Supporting R&D in Latvia

Competing EU and Latvian priorities in R&D

© By Eugene Eteris, LLD, prof. European Studies Faculty, RSU, Latvia and European Integration Institute, Denmark R&D accounts for 2007-13 and for 2014-17

- Total direct for R&D expenditures during previous MF programming for EU member states in 2007-14 were at the level of €11 billion;
- Horizon-2020: the EU Framework Program for Research and Innovation with **about €80 billon**;
- The "political idea" in the new European Commission is to "mobilize" up to €300 billion in public and private investment over the next three years, i.e. 2015-17, including education, research and innovation, together with other infrastructure priorities, notably broadband and energy networks as well as transport infrastructure in industrial centres and renewable energy.

Dispersed R&D activities...

- One of the 3 main items in the EU-2020 strategy is so-called **"innovative union"** (together with smart and green growth, which are subject to R&D and innovative influence as well);
 - In the new J-C. Junker's Commission there are many "portfolios" devoted to R&D issues:
 - In the power center (among vice-presidents) no direct connections with R&D - only digital union (A. Ansip) and competition with jobs and growth (J. Katainen);
 - However, tehere are 3 "regular" commissioners: science, research & innovations (C. Moedas); education & culture (T. Navracsics); internal market, industry and SMEs (E. Bieńkowska)

=SMEs are the backbone of EU economy, creating more than 85% of new jobs.

European R&D vision for the next 5 years...

One of the main priorities in the European 2020 Strategy is growth based on knowledge and innovation; It means:

- improving EU productivity by increasing R&D and innovation performance,
 - better exploiting the potential of ICTs and creating a **digital single market**,
 - raising **education** outcomes and
 - promoting skills;

Commission's political guidelines for R&D (July 2014)

- Europe is ill-prepared for the global challenges, e.g. the digital age, the race for innovation and skills...
- Out of 10 policy areas: 1. mobilize up to €300 billion in public and private investment in the real economy over the next three years (including: infrastructure, notably broadband and energy networks as well as transport infrastructure in industrial centres; education, research and innovation; and renewable energy);
- **2**. to bring industry's weight in the EU's GDP back to 20% by 2020, from less than 16% at present;
- 3. creating digital single market to generate up to €250 billion of additional growth in Europe;

4. energy union...

MFF 2014-20: division and sectoral importance...

- Smart and inclusive growth: 47 % of the total budget (about €509 bln); This sector includes:
- = Economic, social and territorial cohesion: **33.9** %;
 - =Competitiveness for growth and jobs: **13.1** % (**€142 bln**).

• Sustainable growth:

= Rational use of natural resources: **38.9 % of the total budget (€420 bln)**.

The rest **–about 14% of the total budget** – for administration, global Europe and defense...

Note: *due to R&D complexity, the MFF for 2014-20 does not include "innovative union" as an independent and separate budget appropriation item...* European various R&D facilities...

=The European Research and Innovation Area Board (ERIAB), established in 2012 to provide independent advice for DG Research and Innovation on Research and Innovation Policy. ERIAB is also advising on the completion of the European Research Area.

=Horizon 2020 -biggest EU's R&D and Innovation program with nearly
(80 billion of funding for 2014-20; some additional private investment will be attracted. It promises more world-firsts by taking great ideas from the lab to the market.

See: http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/find-your-area

=European Research Center –providing Commission's in-house advise.

=European Research Council- ERC received over 43,000 proposals and 4,500 projects have been approved since 2007.

=Scientix - The community for science education in Europe –inspiring science and education.

Latvian efforts to support R&D

- According to LDDK (LV's Employers Confederation), Latvian expenses for R&D is about 10,3 % of government's budget: 8,48% for science and education and 1,87% for culture;
- Assistance from EU Structural funds (total for 2014-20 about €4,5 bln) in R&D is divided in the following way:

=Research, technology & innovations: €467,5 mln;

- =Human resources, incl. education, vocational & professional training: €516 mln;
 - **=Competition** & support for SMEs: **€314 mln**;
 - =ICT, e-trade & services: €173 mln; and
 - =CO₂ reduction in development: €480 mln;