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# EU Funding for Research and Development

## History and Overview





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**Understanding the context**

**Exploiting the opportunities**

# Internal Policies Research and Development Rationale

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## Competitive position vis-à-vis US and Japan

- EU's research effort has been declining for past 10 years as compared to Japan and US
- The gap between R&D expenditure in US and EU companies is widening
- US invests more venture capital in high tech and start ups
- Increasing foreign trade deficit in EU

# Research Policy Evolution

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1957: EURATOM treaty; Joint Research Centre set up

1983: ESPRIT programme

1984: First Framework Programme: ESPRIT, 1984-1987

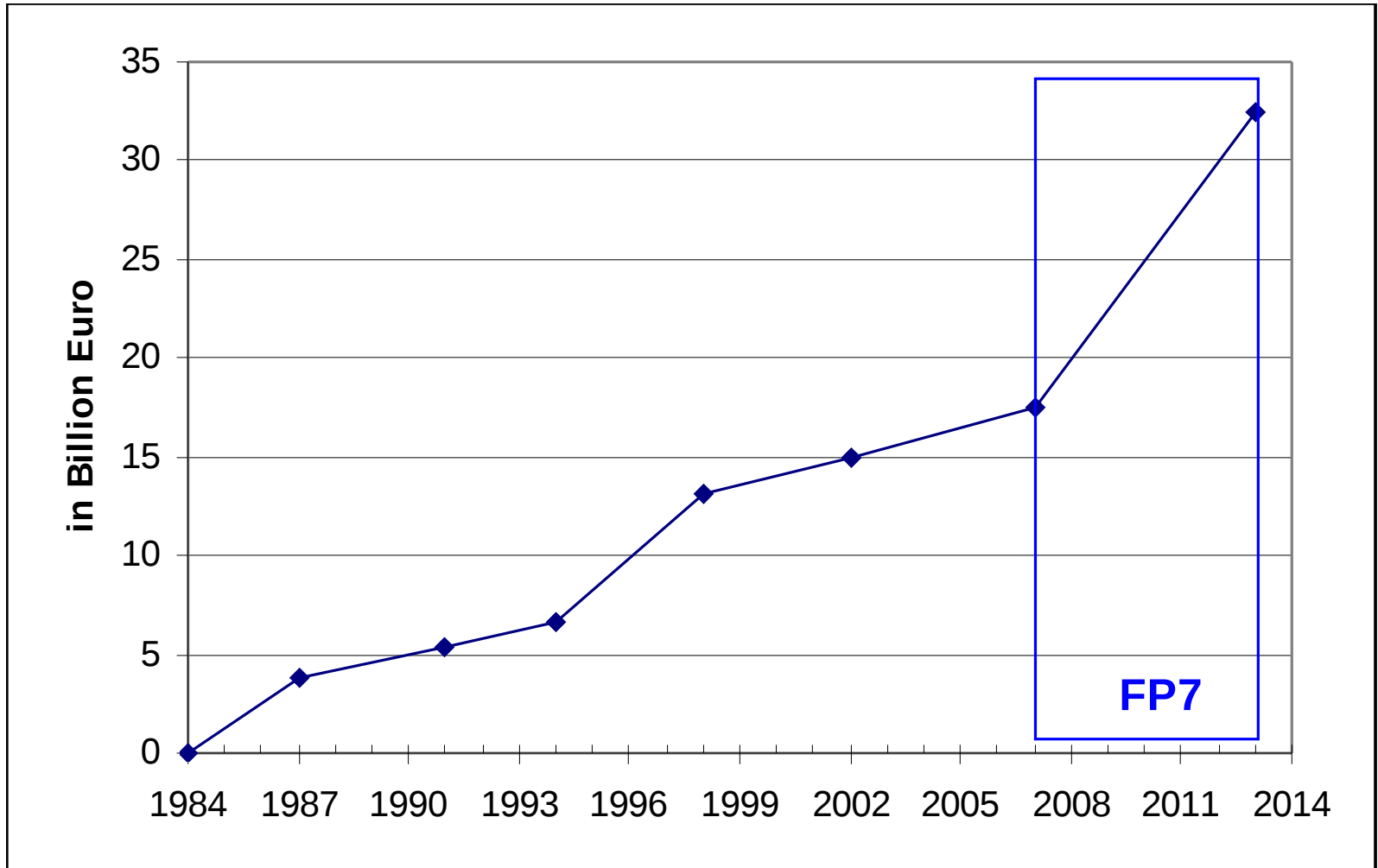
1987: "European Single Act" - science becomes a Community responsibility

1993: Treaty on European Union; role of RTD in the EU enlarged

2002: Framework Programme 6 (2002-2006)

**2007: Framework Programme 7**

# Evolution of RTD Budget



# Financial Instruments For Policy Implementation

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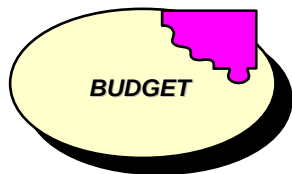
## Research and Development

- 7<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme for RTD
- Special programmes

## Environment

## Energy

## Education / Professional Training



# Basic principles of EU RTD Activities

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- **Transnational collaboration (min. 3 partners/3 countries- Industry –Research-University)**
- **Consortia selected via Calls for Proposals and evaluation procedures involving a set of multiple criteria and independent experts**
- **Strategic objectives - programme oriented**
- **Innovative, based on science & technology excellence**
- **The European UNION Budget co-finances through grants the cost of the projects up to 75% but RTD results are the property of the participants**

# Characteristics of EU RTD Activities

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## **Open to the world**

- ⇒ Exactly the same funding for organisations from Member States, Associated Candidate Countries and countries on the INCO target list

## **International Co-operation**

- ⇒ Specific measures in support of international co-operation