meeting will be held to confirm the engagement with a Service Provider and a voucher letter will be granted.

At the end of each stage, a report needs to be submitted by the service provider. This is then forwarded to an independent external evaluator. Once MCST approves the report, the applicant can pay the Service Provider and seek reimbursement of the Commercialisation Voucher from MCST. Reimbursements will be provided against proof of payments (receipts). Each stage will only be fully complete once payment has been settled. The project will only be able to proceed to the next stage upon successful completion of the previous stage. The project has **3 weeks** to fully complete a stage after approval by MCST. Failure to comply with the project deadline will result in termination of the project.

It is important to note that the funding for accepted proposals is based on a Commercialisation Voucher, which value is already agreed between MCST and the Service Provider and is regulated through an Agreement establishing the terms and conditions

governing the financing of the activity.

3.4 Considerations at Application Stage

3.4.1 Respecting Lead Times

All organisations have their internal procedures for approval and signing off on legally binding documents. Participants are to ensure that they are aware of these lead times in their organisation as well as in the other organisations which they can be teaming up with. Participants should take these times, personal commitments, vacation leave etc., into account when planning to apply. All application submissions must reach MCST by the deadline and must include signatures of the legal representative of the participating organisation/s.

3.4.2. Assistance with Applications

Prospective applicants are encouraged to seek the advice of MCST in the preparation of the application. This should help identify any areas of concern prior to the submission of the application and lead to a better quality of submission. Advice shall only be given in respect to these Rules for Participation and not on technical grounds.

3.4.3. Confidentiality of Submissions

All application submissions shall be treated in strict confidence. However, all project applications will be passed on in their entirety to the evaluators who shall be bound by confidentiality and shall also be required to declare any conflict of interest in reviewing the individual proposals. Stage reports are also sent in their entirety to the external evaluators appointed by MCST. These evaluators are also bound by confidentiality.

3.5 Programme Parameters

3.5.1 Commercialisation Voucher Value

The value of each Commercialisation Voucher is subject to the activity undertaken. Such values are predetermined and agreed to by MCST and the different Service Providers undertaking the activities. These will be specified when the call for applications is issued.

3.5.2. Deliverables

The deliverables are as agreed by MCST and the approved Service Provider. The deliverables will vary for each activity. The final report of the activity, including all the deliverables need to be submitted to MCST at the end of each stage.

3.5.3. Eligible Costs

The maximum eligible costs are those specified in each Commercialisation Voucher and depend on the activity being undertaken. MCST has outlined the list of maximum costs which will be covered under each activity. The service provider may have opted to request a lower amount in their contracts with MCST.

3.5.4. Ineligible Costs

The following are the costs which will not be eligible under the Commercialisation Voucher Programme:

- standard training courses.
- software purchases.
- aid that would promote / subsidise the cost of exports.
- internships for students of knowledge institutions.
- design and production of advertising materials; and
- sales activities.

3.5.5. Co-Financing

The following rates of co-financing shall be applicable:

- The Programme's financial contribution to a Beneficiary which falls under the definition of Maltese Public Entity, Higher Education Entities not undergoing an economic activity, Non Profit-Making NGO or Non Profit Making Professional Body shall be 100% of the Voucher value.
- The Programme's financial contribution to a Beneficiary which falls under the definition of Maltese Private Body shall be limited to 75% of the Voucher value. Therefore, such a Beneficiary must contribute the remaining 25% to the Voucher. It is not possible for a Beneficiary to cover the contribution of 25% 'in-kind'. This includes but is not limited to limited liability companies, partnerships and Higher Education institutes undergoing an economic activity.

3.5.6. Acceptance Criteria

Applications will primarily undergo Scientific Opinion Evaluation. The top scoring proposals within each smart specialisation area shall be selected.

4.0 Post Selection Process

4.1. The Commercialisation Voucher

Once an application is selected for funding, the beneficiary will be given two copies of the Voucher Agreement for signature. The beneficiary will also be given an Inventor Disclosure Form template to be filled in and returned together with the signed copies of the Grant Agreement. These documents must be signed and initialized or stamped on each page. Failure to return these documents in time, will automatically nullify and render the Voucher

Agreement invalid. The Voucher Agreement is valid for all three stages, subject to the previous stage having been successfully completed and approved by MCST.

Subsequently the first acceptance meeting will be set-up by MCST. This meeting is chaired by a Council representative and brings together the applicant and the assigned service provider. During the acceptance meeting, beneficiaries will be asked to provide a confidential overview of their project to the Service Provider. The latter is bound by confidentiality through a non-disclosure agreement within their contract with MCST. A copy of this NDA may be provided to the beneficiary upon request.

Should the beneficiary put forth any objections towards the assigned service providers, these will be taken in due consideration and a new service provider will be assigned. The objections must be justified and are restricted to maximum of two per stage.

4.2. Duration and Expiry

Depending on each activity a pre-determined timeframe between MCST and the Service Provider is established for when the submission of the findings, for each voucher, is to be provided from the date of the award. The duration and expiry will be specified on each Commercialisation Voucher.

4.3. Double Funding

Funding under this Programme is made available on the basis that none of the Participants have benefited and, will not benefit, from any other grant or financial incentive of whatever nature, applied for and / or utilized, for the same scope as that subject of the funding requested under this Programme. Provided that, in the case where the application covers work that is part of larger proposals, the Participant must submit a table as an appendix to the application form that shows a comprehensive list of the items of work and the source of funding for each item. Participants will be required to sign a declaration to this effect and authorising MCST to exchange essential information related to the proposal with other funding agencies, both local and overseas, for any necessary checks

5.0 Funding, Management and Progress Monitoring

5.1. Allocation and Disbursement of Funding

Funding will be granted after MCST is satisfied with the full completeness of work and submission of the necessary reports and, where applicable, the attendance of a meeting together with the Service Provider. Upon successful completion of the activity and confirmation of receipt of payment by the Service Provider, the beneficiary can obtain reimbursement for the Voucher from MCST. Each beneficiary will receive one Commercialisation Voucher at a time and each activity will be undertaken sequentially one after each other.

The total financial contribution over the lifetime of the activity shall not exceed the funding limit as established in the Commercialisation Voucher, irrespective of actual expenditure.

5.2. Dissemination & Externalisation

Any reference to the Commercialisation Voucher Programme in any website or printed material should include the following:

'Activity <Activity Name> financed by the Malta Council for Science & Technology through the FUSION R&I Commercialisation Voucher Programme'.

These should also include MCST logo, the FUSION logo as well as that of the respective Ministry and any other logo related to the Commercialisation Voucher Programme as provided by MCST. Such material should follow the specifications described in MCST's Guidelines.

5.3. Supervening Circumstances

The Applicant is obliged to immediately advise MCST and the Service Provider of any internal or extraneous significant event which might affect the disbursement and redemption of the Commercialisation Voucher. This obligation applies to the entire period between the submission of the application and the completion of the activity.

MCST shall then, at its own discretion either give directives as it deems necessary for the furtherance of the activity or re-assess the activity in its entirety accordingly. In any such event, any contracts concluded between the Service Provider and the Beneficiary relative to Activities funded under this Programme shall be governed in accordance with the terms and

conditions stipulated therein and shall be given priority and the Service Provider shall accordingly have the right to request payment of any expenses already incurred.

Failure on the part of the Applicant to respect this obligation may lead MCST to suspend or cancel the Commercialisation Voucher.

5.4. Default

If the implementation of an activity becomes impossible or if the Applicants fail to provide the necessary information for the activity to be undertaken, MCST shall be entitled to withdraw the Commercialisation Voucher, and the Service Provider has the right to recover any expenses incurred, if this is the case.

In the event that an applicant is found to be in breach of the Voucher Agreement, MCST reserves the right to discontinue the award and to apply procedures in line with its related policy.

5.5. Interpretation of Rules

This document endeavors to establish comprehensive and unambiguous rules governing participation in the Commercialisation Voucher Programme. However, should circumstances arise where the rules are inadequate, unclear, and ambiguous or conflicting, MCST shall exercise its discretion in the interpretation of the rules or will extrapolate the rules as necessary through the setting up of *ad hoc* committees.

6.0 Further notes

6.1 TDP Consortium

As per Technology Development (TDP) Rules for Participation, a TDP project application shall be submitted by a Consortium consisting of two or more Partners as follows:

- ✓ At least one Partner shall be a Maltese Public Entity as per definitions in section 1.4.
- ✓ At least one Partner shall be coming from a Maltese Industry (Maltese Industrial Entity) as per Industry definition in section 1.4.

At least one Partner from each of the two categories above must have a significant role in the project, and this balance must be reflected in the allocation of tasks and funding.

One of the Partners should be designated as the Lead Partner and will be responsible for the application for the R&I project, the appointment of a project coordinator and the correct execution of the project.

6.2 TDP Conflict with fundamental aim of Programme

The participation of individuals in a Consortium must not be of such a nature as to create conflicts with the fundamentals of knowledge transfer and commercialisation, which are the foremost aims of the Technology Development Programme. Kindly refer to the forthcoming Technology Development Rules.

6.3 TDP Eligibility for Participation

Any applicants that at the time of proposal submission will have been deemed by MCST to be non-compliant with the terms and conditions of any previous or then current Grant Agreement including but not limited to applicants who at the time of proposal submission are the beneficiaries of another Commercialisation Voucher project or Technology Development project that is out of the Grant Agreement timelines, shall automatically be disqualified from participation in this Call.

Anyone who is applying for the TPD call within the first two opportunities following the successful completion of the CVP.

Parties who exit the CVP during a TDP open call, including launch date and closing date, are not expected by MCST to consider said call as their first opportunity. However, parties are still allowed to apply in this duration if all three stages of the CVP (including the respective evaluations) are completed by the end of the TDP call.

Appendix 1

A1.1 Smart Specialisation Areas

The following thematic areas were identified in the National Research and Innovation Strategy 2020:

a. Tourism product development

Tourism is a key pillar of economic activity in Malta. The sector is well established and mature and there is a good degree of collaboration among operators. The sector is not R&D intensive but must innovate in order to remain attractive and competitive. Consultations yielded several avenues for innovation activity, however innovation in tourism product development was repeatedly highlighted as a key niche where Malta has potential for growth through innovation. In addition to linkages with other specialisation areas such as ICT and health, this specialisation area should involve extensive collaboration with the creative industries.

b. Maritime Services

This is a mature economic sector in which Malta has a historic legacy and world-level profile. The sector has diversified over time to provide a wide range of services to the maritime sector, but the variety of services remain fragmented. There is therefore scope for improved clustering of maritime services in order to provide more integrated, new and improved services. Malta's drive towards becoming a maritime hub should include a drive to foster innovation in maritime engineering, ICT, design and services.

c. Aviation and aerospace

This is a relatively new economic sector which has grown rapidly, attracted several foreign investors, and has diversified to include a number of niches such as maintenance, repair and overhaul and aircraft registration among others. Malta has also built a strong portfolio in avionics research, a relatively high critical mass of human resources as well as numerous established international R&D links in the area. There is scope for further investment to raise the level of achievement to the next level by venturing into the high value-added engineering market in order to move up the value chain in specific niches within the aerospace sector.

d. Health with a focus on healthy living and active ageing, and e-health

Various data sources (such as public R&D expenditure, participation in the European Cooperation in Science and Technology – COST, and publications) indicate that ‘health and medical research’ is a significant component of Malta’s R&D investment. However, there appears to be significant fragmentation within it and there is scope for further exploration of innovation potential in this area. Within this context and in line with this Strategy’s approach to cultivate a multidisciplinary approach, innovative e-health solutions as well as solutions for active and healthy ageing will be given particular consideration because both of these focus areas benefit from the integration of medical sciences with other areas where Malta has a strong knowledge base; such as ICT, social sciences and engineering. Both have a clear economic objective and the potential for a strong economic impact.

e. Resource-efficient buildings

The construction sector in Malta accounts for 4% of GVA and 5.4% in terms of employment (2012 data) however these figures have been decreasing over the past years. There is scope for exploring innovative solutions in the sector which address water scarcity and energy (dependence on fossil fuels, take up of renewable energy sources, etc.), both of which remain two of Malta’s major economic challenges. Innovation in resource efficient buildings would transform the sector by increasing value-added, increasing green jobs and growth while at the same time addressing a societal challenge which is in itself a business opportunity. This specialisation area will focus on solutions for improved resource efficiency in new and existing buildings through, inter alia, demonstration projects and optimisation.

The importance of innovation in this area stems from legal obligations which Malta has in this field, coupled with the fact that solutions developed abroad may not be easily transposed locally due to climatic variances and differences in building materials, among others. This specialisation area should involve extensive collaboration among architectural design, engineering, materials science and energy technology among others.

f. High value-added manufacturing with a focus on processes and design

While its share of GVA as a percentage of total GVA has decreased over time, the GVA in real terms of the manufacturing sector has increased over the past years. This sector remains the predominant sector for research and innovation investment. Statistics for 2010 indicate that manufacturing activity encompassed 65.4% of all innovation expenditure and 62.2% of intramural R&D expenditure. This indicates clearly that, in spite of shifts towards the services sector, the manufacturing sector is still strong and should therefore be sustained through a greater focus on innovation niches within this sector. To this end, two focus areas for innovation are process innovation (through optimisation of resource use, energy

efficiency, automation etc.) and innovation in product design (product development, prototyping, etc.)

g. ICT

ICT as an enabler: ICT is identified as an enabling technology for all economic sectors and disciplines through its role as a tool for technological change. Digital Malta, Malta's national ICT Strategy 2014-2020, provides a roadmap for ensuring that ICT remains a pivot of economic growth in Malta. Investments in people, infrastructures and regulation/legislation for the benefit of business, citizens and government provide a basis for growth through the digital economy.

ICT-based innovation: ICT plays an important role in R&D and innovation in all sectors by facilitating the development of new goods, processes and services to modernise the economy and transform it to a knowledge-based one.

Computer and related activities constituted 11.7% of the intramural R&D expenditure recorded in 2010 and 5.4% of the total innovation expenditure for the same year. The main research expenditure was on software consultancy and supply. In addition, ICT is one of the areas where Malta's participation in FP7 is strongest (around 14% of FP projects involving a Maltese participant were in the ICT field). Malta's participation in COST actions also indicates significant activity, with around 14% of Actions in which Malta participates being in the ICT Domain. All consultations undertaken in the preparation of the present Strategy acknowledged the crucial role of ICT innovation in all sectors of the economy.

This Strategy reconfirms the role of ICT as a crucial component of building Malta's knowledge economy and stresses the importance of continued investment in specialised skills coupled with extended integration of ICT based innovation in the following sectors: Health; Digital Gaming; Financial Services; and Tourism product development.

Other thematic specialisations will also be encouraged to identify and pursue ICT-based innovation. However, the above areas are prioritized.
