MANAGING KNOWLEDGE FOR GROWTH

Public research programmes for business and academia

COURSE 1
1. Today’s EU challenges & main strategies
   1.1 THE XXIst CENTURY CHALLENGES
   1.2 ANALYSIS: LONG TERM EUROPEAN TRENDS
   1.3 RESPONSE: THE EUROPE 2020 GROWTH STRATEGY

2. Growth and Innovation in the EU
   2.1 ANALYSIS : THE INNOVATION UNION SCOREBOARD
   2.2 RESPONSE : THE INNOVATION UNION (2010-2020)
1. Today’s EU challenges & main strategy

1.1 THE XXIst CENTURY CHALLENGES
THE XXIst CENTURY CHALLENGES - 1

ECONOMIC DRIVERS

◆ Globalisation of the economy
  – Industrial technologies allow production with less skills and staff
  – IT & transport changed space/time relationship
  – Liberalisation of commerce, trade, services…. People

◆ Increasing technological content of products and services
  – Required to differentiate from global competition
  – A must to face the pace of technological change
  – An option to embed knowledge in mobile goods & services

◆ Widening of the knowledge base required for core business
  ✤ Need to simultaneously:
  – Internationalise strategy
  – Modernise production systems and products
  – Widen networks of knowledge suppliers

Teresa Gonceiro in Portugal
Less than 2% mobile in EU
Apollo XIII(‘68)->VW Passat (94)->Washing machine(‘04)
Competition between product & service eco-systems: iPhone<> Android<>Nokia

Biotechnology & Cooking for Bread
Laser Welding for Bicycles
Marble for planes, bought by Internet on ships
THE XXIst CENTURY CHALLENGES - 2

SOCIAL DRIVERS

◆ Demography: European society is aging rapidly
  – Fear of change, less dynamism
  – New needs (and potential) e.g., in health and mobility

◆ Quest for quality/sustainable development/individual needs
  – Social constraints are also opportunities in the European society
    (Quality/Quantity, Security/Risk, Solidarity/Freedom)

◆ Difficulties of democratic governments
  – Democracy is slow and complex, consensus making takes time
  – Social dialogue is less representative of society (Less stable govs., Less representative unions and business associations)
  – National values are less clear, need to do things together but why?

☞ A new role for Government? Facilitate change and address Major Societal Challenges (Climate Change, Demographic Change, Safe Energy and food supply, Citizen security…)

Democracy is dictatorship of majority: 50% of It voters will be pensioned in 2012

Who needs a 3rd fridge? Food and pharma innovation

Is solidarity in the EU dead?
THE XXI\textsuperscript{st} CENTURY CHALLENGES - 3

GLOBAL ORDER DRIVERS

◆ Globalisation of risk
  – Probability for war has lowered, but threat has increased
  – Power of destruction has increased, one can threaten many

◆ Local instability can influence the world
  – Need to care for local economy
  – Need to care for local democracy
  – Need to care for local health

◆ Multilateralism is gaining pace
  – The Olympic Committee: 6.4 Billion people from 203 Countries (‘10)
  – The United Nations: 6.3 Billion people from 192 Countries (‘10)
  – The World Trade Organisation: 5.8 Billion people (150 Countries) (‘10)

◆ War is not a solution: it only makes matters worse
  – Unilateralism does not work: Irak, Haiti, Somalia / (+) Slovenia & Slovakia
  – Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Sudan?
  
☞ Need for a new global order

Media & technology
Sarin in Tokyo, ‘9-11, Water poisoning?
Tschernobyl, GMOs, Finance
Somalia, AfPak, Irak, Yugoslavia, Ukraine?
AIDS in Congo, SARS in China, MARS in Israel
1. Today’s EU challenges & main strategy

1.1 THE XXI\textsuperscript{st} CENTURY CHALLENGES
1.2 ANALYSIS: LONG TERM EUROPEAN TRENDS
LONG TERM EUROPEAN TRENDS - 1

SERVICES PLAY A GROWING ROLE

1950 | 2005

Employment

65% in Services
No Single Market

32% in Industry
Single Market

3% in Agric. & Fish.
Union Policy

Gross Nat° Income

60% in Services

38% in Industry

2% in Agric. & Fish.
LONG TERM EUROPEAN TRENDS - 2

GNI / CITIZEN STOPPED CATCHING-UP

Abb. 1: EU-Pro-Kopf-BIP in KKS (zu konstanten Preisen von 1995)

(US = 100)

Quelle: Dienststellen der Kommission, Prognosen 2004-2005
LONG TERM EUROPEAN TRENDS - 3
EMPLOYMENT RATES STOP CATCHING-UP

Taux d'emploi de l'UE, des EU et du Japon, 1975-2003

Source: DG EMPL calculation, based on long-term trends in employment and population, Commission Services.
LONG TERM EUROPEAN TRENDS - 4
REAL INCOME & PRODUCTIVITY, Work vs Leisure

GDP per head of population - 000 €
Source: Eurostat - 2004

GDP per person employed - 000 €

GDP per hour worked - €

Source: Eurostat - 2004
Abb. 2: Wachstum der Arbeitsproduktivität pro Stunde
(gleitender Durchschnitt)

Quelle: EU-Kommission, AMECO-Datenbank
LONG TERM EUROPEAN TRENDS - 6
GROWING RESEARCH & INNOVATION GAP

INNOVATION AND RESEARCH
5 GERD (Gross domestic expenditure on R&D)
As a percentage of GDP

IT Expenditure
As a percentage of GDP

Source: EITO
LONG TERM EUROPEAN TRENDS - 7
AN INCREASING OLD AGE DEPENDENCY

Old dependency ratio
( age group 65+ as share of age group 15-64)

Source: UN World Population prospects (2002 Rev. - Medium Variant); For EU25: Eurostat 2004 Demographic Projection (Baseline scenario); CC= BG, RO, HU, TR

Green Paper on Demography

20 Million humanoid robots in 2030?

1 B$ year in National Ageing Institute?
LONG TERM EUROPEAN TRENDS - 8

A NEW GENERATIONAL DEAL

Source: Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research Rostock

- 1889 Bismarck "old age" bill
  - For 70 years workers…
- … an age most Germans would never reach
- Pension at 65, still only lasted for 3 years for most Germans in 1950…
- … and 15 in 2000!
- …10 years in 1975…
1. Today’s EU challenges & main strategy

1.1 THE XXIst CENTURY CHALLENGES
1.2 ANALYSIS: LONG TERM EUROPEAN TRENDS
1.3 RESPONSE: THE EUROPE 2020 GROWTH STRATEGY
EU RESPONSES to A CHANGING WORLD

TWO SETS of 10 YEAR STRATEGIES

◆ 2000 – White paper on Governance
  – The EU can lead on soft issues
  – The EU can lead on medium term
  – EU for long term & complex issues

◆ 2001-2010 “Lisbon Strategy”
  – A competitive knowledge society

◆ 2006 – Revised Lisbon Strategy
  – Priority to growth and jobs

◆ 2010 – The EU 2020 Growth Strategy
  – Smart and Innovative Growth
  – Clean and Sustainable Growth
  – Inclusive and Global Growth

“Our clear aim is to achieve more and better jobs in a more dynamic, innovative and attractive Europe. With this strategy I believe we now have the right tools to achieve our goals.”
GLOBAL OBJECTIVES FOR ALL POLICIES

◆ “Combining competitiveness that stimulates, solidarity that unites and co-operation that reinforces” (White Paper on Growth, Competitiveness and Employment, Jacques Delors - 1993);

◆ “EU to become the most competitive and dynamic knowledge based economy in the world, capable of sustainable growth with more and better jobs and greater social cohesion” (Lisbon Strategy - March 2000);

◆ “Growth & innovation for sustainable development. Based on balanced growth, price stability+highly competitive social market economy. Promoting full employment & social progress, a high level of social protection & environmental quality” (Spring 2005)

◆ “Smart, sustainable and inclusive growth” (EU 2020 Strategy, March 2010)
EUROPE 2020

Presentation of J.M. Barroso,
President of the European Commission, to the Informal European Council of 11 February 2010
REACTING TO THE FINANCIAL CRISIS

1. The crisis has wiped out long-term progress
2. Europe must react to avoid decline
3. Our room for manœuvre is constrained
4. We must learn the lessons and turn to the future
5. Where do we want Europe in 2020?
6. From exit to lasting recovery
7. Three priorities for sustainable growth and jobs
The crisis has wiped out progress

- GDP growth: -4% in 2009, worst since the 1930s
- Industrial production: -20% with the crisis, back to the 1990s
- Unemployment levels:
  - 23 million people
  - 7 million more unemployed in 20 months
  - expected to reach 10.3% in 2010 (back to 1990s level)
  - youth unemployment over 21%

Presentation of J.M. Barroso to the Informal European Council, 11 February 2010
Europe’s growth was severely hit

Annual GDP growth (%)

-10 -5 0 5 10 15

Source: European Commission

Presentation of J.M. Barroso to the Informal European Council, 11 February 2010
Unemployment has spread

Unemployment rates in the EU, December 2009
(and increase since March 2008)

- December 2009
- March 2008

Source: European Commission

Notes: * UK: October 2009; ** EE, EL, LT and RO: third quarter 2009

Presentation of J.M. Barroso to the Informal European Council, 11 February 2010

Uni TRENTO / Crash course on Research funding...
Europe must react to avoid decline

- Our growth potential has been halved by the crisis: if we do nothing, we will end the decade with very low economic growth.

- Ageing is accelerating: our working age population will be reduced by about 2 million by 2020, and the number of 60+ is increasing twice as fast as before 2007.

- Productivity levels are lagging behind: two-thirds of our income gap with the US is due to lower productivity.

Presentation of J.M. Barroso to the Informal European Council, 11 February 2010
Our room for manoeuvre is limited

Our public finances are very severely affected: deficits at 7% GDP on average and debt levels at over 80%; 2 years wiped out 20 years of consolidation

Our financial system still needs fixing: reduced bank lending is still holding back recovery

Global competition is fierce: EU share of global exports is declining relative to China and India
Global competition is fierce

Export share (% world exports)

Source: European Commission

Presentation of J.M. Barroso to the Informal European Council, 11 February 2010

Uni TRENTO / Crash course on Research funding...
Different starting conditions in 2011

Public debt / external account deficit

Annual Growth Survey, European Commission, 12 January 2011
We must learn the lessons

- Our economies are interdependent: up to 70% of car components for each car produced in the EU come from other Member States; overall, for €1000 of growth in a Member State, around €200 goes to other Member States via intra-EU trade.

- In the crisis, the need for coordination became obvious; it is even more crucial for our recovery: decisions taken in one Member State impact the others.

- The EU adds value: we should build on our strengths - the internal market, the euro - and on our leadership in the G20.

Presentation of J.M. Barroso to the Informal European Council, 11 February 2010
Where do we want Europe in 2020?

- **Strong recovery**
  - A full return to earlier growth path and a capacity to go beyond

- **Sluggish recovery**
  - A permanent loss in wealth and stagnation on a lower growth path

- **Lost decade**
  - A permanent loss in wealth and an eroded potential for future growth

Presentation of J.M. Barroso to the Informal European Council, 11 February 2010

Uni TRENTO / Crash course on Research funding...
From exit to lasting recovery

◆ The “exit” means the entry into a different economy: we will not return to the situation before the crisis

◆ We must face up long-term realities – globalisation, pressure on resources, ageing, technological trends – and tap our full potential

◆ 2020 starts now: our recovery efforts must pave the way for sustainable growth and fiscal consolidation
Acting together at EU level pays off

Medium-term impact (2020) on EU GDP of specific EU-level measures – model simulations,

- **Venture capital** (removal of cross-border regulatory and tax barriers)
  - 94

- **25% reduction in administrative burden** (EU contribution equal to 35% of overall reduction)
  - 75

- **Services Directive** (conservative estimate)
  - 63

- **Unbundling electricity markets**
  - 50

Source: European Commission

Presentation of J.M. Barroso to the Informal European Council, 11 February 2010

Uni TRENTO / Crash course on Research funding...
Three priorities for sustainable growth and jobs

◆ Growth based on knowledge and innovation
  – Innovation
  – Education
  – Digital society

◆ An inclusive high-employment society
  – Employment
  – Skills
  – Fighting poverty

◆ Green growth: a competitive and sustainable economy
  – Combating climate change
  – Clean and efficient energy
  – Competitiveness

Presentation of J.M. Barroso to the Informal European Council, 11 February 2010
Growth based on knowledge and innovation

**Key facts**

- R&D spending is below 2%, compared to 2.6% in the US and 3.4% in Japan; our smaller share of high-tech firms explains half of the gap with the US.
- Google spends more on information and communication technologies R&D than the EU FP7 does.

**Key facts**

- Less than 1 person in 3 aged 25-34 has a university degree, compared to 40% in the US and over 50% in Japan.
- 1 in 7 young people drop out of school, and 1 in 4 have poor reading skills.

**Key facts**

- The world market in information and communication technologies is worth €660 billion and employs 1/3 of research workforce: EU firms make up only 23% of this.
- 56% of households have a broadband connection, but many users have doubts about safety and financial transactions on the internet.

**Innovation Union**

R&D/GDP = 3%  
(from 2%)

**Youth on the Move**

40% tertiary ed.  
(from 31%)

**EU Digital Agenda**

2020 Headline indicators

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Presentation of J.M. Barroso to the Informal European Council, 11 February 2010

UniTRENTO / Crash course on Research funding...
An inclusive high-employment society

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JOBS</th>
<th>SKILLS</th>
<th>FIGHTING POVERTY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Key facts</strong></td>
<td><strong>Key facts</strong></td>
<td><strong>Key facts</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Despite progress, only 2/3 of our working age population is employed (66%), compared to over 70% in the US and Japan</td>
<td>• About 80 million people have low or basic skills, but lifelong learning benefits mostly the more educated</td>
<td>• 80 million people were at risk of poverty in the EU prior to the crisis; 19 million are children; unemployed are particularly exposed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Only 46% of our older workers (55-64) are employed compared to over 62% in the US and Japan</td>
<td>• By 2020, 16 million more jobs will require high qualifications, while the demand for low skills will drop by 12 million jobs</td>
<td>• 8% of people in work don’t earn enough to make it above the poverty threshold</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**An EU agenda for new skills and jobs**

- Empl. Rate = 75% (from 69%)
- Early School leavers 10% (from 15%)
- Lift 20 million out of poverty

Presentation of J.M. Barroso to the Informal European Council, 11 February 2010
Green growth: a sustainable and competitive economy

**Key facts**

**COMBATING CLIMATE CHANGE**
- Achieving our goals means reducing emissions by twice as quickly in the next decade than in the last decade.
- Jobs in the eco-industry have increased by 7% every year since 2000; meeting our renewable target would mean 2.8 million jobs in the sector.

**ENERGY**
- Meeting our goals will result in €60 billion less in oil and gas imports by 2020.
- Further progress with the internal market for energy can add 0.6% to 0.8% GDP.

**COMPETITIVENESS**
- The market for green technologies is forecast to triple by 2030.
- Improving resource efficiency by 20% would increase EU growth by around 1 per cent.
- Using the single market to the full / improved market access and regulatory convergence can boost growth and jobs.

**A Resource efficient Europe (20 / 20 / 20 plan)**
- Reduce green gas by 20% ('90)
- Increase renewable energy by 20%
- Reduce energy waste by 20%

**COMBATING CLIMATE CHANGE**

**ENERGY**

**COMPETITIVENESS**

**Quality not quantity**
2. Growth and Innovation in the EU

2.1 CHALLENGES: THE EU INNOVATION SCOREBOARD
EU INNOVATION SCOREBOARD - 1

WHAT IS INNOVATION IN A KNOWLEDGE BASED ECONOMY?

◆ Old definition - Research gets to the market as a new (or improved) product or industrial (business) process

◆ “New” definition – Knowledge which reaches production, the market or the citizen

◆ Innovation input indicators:
  – *Innovation drivers* (5 indicators), measure the structural conditions required for innovation potential;
  – *Knowledge creation* (4 indicators), measure the investments in R&D activities, key elements for a successful knowledge-based economy;
  – *Innovation & entrepreneurship* (6 indicators), measure the efforts towards innovation at firm level.

◆ Innovation output indicators:
  – *Applications* (5 indicators), measure the performance as labour and business activities, and their value added in innovative sectors;
  – *Intellectual property* (5 indicators), measure the achieved results in terms of successful know-how.
The Innovation gap is getting smaller

Europe is lagging behind the US and Japan with regard to innovation drivers, knowledge creation and intellectual property.

For the remaining two innovation categories (i.e. innovation & entrepreneurship and applications) the available evidence does not allow to draw any firm conclusion.
EU INNOVATION SCOREBOARD - 6

ANALYSING EU-US INNOVATION GAP

EU - US gap

USPTO patents -49%
Tertiary education -38%
Early-stage venture capital -23%
Business R&D -15%
High-tech exports -12%
Broadband penetration -11%
Triad patents -9%
ICT expenditures -4%
Public R&D -2%
Med/high-tech R&D -2%
EPO patents -1%
S&E graduates 6%
Community trademarks 18%
Community designs 20%
Med/high-tech manuf. employ. 21%

"2006" "2002-2004"
EU INNOVATION SCOREBOARD - 7
THE EU LEADS THE WORLD in 4 AREAS

◆ New graduates in science & engineering (EU: 13‰ > US: 10‰)
   ✶ Much better education at graduate and undergraduate level (similar to Japan).

◆ In Europe and Japan, employment in manufacturing industries that produce medium/high and high-tech goods (7% of total) is twice than that in the US (4% of total).
   ✶ Competitive strength but declining trend for all triad countries

◆ European trading companies (101 EC trademarks/million) lead US (34 trademarks) and Japan (only 12 trademarks).

◆ The number of Community designs is also very high in Europe (111 new designs per million population in 2005) with respect to US and Japan (18 and 13 new designs).
   ✶ Competitive strength in design and trade mark innovation
EU INNOVATION SCOREBOARD - 8

THE EU TRAILS in 7 KEY AREAS

- Business expenditure in R&D (Jap. 2.4% of GDP, US 2%, EU 1.2%)
- ICT expenditure (Jap. 7.6% of GDP, US 6.7%, EU 6.4%)
- Broadband penetration rates (Jap. 16 %, US 15%, EU 11%)
- Tertiary education (US 38%, Jap. 37%, EU 23%)
- Venture capital investments in early stage of company activity (US 0.072% of GDP, EU 0.023%, Jap. < 0.005%)
- Total exports of high-tech products (US : 26.8% of total, Japan 22.4%, EU 18.4%) - Rem : China is now leading in volume here!
- Number of patents granted : US and Japan lead in triadic patents, national patents and even slightly in EPO patents.
EU INNOVATION SCOREBOARD - 9

BUT THE EU PANORAMA IS VERY VARIED

Dotted lines show EU25 performance.
“Leaders & followers”, dominate all 5 dimensions. “Trailing” focus on applications, “Catching-up” on innovation and entrepreneurship.
More research in services is needed

Figure 2.3.10 Share of BERD performed in the services sector (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2002 (%)</th>
<th>1997 (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>82.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>57.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>49.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>42.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>39.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>39.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>34.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>34.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>31.7</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU-25 (1)</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Data points for 1997 are indicated by diamonds, while data points for 2002 are indicated by squares.
Service sector and “hidden innovation”

- **“Innovation is frequently found in the most unlikely places”:**
  - New products, processes and services (Public research programmes do not address it: business and technology precede science!!)
  - New methods of production (mass customisation) or improving quality
  - Major technological improvements are not necessarily technology-based e.g. Distributed engineering at FIAT, 24hr round development at Inbev
  - New ways of handling a commodity commercially (e.g. liquified gas)
  - Opening of a new market (e.g. Cheap Glasses & GSM in India, eBay…).
  - Re-structuring of an industry (monopoly: Easyjet, Skype; Reactivity to market Zara….)

- **Risk of supplying researchers & innovative services to the US!**
  - From 150,000 to 400,000 EU researchers in the US
  - The EU paradox: EU researchers develop technologies exploited in US
    - WWW developed at CERN (TBL)
    - MP3 developed and patented by Fraunhofer Institute
    - Skype developed in EU, sold to e-Bay (N.Zennström)
MANAGING KNOWLEDGE for GROWTH – GROWTH & INNO

Giorgio Clarotti

DIRECT MEASURES

Guarantee Mechanisms  Risk Capital

Supply Side

Finance

- Support for public sector research
  - University funding
  - Laboratory funding
  - Collaborative grants
  - Strategic programmes for industry
  - Support for contract research
  - Equipment sharing

- Support for training and mobility
  - Tailored courses for firms
  - Entrepreneurship training
  - Subsidised secondments
  - Industrial research studentships
  - Support for recruitment of scientists

- Grants for industrial R&D
  - Grants for R&D
  - Collaborative grants
  - Reimbursable loans
  - Prizes to spend on RTD

Services

- Information & brokerage support
  - Contact databases
  - Brokerage events
  - Advisory services
  - International technology watch
  - Patent databases

- Networking measures
  - Support for clubs
  - Foresight programmes to build common Visions
  - Co-location

Demand Side

Systemic policies

- Cluster policies
- Supply chain policies

Procurement

- R&D procurement
- Public procurement of innovative goods
- Support for private procurement

Regulation

- Use of regulations and standards to set innovation targets
- Technology platforms to coordinate development of technology and related regulation and standards


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2. Growth and Innovation in the EU

2.1 ANALYSIS: THE INNOVATION UNION SCOREBOARD

2.2 RESPONSE: THE INNOVATION UNION (2010-2020)
Why Innovation Union?

◆ A cornerstone of **Europe 2020** strategy

◆ **Globalisation** of knowledge production and innovation capacities
  → Develop **world-class excellence**
  → **Attract investment** through better support and framework conditions
  → Establish **strategic cooperation with world partners**

◆ Impact of the **crisis** on public and private finance, survival of innovative SMEs

◆ **Major challenges** to address with reduced means

☞ **Innovation emergency!**
What is Innovation Union?

- Strategic approach
- Partnership with Member States
- Whole chain of innovation: from blue sky to market

Tackling weaknesses

- Under-investment
- Fragmentation
- Framework conditions

Building on strengths

- Focus on societal challenges
- Broad concept of innovation
- Involving all actors

A distinctive European approach to innovation
Innovation Union highlights

- European Innovation Partnerships
- European Research Area framework
- Streamlined EU programmes
- New financial instruments
- Reform of standardisation system
- Public procurement of innovation
- Social innovation pilot
- Stronger monitoring
Innovation Union at a glance

1. Training researchers
2. University ranking system
3. Developing new curricula
4. ERA Framework
5. European Research infrastructures
6. Programmes focusing on EU2020
7. Involvement of SMEs in R&I
8. Forum on Forward Looking Activities
9. EIT to expand its activities
10. New financial instruments for private finance
11. Free Venture Capital funds
12. Cross-border matching of innovative firms
13. Review of State aid R&D&I
14. EU Patent
15. Screening of key regulatory frameworks
16. Modernise standard-setting
17. Pre-commercial and public procurements
18. Eco-innovation action plan
19. European Design Board
20. Open access
21. Knowledge transfer
22. European market for patents and licensing
23. Safeguard of IPRs
24. Smart Specialisation
25. Focus on Innovation in next Structural Funds
26. European Social innovation pilot
27. RTD programmes on public sector & social innovation
28. Partners consultation on knowledge economy
29. European Innovation Partnerships
30. Policies for researchers to reside in Europe
31. Scientific cooperation with third countries
32. International agreements on RTD infrastructures
33. MS to carry out self assessments
34. New indicator: fast-growing companies & monitoring
On line information & monitoring systems

The Innovation Union Information and Intelligence System

http://i3s.ec.europa.eu/
Get involved in the Innovation Union

- Innovation Union website
  - http://ec.europa.eu/research/innovation-union/
- Innovation Union Facebook page
- Innovation unlimited blog
Innovation Union - ERA – Horizon 2020