

**ANNEX**

**COMPARISON HLG Recommendations - Horizon 2020 & FP9 Report**

<u>Lamy Report</u>	<u>HLG Report- Blue print</u>
<p>2. Build a true EU innovation policy that creates future markets <i>Action: Foster ecosystems for researchers, innovators, industries and governments; promote and invest in innovative ideas with rapid scale-up potential through a European Innovation Council</i></p>	<p>1. Innovate the competitiveness framework (Pg. 18) The Single European Market itself is one outstanding driver for innovation, for corporations and start-ups alike, but it needs urgent completion and proper implementation in order to insure an innovation-conductive playing field. There are strong public and private research capabilities in Europe, but a lot of potential value cannot be realized due to slow commercialization. There is a lot of entrepreneurship spirit- but it meets quite some obstacles. Risk aversion in Europe is higher than in other parts of the world.</p>
	<p>1.1 Set criteria for ecosystem development and completion</p>
	<p>1.2 Strengthen mutuality between key components in innovation ecosystems</p>
	<p>1.2.1 Stimulate co-creation and a learning mind set among innovation actors</p>
	<p>1.2.2 Achieve alignment between market and policy actors</p>
	<p>1.3 Facilitate co-creation for global competitiveness</p>
	<p>1.3.1 Align competition law application with companies innovation objectives</p>
	<p>1.3.2 Use competition law to stimulate innovation by eliminating rent-seeking</p>
	<p>1.3.3 Facilitate academia-company cooperation</p>

<p>1. Prioritize research and innovation in EU and national budgets <i>Action: Double the budget of the post-2020 EU research and innovation programme</i></p>	<p>1.4 Broaden the public funding approach (Pg. 21) A challenge to innovation financing in Europe is a severe fragmentation of funding mechanisms, sources and approaches alongside overly bureaucratic procedures, rather than a lack of funding as such. The EU and member states must improve the way funding is channeled into innovation activities, while keeping an eye on market diffusion and business opportunities.</p>
	<p>1.4.1 Broaden the traditional R&amp;D funding to include products and services, processes and intangibles</p>
	<p>1.4.2 Provide support for funding public-private partnerships (PPP's) and business-university partnerships (BUP's)</p>
<p>6. Rationalize the EU funding landscape and achieve synergy with structural funds <i>Action: Cut the number of R&amp;I funding schemes and instruments, make those remaining reinforce each other and make synergy with other programs work.</i></p>	<p>1.4.3 Create new mechanisms for incubator and seed capital (Pg. 21-22) New mechanisms for incubator and seed capital should be designed to attract more capital in the real economy. . The creation of independent seed capital funds with public money should be considered. It should be managed by private experts to ensure financial expertise, a strong science base and market orientation. Support for funding public-private-people partnerships; develop portfolio approach for European research funds.</p>
	<p>1.4.4 Offer innovation bonds by expert bodies and innovation financing agencies</p>
	<p>1.4.5 Increase European research funds through institutional austerity measures</p>
	<p>1.4.6 Develop a portfolio approach for European research funds</p>
	<p>1.4.7 Adjust taxation strategies to ensure sufficient capital allocation for productive investments</p>
	<p>1.5. Take an inclusive view of intellectual property</p>
	<p>1.5.1 Implement a truly European patent system</p>

	1.5.2 Regulate the ownership of data
	1.5.3 Exploit other forms of IP protection and strike a balance between protecting knowledge and disseminating it
	1.5.4 Vigorously address the issue of counterfeiting with conditions in trade agreements
	1.6 Expand the use of public procurement to promote innovation
	1.6.1 Develop an innovative cost-benefit approach in public procurement
	1.6.2 Use public procurement to create demand for innovative goods and stimulate research and knowledge transfer
	1.6.3 Use public procurement to support SME sector engaged in research and innovation and provide early markets for lead users
	2. Innovate for social acceptance, connectivity and inclusiveness
	2.1 Give the problem of scepticism, fears and worries on the part of the citizens vis-a-vis innovation a prominent place in innovation ecosystems
5. Adopt a mission-oriented, impact-focused approach to global challenges <i>Action: Set research and innovation missions that address global challenges and mobilize researchers, innovators, and other stakeholders to realize them</i>	2.2 Include and enlarge “social innovation” in innovation policy management schemes (Pg.27) Social innovation is about how we can improve societies’ capacities to solve present and future social problems. Some examples include: social entrepreneurship, social media, new ways of self-organised social protection, non-profit enterprises, the share economy, empowering of social groups, new human networks, etc.

<p>3. Educate for the future and invest in people who will make the change <i>Action: Modernize, reward and resource the education and training of people for a creative and innovative Europe</i></p>	<p>2.4 Innovate education at all levels (Pg. 28) Europe's significant strength is its cultural diversity and its intellectual force which are pivotal to enabling creativity and innovation at the micro-level. The general attitude in Europe towards technology is positive and quality-oriented. Europe's education systems should allow it to provide high-skill labor and attract the most creative researchers worldwide. An open attitude and attractive conditions are therefore essential.</p>
	<p>2.4.1 Conciliate traditional curricula with innovative, "skills" oriented ones based on continuous learning and life-long education</p>
	<p>2.4.2 Stimulate systems of apprenticeships bases on existing best practices and re-evaluate poly-technic education</p>
	<p>2.4.3 Promote digital education and massive open online courses (MOOC)</p>
	<p>2.4.4 Develop teleworking</p>
<p>3. Educate for the future and invest in people who will make the change <i>Action: Modernize, reward and resource the education and training of people for a creative and innovative Europe</i></p>	<p>2.5 Stimulate research and incentivize researchers at all levels (Pg. 30) One of the most crucial components of the success of the European Research Area (ERA) is an adequate flow of competent researchers with high levels of mobility between institutions, sectors and countries. Also, programmes such as the Marie Curie Action or Erasmus are important but still do not provide comprehensive solutions for problems such as complex provisions regarding the cross-border taxation, health insurance and social security of mobile researchers.</p>
	<p>2.5.1 Provide incentives for researchers on emerging sectors</p>
	<p>2.5.2 Facilitate cross-border research</p>
	<p>2.5.3 Provide greater assistance for mobility of researchers</p>

	2.5.4 Create an open portal providing peer - reviewed and evidence-based information
	2.5.5 Launch an initiative to form a group of top-level research institutes to support competitive networking and cross fertilisation
	3. Innovate governance tools and mechanisms: towards an innovative governance system for tomorrow’s challenges
8. Mobilize and involve citizens Action: Stimulate co-design and co-creation through citizen involvement	3.1 Establish an overarching focus on citizen-centered themes (Pg.33) The following two points are relevant. Regularly use a European Council meeting for a comprehensive discussion of a citizen centered theme- EU Policy making must again become people centered as it once was designed as a grand project to make wars obsolete and preserve peace among the people of Europe. This is the overarching challenge for the upcoming decade: to rebuild confidence by being people centered and ready to innovate and reform its structures and processes according to people’s preferences and concerns.
4. Design the EU R&I programme for better impact <i>Action: Make pillars driven by purpose and impact, fine-tune the proposal evaluation system and increase flexibility</i>	3.2.4 Re-organize and strengthen existing innovation steering structures and mechanisms for the development of innovation ecosystems (Pg. 35) Focus on the “innovation quadruple helix”- where government, academia, industry and citizens collaborate to drive structural changes far beyond the scope any one organization could achieve on its own.
9. Better align EU and national R&I investment <i>Action: Ensure EU and national alignment where it adds value to the EU’s R&amp;I ambitions and missions</i>	Create innovation ecosystems and overcome multiple fragmentations with clearly defined mechanism with overarching responsibility for innovation and competitiveness within EU and each member state.
10. Make international R&I cooperation a trade-mark of EU research and innovation <i>Action: Open up the R&amp;I programme to association by the best and participation by all, based on reciprocal co-funding or access to funding in the partner country</i>	Focus on innovation quadruple helix (Government, Academia, Industry and Citizens) to drive structural changes far beyond scope of anyone one organization for basis of open innovation.

<p>7. Simplify further  <i>Action: Be the most attractive R&amp;I funder in the world, privileging impact over process</i></p>	<p>3.4 Reduce regulatory rigidities and costs to stimulate innovation (Pg.39)          The below points capture this.          Well-crafted regulations can help to create markets and new business opportunities and provide incentives for innovative undertakings. However, regulatory rigidity and the associated burdens and costs for businesses which weigh even more on SME's and innovative start-ups, result from the specific procedures of policy and rulemaking in the EU, from the lack of comprehensive and independent regulatory impact assessments, from fault lines within the EU institutions as well as between them and national governments (in some cases regional governments), from ineffective alignment of discordant positions and sometimes from unconstructive lobbying by civic society organizations and business alike.</p>
<p>11. Capture and better communicate impact  <i>Action: Brand EU research and innovation and ensure wide communication of its result and impact</i></p>	<p>3.4.1 Strengthen current regulatory implication efforts with a sector approach and add clear timelines</p> <p>3.6 Innovate by means of resilience policy and ensure better science communication (Pg. 42-43)          All recommendations below 3.6 capture this perfectly.          Develop peer review portal, establish independent body to communicate in the media (to restore trust in science). Establishment of an independent body to ensure proper scientific information and communication in the media- given the rapid development of scientific discoveries and widespread difficulties of understanding for non-scientists.</p>

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