



Delegation of the European Union to Australia

The European Union's RTD Policy Framework

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European Union

Outline of presentation

Will speak about:

1. Europe 2020
2. Innovation Union
3. European Research Area
4. Horizon 2020
5. Development Policy
6. Focus on the Pacific
7. Erasmus +
8. Europe Centres



Europe 2020

- Adopted in 2010 by EU Heads of State as the key EU growth strategy for the coming decade
- Developed in response to the economic and financial crisis in Europe
- But *Europe 2020* is more than just overcoming the crisis
 - ... It is about addressing the shortcomings of the EU's growth model and creating the conditions for a different type of growth
- Aims to achieve high levels of employment, productivity and social cohesion



Europe 2020 – new type of growth

- **Smart growth**, through more effective investments in education, research and innovation
- **Sustainable growth**, thanks to a decisive move towards a low-carbon economy
- **Inclusive growth**, with a strong emphasis on job creation and poverty reduction



Five targets for Europe 2020

1. Employment

75% of the 20-64 year-olds to be employed

2. R&D

3% of the EU's GDP to be invested in R&D

3. Climate change and energy sustainability

greenhouse gas emissions 20% (or even 30%, if the conditions are right) lower than 1990; 20% of energy from renewables; 20% increase in energy efficiency

4. Education

reducing the rates of early school leaving below 10%; at least 40% of 30-34-year-olds completing third level education

5. Fighting poverty and social exclusion

at least 20 million fewer people in or at risk of poverty and social exclusion



Flagship Actions under Europe 2020

Smart growth

1. Digital agenda for Europe

2. Innovation Union

3. Youth on the move

Sustainable growth

4. Resource efficient Europe

5. An industrial policy for the globalisation era

Inclusive growth

6. An agenda for new skills and jobs

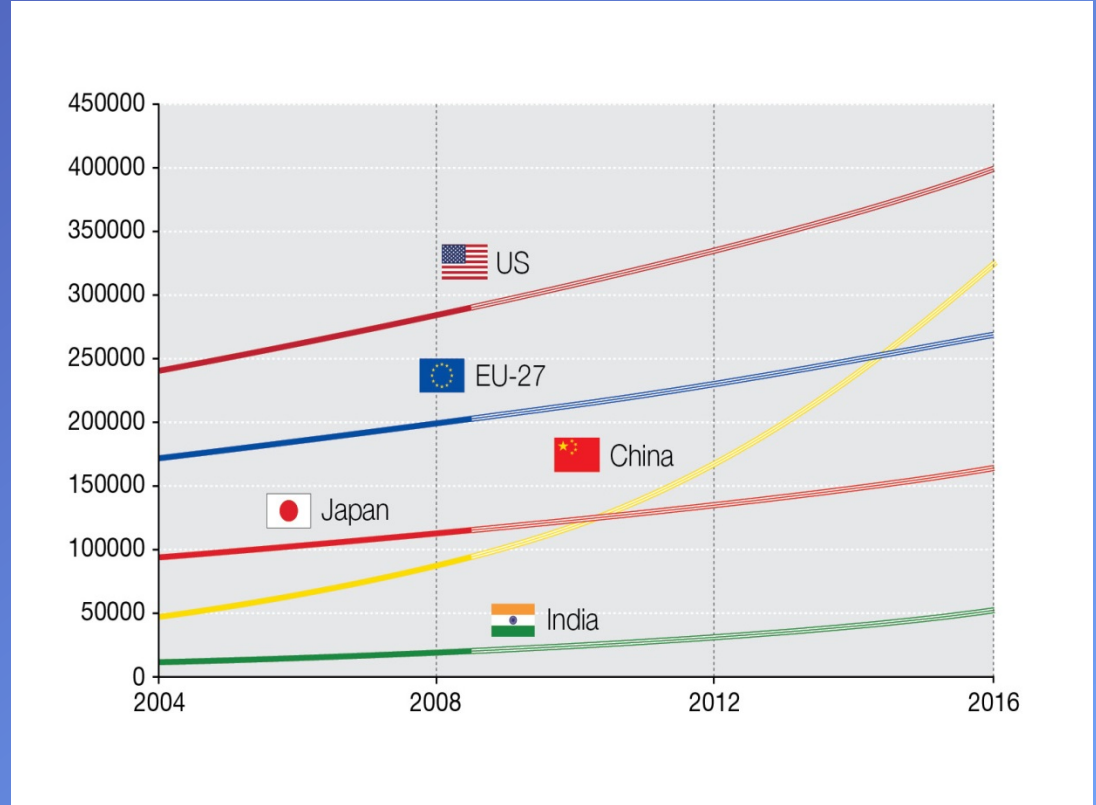
7. European platform against poverty



Why the need for an Innovation Union?

Because the EU is facing an innovation emergency

- EU is spending 0.8% of GDP less than the US and 1.5% less than Japan every year on R&D
- Emerging economies are quickly catching up, notably China
- Thousands of the EU's best researchers and innovators have moved to countries where conditions are more favourable



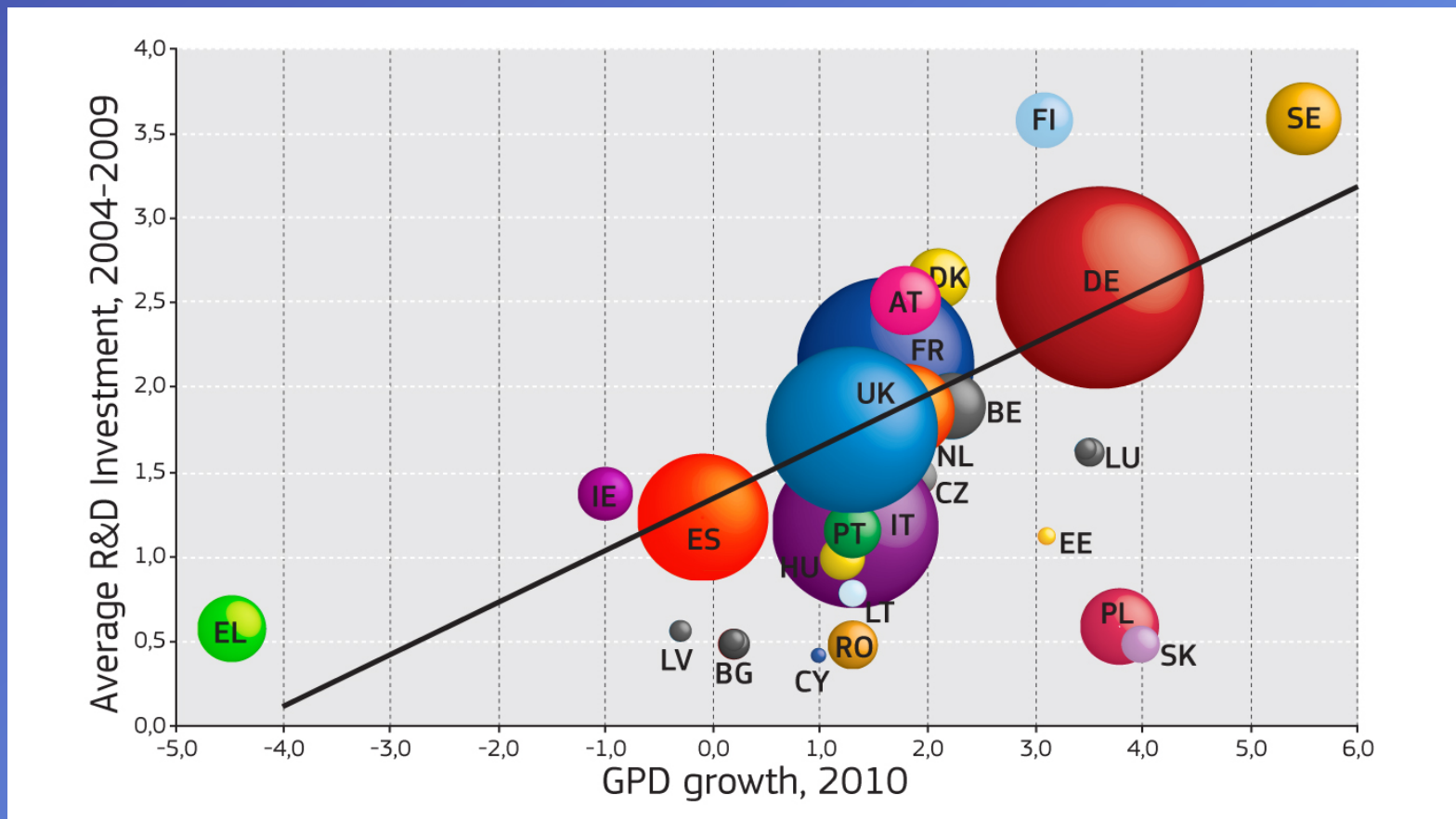
Why the need for an Innovation Union?

- Because of unsatisfactory framework conditions, ranging from:
 - poor access to finance
 - high costs of IPR
 - slow standardisation
 - ineffective use of public procurement
- Because there is too much fragmentation and costly duplication (even if the EU market is the largest in the world)
- Biggest challenge is to adopt a much more strategic approach to innovation



Why the need for an Innovation Union?

- Because investment in R&D leads to higher growth and is part of the solution to exit from the crises



Why the need for an Innovation Union?

- Because budget constraints, demographic changes, increasing global competition and the EU's competitiveness all point to the need for innovation to be a key driver of future standards of living and employment in the EU
- Because innovation is also the best means to address societal challenges (climate change, energy and resource scarcity, health and aging ...)
- The ***Innovation Union*** is considered a crucial investment for the EU's future
 - *The EU target of 3% of GDP for R&D in 2020 could create 3.7 million new jobs and grow GDP by nearly €800bn annually by 2025*



Innovation Union – a strategic approach

- 34 actions over 13 areas
- Radically improving the framework conditions and reducing time-to-market
- Tackling underinvestment, fragmentation and duplication (“critical mass”)
- Using public funding to leverage private R&D (e.g. the EU Risk Sharing Finance Facility - RSFF)
- Prioritising resources around major societal challenges, i.e. through European Innovation Partnerships
- Promoting massive investment in skills, education, research and innovation especially through 'recovery' packages (“Smart” fiscal consolidation)
- Establishing a comprehensive Innovation Scoreboard based on 25 indicators to measure progress



European Research Area

The ERA is:

"A unified research area open to the world based on the Internal Market, in which researchers, scientific knowledge and technology circulate freely and through which the Union and its Member States strengthen their scientific and technological bases, their competitiveness and their capacity to collectively address grand challenges."



European Research Area

- The ERA is at the heart of **Europe 2020 Strategy** and ***Innovation Union***
- Call by **European Council** in February 2011 and March 2012 to "complete ERA by 2014"
- **A reinforced *action-oriented & responsibility-based* partnership between:**
 - Member States
 - Research Stakeholder Organisations
 - European Commission



ERA – five key priorities

1. More effective national research systems
2. Optimal transnational co-operation and competition
3. An open labour market for researchers
4. Gender equality and gender mainstreaming in research
5. Optimal circulation, access to and transfer of scientific knowledge including via digital ERA



What is Horizon 2020?

- A core part of ***Europe 2020, Innovation Union & European Research Area:***
 - Responding to the economic crisis to invest in future jobs and growth
 - Addressing people's concerns about their livelihoods, safety and environment
 - Strengthening the EU's global position in research, innovation and technology
- Budget approved for a €77bn research and innovation funding programme over the period 2014-2020 (*cf* €53bn under FP7)



Horizon 2020 - what's new?

- A single programme bringing together three separate programmes/initiatives
- Coupling research to innovation – from research to retail, all forms of innovation
- Focus on societal challenges facing EU society, e.g. health, clean energy and transport
- Simplified access, for all companies, universities, institutes in all EU countries and beyond

<http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/>



EU's Development Policy

- Development is at the heart of the EU's external action, along with its foreign, security and trade policies
- The primary and overarching objective is the eradication of poverty in the context of sustainable development, including the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals
- COM finances most of its development programmes for African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) partner countries through the European Development Fund (EDF) with remainder coming directly from the EU budget:
 - 10th EDF (2008-13) €22.7 billion
 - 11th EDF (2014-20) €31.5 billion

The EU is the world's largest donor of official development assistance



Focus on the Pacific

- EU development activities are guided by the EU Pacific Strategy and by the Pacific Plan
- Aims to strengthen political dialogue, place greater focus on development cooperation and improve the effectiveness of aid delivery
- Three priorities: governance, regionalism and sustainable management of natural resources
- Under the 10th EDF ~€800mn allocated to the Pacific region (to be maintained under 11th EDF)

The EU is the 2nd largest donor (after Australia) in the Pacific region



Erasmus +

- New EU programme (begins January 2014) which combines all seven current EU schemes for education, training, youth and sport
- Aimed at boosting skills, employability and supporting the modernisation of education, training and youth systems
- Seven-year programme (2014-20) with budget of €14.7 billion (+40% than Erasmus Modus)
- >4 million people will receive support to study, train, work or volunteer abroad (2mn higher education students, 650 000 vocational training +500 000 going on youth exchanges)
- 1st call opened on 12/12/13



Australia and Erasmus +

- Australia is a partner country can participate in a number of actions:
 - Joint master degree action
 - Strategic partnership action
 - Knowledge alliance action
 - Sector skills alliances
 - Youth capacity building action
 - Support policy reform action
 - Jean Monnet activities
 - Sport collaborative partnerships

<http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/>



Europe Centres

- EU Centres promote greater understanding of the EU and stronger relations between the EU and the partner country through their teaching, research and outreach activities
- launched in 1998, now 37 EU Centres across the world
- First Australia and New Zealand Centres were established in 2001
- Current centres: Monash European and EU Centre, EU Centre at RMIT and ANU Centre for European Studies
- Call for new centres just closed with funding for 4 centres and 7 applications received



Questions?

