



HM Government

Framework for the UK-EU partnership

Science, research and innovation

MAY 2018

Introduction

This presentation is **part of a series produced by the UK negotiating team** for discussion with the EU, in order to inform the development of the future framework.

It **focuses on an element of the vision for our future relationship** set out by the Prime Minister in her speeches in Munich and at Mansion House.

The **future framework will set out the terms of our future relationship**, to be translated into legally binding agreements after the UK's withdrawal.

The **UK and the EU will conclude the future framework alongside the Withdrawal Agreement** later this year.

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Our vision for the future partnership

The United Kingdom wants to build a **new, deep and special partnership** with the European Union.

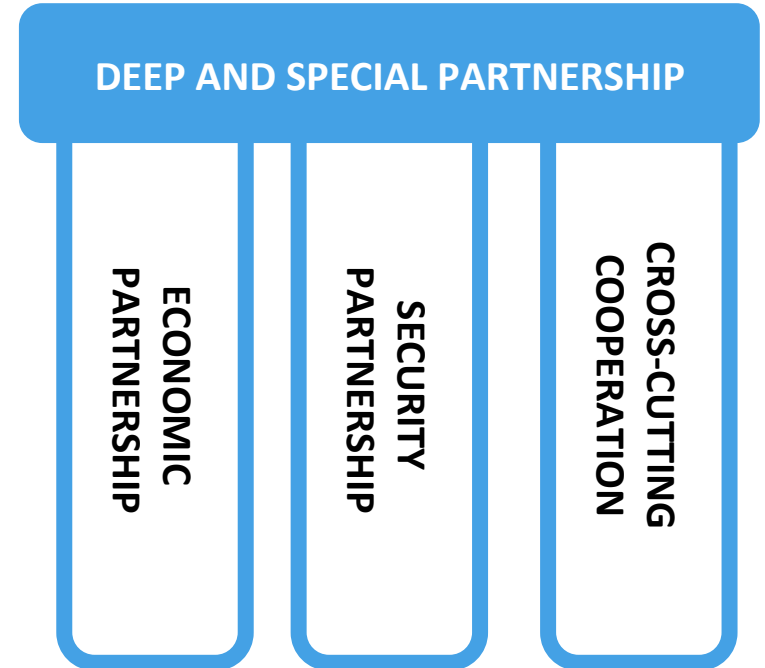
It should be a partnership that **protects our shared interests and values**, ensuring we act together for our mutual benefit.

With an approach that delivers for **the whole United Kingdom** and our wider family of overseas territories, as well as for the EU.

This partnership should have **two core parts**:

- An **economic partnership**, that goes beyond any existing FTA, covering more sectors and with deeper cooperation.
- And a **security partnership**, maintaining and strengthening our ability to meet the ever evolving threats we both face.

These will sit alongside **cross-cutting areas** such as data protection.



Structure of discussions on the future framework

The UK and EU negotiating teams have jointly agreed the **structure for discussions on the future framework**, reflecting the breadth of the partnership both sides want to build.

BASIS FOR COOPERATION

Structure, governance, interpretation and application, dispute settlement, non-compliance and participation and cooperation with EU bodies

ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP

Aims of the economic partnership, goods, agricultural, food and fisheries products, customs, services and investment, financial services, digital and broadcasting, transport, energy, horizontal measures and mobility framework

SECURITY PARTNERSHIP

Aims of the security partnership, law enforcement and criminal justice, foreign, security and defence and wider security issues

CROSS-CUTTING/ STANDALONE

Data protection, cooperative accords (science and innovation/culture and education) and fishing opportunities

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The importance of science, research and innovation

Science, research and innovation is at the **heart of global competitiveness and productivity**, addressing societal challenges and driving new ideas and knowledge.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

Investment in intangibles, including innovation, contributed around a third of US and EU productivity growth from 2000 to 2013. Many countries – China, Israel, South Korea – have been significantly increasing their R&D investment.

SOCIAL CHALLENGES

Science, research and innovation are critical for solving challenges of demography, climate change, rare disease and the health of our environment e.g. plastics and the ocean. This requires an interdisciplinary and international approach, as demonstrated by the world's response to the Zika epidemic.

NEW FRONTIERS OF KNOWLEDGE

Recently scientists observed gravitational waves from the collision of two black holes, proving Albert Einstein's prediction from over a century ago. The ERC funded a project with Stephen Hawking on his final theory of the origins of the universe.

The growing importance of collaboration

Collaboration drives greater research impact. It enables researchers to work at greater scale than they can in their own countries and global talent to flow.

IMPACT

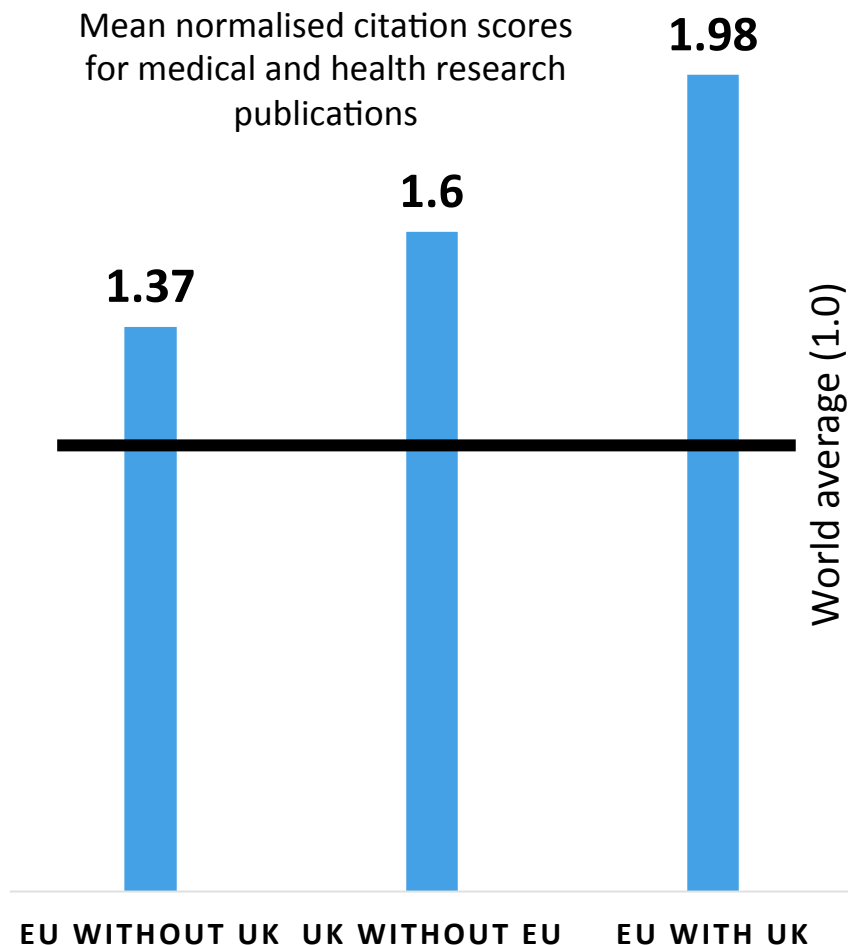
International research has greater reach and impact. EU-funded collaboration delivers more than double the world average citation index.

SCALE

Scientific research increasingly requires large-scale infrastructure e.g. CERN. Programmes like ELIXIR help manage the increasing volume of research data.

TALENT

Around 20,000 EU researchers receive Marie Skłodowska-Curie fellowships. In the UK's top universities, 37% of academic staff are non-UK.



The UK's track record

The UK has a strong track record in working together with the EU **to drive new initiatives on openness and exchange** that deliver greater research impact.

QUALITY

With only 0.9% of the world's population, the UK produces 15.2% of the world's most highly cited articles

INSTITUTIONS

10 of the UK's universities rank in the top 100 global institutions

TALENT

There have been 91 British Nobel Prize winners since 1901 – second only to the US

FUNDING

We are committed to ensuring that total UK investment in R&D as a share of GDP is 2.4% by 2027

COLLABORATION

UK international collaboration is high – more than 50% of papers have international co-authors

OPEN SCIENCE

The UK ensures all publicly funded research is made freely available to those that wish to access it

What has been said already

The PM's recent speech set out a **clear position for science, research and innovation**, linked to the UK's ambition for market access in the future economic partnership.

Prime Minister

Science and Innovation speech May 2018

"I want the UK to have a deep science partnership with the European Union, because this is in the interests of scientists and industry right across Europe... The United Kingdom would like the option to fully associate ourselves with the excellence-based European science and innovation programmes... Such an association would involve an appropriate UK financial contribution. In return, we would look to maintain a suitable level of influence in line with that contribution and the benefits we bring."

Pascal Lamy

July 2017

"Whatever Brexit modalities are agreed between the UK and the EU by 2019, full and continued engagement with the UK within the post-2020 EU R&I programme remains an obvious win-win for the UK and the EU. The UK has one of the strongest science bases of all European countries."

Günter Stock

President of All European Academies

December 2017

"EU research depends more than ever on international collaboration and competitiveness. The UK scientific system contributes much of this and is a core strength."

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Precedents for science and technology agreements

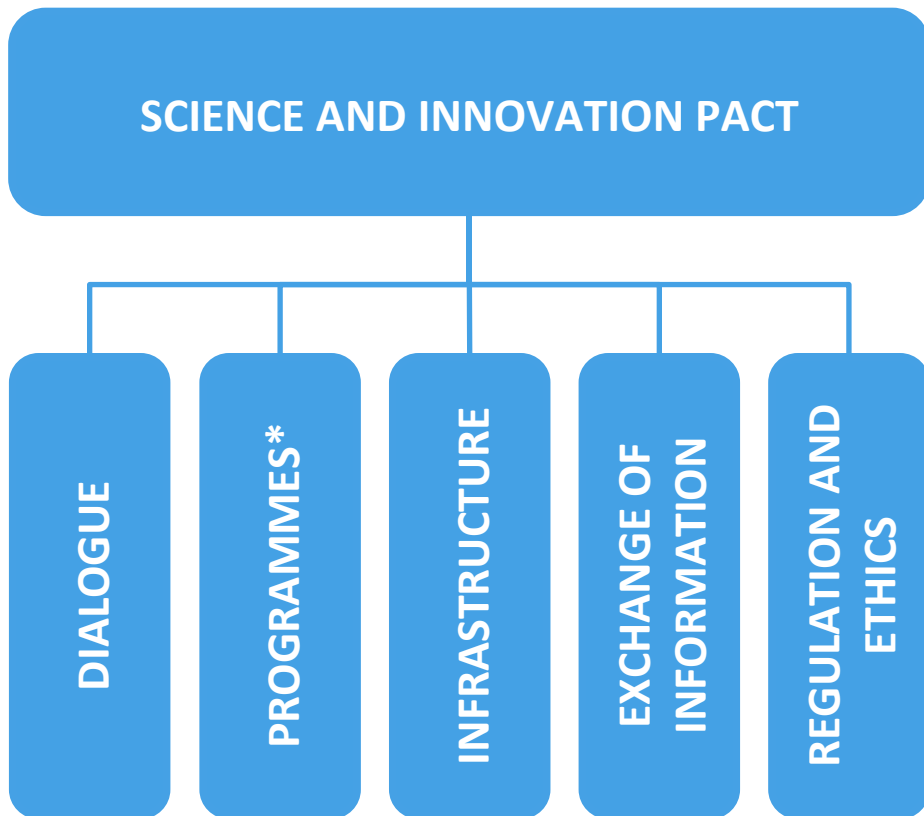
The European Union has concluded **bilateral science and technology agreements with 20 countries** around the world.



Bilateral agreements are a “framework and a privileged forum to identify common interests, priorities, policy dialogue and the necessary tools for science and technology collaboration”.

Science and Innovation Pact

The UK wants Europe to maintain its world-leading role in science and innovation and is committed to a far-reaching **Science and Innovation Pact** with the EU.



The Science and Innovation Pact will need to put in place structured dialogue between the UK and the EU to reflect our constructive new partnership.

It would need to manage access to programmes and infrastructure, underpinned by wider agreements and arrangements on issues including data sharing and protection, researcher mobility and intellectual property.

Our approach is one based on mutual benefit and obligations, and ensuring a flexible, dynamic relationship.

*The list of programmes in these slides is not exhaustive and does not rule out UK/EU agreement to participate in others (e.g. Copernicus), should it be in both parties' mutual interest.

Association to Horizon Europe

We would like to discuss the option of full association to **Horizon Europe** around three areas: structure, influence and contribution.

STRUCTURE

The UK's position paper on the ninth EU Framework Programme (FP9) set out the importance of a continued focus on excellence, openness to the world and delivering demonstrable benefits.

INFLUENCE

As an associate country we would look to agree an appropriate level of influence on the shape of the programme. This should be greater than current non-EU precedents, recognising the quality and breadth of the UK's contribution.

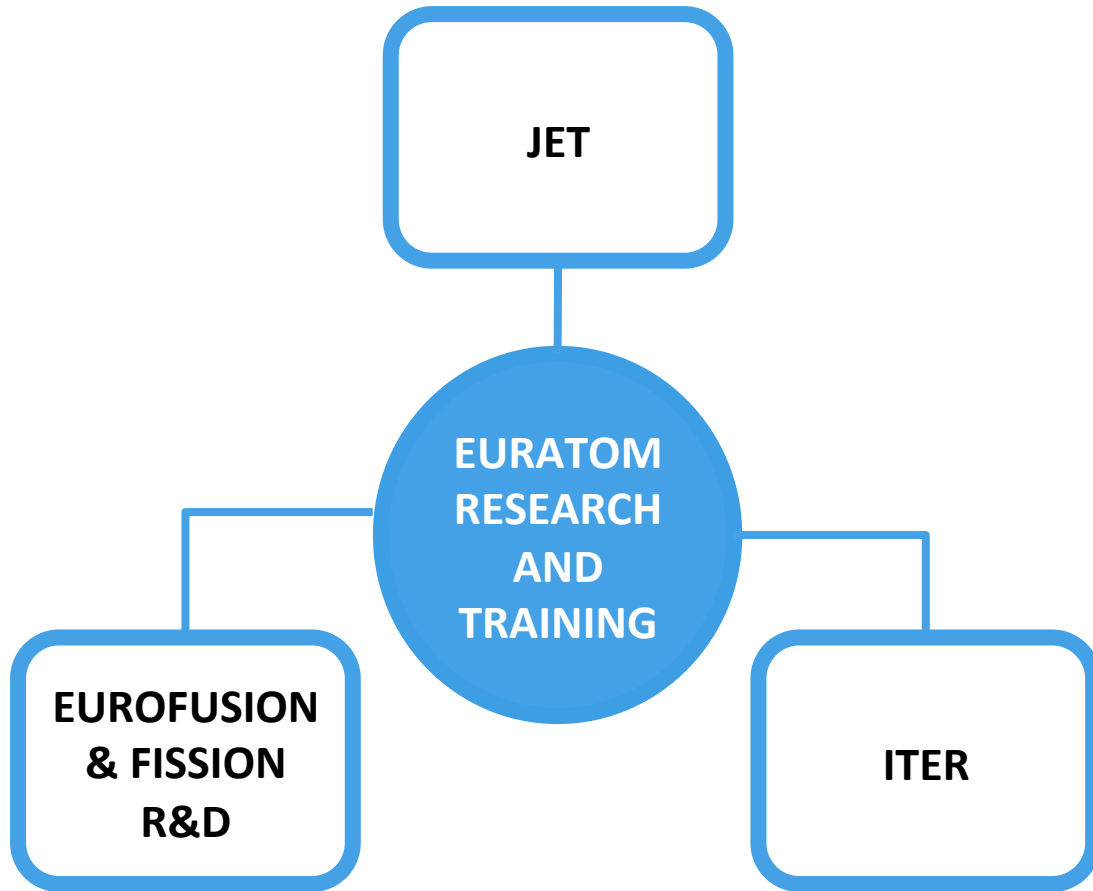
CONTRIBUTION

Subject to the structure of the programme, the level of influence provided for in the terms and an assessment of value for money, we would be willing to offer a fair contribution to the programme costs.

The UK will **respect the remit of the CJEU**, where relevant, where we participate in EU programmes.

Association to Euratom Research and Training

The UK would like to explore a **close association to Euratom Research and Training** based on the Swiss precedent.



As part of this association we want to discuss certain elements, such as:

- Programme structure
- Level of influence
- A fair financial contribution
- Mobility of research-related staff
- Access to procurement contracts

This will need to be underpinned by wider agreements and arrangements on cross-cutting issues such as data sharing and protection, researcher mobility and intellectual property.

Research Infrastructures

As part of any association to Horizon Europe, the UK will want **to continue to host and support European Research Infrastructures.**

EUROPEAN RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE CONSORTIA

We host two European Research Infrastructure Consortium (ERICs) – INSTRUMENT and the European Social Survey (ESS). In addition we host a further two European facilities, both of which include non-EU members.

EUROPEAN STRATEGY FORUM ON RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE

This is a valuable network for strategically thinking about future infrastructure. Membership includes 13 non-EU members.

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The UK strongly supports the key principles that underpin EU science and innovation, of **scientific excellence, openness to the world and European added value**.

The **Science and Innovation Pact** should be a core part of the UK-EU future partnership. It should:

- provide for close cooperation reflecting the trust and transparency between the UK and EU;
- reflect our shared aims, ambitions and values;
- include access to future EU science, research and innovation programmes;
- agree a high level of mutual ambition; and
- be dynamic, adaptable and mutually beneficial.

To best enable the UK and the EU to act together, our partnership should be anchored by a combination of political and legal agreements.

These should all provide for structured UK-EU consultation, regular dialogue on thematic and geographic priorities and extensive exchange of experts and information.

We should not wait where we do not need to. We are looking **to discuss the detail of the future partnership**, and will work with you as you design the shape of the future programmes.