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Public consultation on EU funds in the area of investment, research & innovation, SMEs and single market

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Public consultation on EU funds in the area of of investment, research & innovation, SMEs and single market

Introduction

'A stronger Union needs to be equipped with appropriate financial means to continue to deliver its policies. The Union has changed fundamentally in recent years, as have the challenges it faces. Our Union needs a budget that can help us achieve our ambitions. The Multiannual Financial Framework for the period after 2020 must reflect this.' (Commission Work Programme 2018)

The EU budget currently amounts to less than 1 euro per citizen per day. Although a modest budget, at around 1% of the EU's gross national income or 2% of all EU public spending, it supports the EU's shared goals by delivering essential public goods and tangible results for EU citizens. These include: investing in skills, innovation and infrastructure; ensuring sustainable food systems and developing rural areas; ensuring a clean and healthy environment and the protection of natural resources; promoting joint research and industrial projects; funding shared activities in the field of migration and security; and supporting development and humanitarian aid.

The current Multiannual Financial Framework — the EU's long-term budget — runs until the end of 2020. In 2018, the Commission will put forth comprehensive proposals for the post-2020 Multiannual Financial Framework and for the next generation of financial programmes that will receive funding. These programmes/funds provide financial support to hundreds of thousands of beneficiaries such as regions, towns, NGOs, businesses, farmers, students, scientists, and many others.

The Commission's proposals will be designed to make it possible for the EU to deliver on the things that matter most, in areas where it can achieve more than Member States acting alone. This requires a careful assessment both of what has worked well in the past and what could be improved in the future. What should the priorities be for future policies and programmes/funds? And how can they be designed to best deliver results on the ground?

As an integral part of this process and following on from the <u>Reflection Paper on the Future of EU Finances</u>, the Commission is launching a series of public consultations covering all the major spending areas to gather views from all interested parties on how to make the very most of every euro of the EU budget.

The EU has developed a variety of instruments to stimulate investment and entrepreneurship to create jobs and growth. The Investment Plan for Europe, the so-called Juncker Plan, aims to unlock investment throughout Europe through to the European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI), which provides a EU guarantee to mobilise investment. The EFSI also complements other existing instruments like COSME that make it easier for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to access finance in all phases of their lifecycle – creation, expansion, or business transfer. Through EU support, businesses have easier access to guarantees, loans and equity capital.

Research and innovation are instrumental for addressing the EU's productivity gap and play a crucial role in providing solutions to many global challenges the EU and its citizens are facing today. In that context, the EU has made a major contribution with the Horizon 2020 programme.

The European Single Market is one of the EU's greatest achievements. It has fuelled economic growth and made the everyday life of European businesses and consumers easier. A well-functioning Single Market, including in its digital dimension, stimulates competition and trade, improves efficiency, raises quality, and helps cut prices. In that context, the EU has set up several programmes in a wide range of areas (health, food safety, customs...) to facilitate the free circulation of goods, services, capital and persons across the European continent.

Recent consultations already covered several policy areas, including on current performance and future challenges. The views already expressed by stakeholders in these consultations will be taken into account as part of the current process for the future MFF.

Link to portal for recent consultations: https://ec.europa.eu/info/consultations en

Interim evaluation of the programme for the competitiveness of enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises (COSME) (2014-2020)

https://ec.europa.eu/info/consultations/interim-evaluation-programme-competitiveness-enterprises-and-small-and-medium-sized-enterprises-cosme-2014-2020_en

Consultation on modernising and simplifying the common agricultural policy (CAP) https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/consultations/cap-modernising/2017_en

Public stakeholder consultation – interim evaluation of Horizon 2020 https://ec.europa.eu/research/consultations/interim h2020 2016/consultation en.htm

Open Public Consultation of the mid-term evaluation of the 3rd Health Programme 2014-2020 https://ec.europa.eu/health/programme/consultations/midterm_evaluation_fr

Public stakeholder consultation – Interim evaluation of Joint Undertakings operating under Horizon 2020. http://ec.europa.eu/research/consultations/interim_joint-undertakings_h2020/consultation_en.htm Public Consultation – Evaluation of Public-Public Partnerships (Art.185 initiatives) in the context of the Horizon 2020 Interim Evaluation.

http://ec.europa.eu/research/consultations/pp_partnerships_art185/consultation_en.htm

Public consultation on Transformation of Health and Care in the Digital Single Market https://ec.europa.eu/info/consultations/public-consultation-transformation-health-and-care-digital-single-market_en

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*1 You are replying
as an individual in your personal capacity
in your professional capacity or on behalf of an organisation
*8 Respondent's first name
Karin
*9 Respondent's last name
Metzlaff
*10 Respondent's professional email address
Karin.Metzlaff@epsomail.org
*11 Name of the organisation
European Plant Science Organisation, EPSO
*12 Postal address of the organisation
Rue de l'Industrie 4
1000 Brussels
BE
*13 Type of organisation
Please select the answer option that fits best.
Private enterprise
Professional consultancy, law firm, self-employed consultant
 Trade, business or professional association
Non-governmental organisation, platform or network
Research and academia
Churches and religious communities
Regional or local authority (public or mixed)

Other
*18 Please specify the type of organisation.
Think tank
Research institution
Academic institution
*00 Is a serious in the deal in the Transport Position
*22 Is your organisation included in the Transparency Register? If your organisation is not registered, we invite you to register here , although it is not compulsory to be registered to reply to this
consultation. Why a transparency register?
Yes
O No
Not applicable
Not applicable
*23 If so, please indicate your Register ID number.
38511867304-09
*24 Country of organisation's headquarters
Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
© Croatia
O Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
© Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
© Greece
Hungary
Ireland
Italy
C Latvia
C Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Netherlands
O Poland
O Portugal
Romania
Slovak Republic
Slovenia
Spain Spain

International or national public authority

	Sweden
	United Kingdom
	Other
*26 \	Your contribution,
Note t	hat, whatever option chosen, your answers may be subject to a request for public access to documents under Regulation (EC)
	<u>49/2001</u>
•	can be published with your organisation's information (I consent the publication of all information in my
	contribution in whole or in part including the name of my organisation, and I declare that nothing within my response is unlawful or
	would infringe the rights of any third party in a manner that would prevent publication)
	can be published provided that your organisation remains anonymous (I consent to the publication of any
	information in my contribution in whole or in part (which may include quotes or opinions I express) provided that it is done
	anonymously. I declare that nothing within my response is unlawful or would infringe the rights of any third party in a manner that
	would prevent the publication.
*07 0	
	lease let us know whether you have experience with one or more of the following funds and ammes.
	ast 1 choice(s)
	European Fund for Strategic Investments (Investment Plan for Europe)
V	Horizon 2020
	European Structural and Investment funds
	COSME
	EU Health Programme
	EU Food and Feed Programme
	Customs 2020
	Fiscalis
	Anti-Fraud Information System
	EURES
	Employment and Social Innovation Programme
	Standards in the field of financial reporting Programme
	Implementation of single market for financial services
	Enhancing consumers involvement in EU policy-making in the field of financial services
	Consumer Programme
	European statistical programme
	Interoperability solutions and common frameworks for European public administrations, businesses and
	citizens (ISA2 programme) as a means for modernising the public sector
	Support for the functioning of various aspects of the single market (including goods, services, taxation,
	company law) – standardisation, assistance to citizens and businesses, enforcement
	Digital Single Market support programme
	EEEF (European energy efficiency fund)
	PF4EE (private finance for energy efficiency)
	None of the above
* 2Q D	lease let us know to which of the following topics your replies to this questionnaire will refer.
20 F	
	EU support for Investment
√	EU support for research and innovation
	EU support for SME and entrepreneurship

EU support for the Single Market

EU funds in the area of investment, research & innovation, SMEs and single market

29 The Commission has preliminarily identified a number of policy challenges which programmes/funds in this area of investment, research & innovation, SMEs and single market could address. How important are these policy challenges in your view?

	Very important	Rather important	Neither important nor unimportant	Rather not important	Not important at all	No opinion
Facilitate transition to low carbon and circular economy and resilience to climate change, support security of supply	©	•	•	•	•	0
Foster research and innovation across the EU	•	0	0	0	0	0
Support industrial development	0	•	0	0	0	0
Support education, skills and training	•	0	0	0	0	0
Ensure a clean and healthy environment and the protection of natural resources	0	•	0	0	0	0
Facilitate digital transition of the economy, industry, services and society	0	•	0	0	0	0

Ensure that existing rules are applied and enforced consistently across the EU	©	•	•	©	©	©
Ensure smooth circulation of goods both within EU and at EU borders	•	0	•	•	•	0
Ensure fair conditions of competition in the EU	0	•	0	0	0	0
Promote security of citizens	0	•	0	0	0	0
Support labour mobility	•	0	0	0	0	0
Support capital flows and investment	•	0	0	0	0	0
Facilitate access to finance, in particular to SMEs	0	•	0	0	0	0
Promote financial stability	0	•	0	0	0	0
Improve quality of public institutions (including digitalisation)	•	0	0	0	0	0
Reduce unemployment and social disparities	0	•	0	0	0	0

Ensure safe, sustainable transport and mobility	©	0	•	0	0	0
Promote and protect public health	0	•	0	0	0	0
Promote a safe and sustainable food chain	0	•	0	0	0	0
Support social investment and social innovation	0	0	•	0	0	0
Ensure a high level of consumer protection and effective redress	0	0	•	0	0	0
Provide reliable and comparable statistics	0	0	•	0	0	0
Other (Please specify below)	0	0	0	0	0	0

31 To what extent do the current policies successfully address these challenges?

	Fully addressed	Fairly well addressed	Addressed to some extent only	Not addressed at all	No opinion
Facilitate transition to low carbon and circular economy and resilience to climate change; support security of supply	©	•	0	©	0
Foster research and innovation across the EU	©	•	0	©	0
Support industrial development	0	0	0	0	•
Support education, skills and training	0	•	0	0	0
Ensure a clean and healthy environment and the protection of natural resources	0	•	0	0	0
Facilitate digital transition of the economy, industry, services and society	©	0	0	©	•
Ensure that existing rules are applied and enforced consistently across the EU	0	•	0	0	0
Ensure smooth circulation of goods both within EU and at EU borders	0	0	0	0	•
Ensure fair conditions of competition in the EU	0	0	0	0	•
Promote security of citizens	0	0	0	0	•
Support labour mobility	0	•	0	0	0
Support capital flows and investment	0	0	0	0	•
Facilitate access to finance, in particular to SMEs	0	0	0	0	•
Promote financial stability	0	•	0	0	0
Improve quality of public institutions (including digitalisation)	0	0	•	0	0
Reduce unemployment and social disparities	0	©	©	©	•

Ensure safe, sustainable transport and mobility	0	0	0	0	•
Promote and protect public health	0	•	0	0	0
Promote a safe and sustainable food chain	0	•	0	0	0
Support social investment and social innovation	0	•	0	•	0
Ensure a high level of consumer protection and effective redress	0	•	0	0	0
Provide reliable and comparable statistics	0	•	0	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0	0

*33 To what extent do the current programmes/funds add value, compared to what Member States could achieve at national, regional and/or local levels?

- To a large extent
- To a fairly good extent
- To some extent only
- Not at all
- Don't know

34 Please specify <u>how</u> the current programmes/funds add value compared to what Member States could achieve at national, regional and/or local levels. Please clearly indicate to which policies, programmes and funds your answer refer.

1500 character(s) maximum

EU Research and Innovation – Horizon 2020 programme:

- 1-Excellent science pillar: The European Research Council supports frontier research in a European-wide competition, pulling up the level of research across Europe, attracting (back) the best minds and ideas. It contributes to common standards for excellence across Europe. Competing with the rest of Europe is a great stimulus for the development of excellent research. The Marie Skłodowska-Curie Programme is a cornerstone of mobility and training of young scientists and entrepreneurs across Europe.
- 2-Societal Challenges pillar: The challenge driven approach brings academia, industry, intermediate users (e.
- g. farmers) and end-users together to develop solutions often across disciplines and regions of Europe.
- Pulling and opening resources to a critical mass across Europe, combined with the variety of science and industrial expertise, climatic zones / vegetation zones and biological resources across Europe is a clear asset in addressing societal challenges.
- 3-Industrial leadership pillar: The Enabling and Industrial Technologies (LEIT) programme facilitates the advancement of breakthrough technologies towards translation into applications, including transdisciplinary approaches beyond the capacity of an individual country, benefiting all of them.

35 Is there a need to modify or add to the objectives of the programmes/funds in this policy area? If yes, which changes would be necessary or desirable? Please clearly indicate to which policies, programmes and funds your answer refer.

EU Research and Innovation – Horizon 2020 programme - Societal Challenges pillar:

Give more balanced consideration to basic research in relation to the other components (applied research, demonstration and innovation) of the research and innovation cycle: due to the focus on higher Technology Readiness Levels, the Societal Challenges pillar misses both the potential benefits from projects that include, or focus on, basic research, and the linking of basic research to applied solutions. It thus hinders ground-breaking solutions for current and future challenges. There has been a steady increase of support for applied research and demonstration actions and a steep increase of support for innovation actions. However, support for basic research has dropped dramatically, especially from FP7 to Horizon 2020. This could be overcome by:

- -Provisioning funding that addresses Societal Challenges through encouraging collaborative basic research as focus or intrinsic component of research and innovation projects.
- -Encourage more cost-effective ERA-NETs which support fundamental research and its translation into applications, including transdisciplinary approaches, to broaden the scope of the European Research Area Networks and their ability to address interlinking and related goals through basic as well as applied research. Both approaches will widen participation, increase mobilisation of national and EU resources and contribute to resolving gaps in collaborative research

36 The Commission has preliminarily identified a number of possible obstacles, which could prevent the current programmes/funds from achieving their objectives. To what extent do possible obstacles prevent the current programme/funds from achieving their objectives?

	To a large extent	To a fairly large extent	To some extent only	Not at all	Don' t know
Too complex procedures leading to high administrative burden and delays	0	0	•	0	0
Insufficient administrative capacity to manage programmes	0	0	0	•	0
Lack of flexibility to react to unforeseen circumstances	0	0	•	0	0
Insufficient synergies between the EU programmes/funds	0	0	•	0	0
Difficulty of combining EU action with other public interventions and private finance	0	•	0	0	0
Insufficient critical mass	0	0	•	0	0
Insufficient use of financial instruments	0	0	0	0	•
Lack of information/communication	0	0	0	•	0
Insufficient scope	0	0	0	•	0
Lack of EU standards and EU rules	0	0	0	•	0
Inadequate facilities to support enhanced cooperation	0	0	•	0	0

Out of date and inadequate IT capabilities	0	0	0	•	0
Insufficient involvement of citizens	0	0	0	•	0
Other (Please specify below)	0	•	0	0	©

*37 If you have identified another obstacle, please specify it here:

1000 character(s) maximum

EU Research and Innovation – Horizon 2020 programme:

Better involve the scientific community in developing the Framework Programme and Work Programmes. This could be done in collaboration with science organisations and / or in preferred partnerships with public and private researchers in contractual Public-Private Partnerships.

38 The Commission has preliminarily identified a number of steps that could help to further simplify and reduce administrative burdens for beneficiaries under current programmes/funds. To what extent would these steps be helpful in your view?

	To a large extent	To a fairly large extent	To some extent only	Not at all	Don' t know
Alignment of rules between EU funds	0	0	•	0	0
Fewer, clearer, shorter rules	0	•	0	0	0
More reliance on national rules	0	0	0	•	©
A stable but flexible framework between programming periods	0	0	•	0	0
Extension of the single audit principle	0	0	0	0	•
Better feedback to applicants	0	•	0	0	0
More structured reporting	0	0	0	•	0
User-friendly IT tools	0	0	•	0	0
E-governance	0	0	0	•	0
Adequate administrative capacity	0	0	0	•	0
Other (Please specify below)	0	0	0	0	0

40 How could synergies among programmes/funds in this area be further strengthened to avoid possible overlaps/duplication? For example, would you consider grouping/merging some programmes? Please clearly indicate to which policies, programmes and funds your answer refer.

1500 character(s) maximum

Improve links between FP9, ESIF, ESFRI and CAP+ programmes to maximise impact.

Allow contributions from the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) beyond research infrastructure: as national contribution to ERA-NETs and to fund at national level projects with the EU "Seal

of Excellence", to enable all countries to participate in FP9 schemes.

The Common Agricultural Policy should be enlarged to encompass Food and Nutrition Policy (CAP+) tackling food and nutrition security in addition to climate change, environment, healthy and safe food, and inequality. These issues can only be addressed by involving farmers, academic researchers and industrial partners. The Framework Programme for R&I should be utilised to support basic and applied research demonstration and innovation actions focused on Societal Challenge. These would benefit substantially from connections with CAP+-supported field applications. Since farmers and extension services are already well-engaged in the Operational Groups, incentives for scientist involvement need to be improved and better alignment between CAP-EIP and FP9.

Consider establishing and improving an instrument in FP9 feeding into the European Strategy Forum for Research Infrastructure (ESFRI) to: Facilitate advancement of and access to research infrastructure in the plant sector to address SDG2; Perform a gap analysis on research infrastructure in the plant sector; Advance the issues of data management and standardisation.

Document upload and final comments

41 Please feel free to upload a concise document, such as a position paper. The maximum file size is 1MB.

Please note that the uploaded document will be published alongside your response to the questionnaire which is the essential input to this public consultation. The document is optional and serves as additional background reading to better understand your position.

f017bc44-bd5e-4764-9d51-064a82d7c4a9 /18_02_22_EPSO_Input_to_consultation_on_EU_funds_R_I_post_2020.pdf

42 If you wish to add further information — within the scope of this questionnaire — please feel free to do so here.

1500 character(s) maximum

Strengthen agricultural research in Europe: The EU budget dedicates a main part to agricultural policy to provide sufficient, safe and nutritious food to over 500 million people, to conserve natural resources, shaping the landscape, and implementing climate action. While the agricultural policy aims to guarantee the economic, social and environmental sustainability of European agriculture, its effects can be amplified by complementing this with currently underfunded research and innovation (in the Framework Programme), of state-of-the-art research infrastructures, and incentivising collaboration and coordination of research activities in the public and private sector (Public-Private Partnership in the Framework Programme).

Collaborative basic research: The European Plant Science community has achieved a leading role worldwide and contributed to the growth of the agro-industrial sector in Europe. However, from Framework Programme 6 to Horizon 2020, support to collaborative basic research has fallen continuously; reducing the added value of EU funded research with respect to what could be done at the national, regional or local level. Inclusion of collaborative basic research in the Global Challenges programmes (in the Framework Programme) will be essential to complete the research and innovation cycle between basic and applied research, demonstration and innovation actions in agriculture, and foster knowledge transfer between the different actors.

Contact

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