

INFRASTAR- Final Workshop

Brussels, 6 February 2020

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Two kinds of obscolescences

Obscolescence by design

Obsolescence by negligence

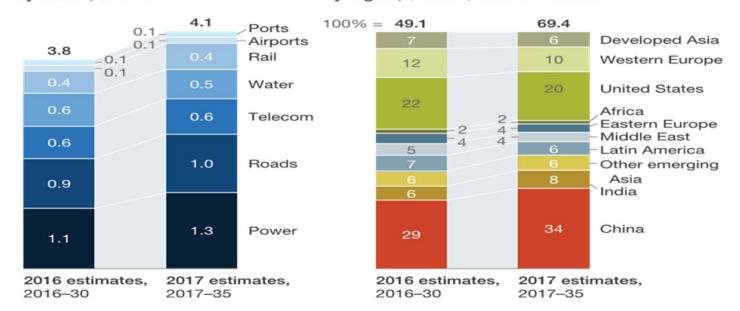


Estimated overall infrastructure spend has risen since our 2016 estimate.

Aggregate infrastructure spending¹

By sector, % of GDP

By region, \$ trillion, constant dollars



Note: Figures may not sum, because of rounding.

Projections now cover 19 years (2017–35) instead of 15 years (2016–30). We changed our projection period end from 2030, as used in our 2013 and 2016 reports, to 2035 to maintain a sufficiently long projection period; as a consequence, numbers are comparable to prior estimates only in percent of GDP terms. Data is based on latest infrastructure stock data of 2015 instead of 2012; base-year prices have been updated to 2017 instead of 2015; GDP-growth projections have increased, driving higher infrastructure needs; improved data and projections by external providers of water and telecom data.

Source: GWI; IHS Global Insight; ITF; national statistics; McKinsey Global Institute analysis

McKinsey&Company



MSCA Infrastar project: What is next for you?

- To perform further research?
- To embrace an academic carreer?
- To find employment in industry?
- To create a start up?



Innovation: What is it?

The OECD *Oslo Manual* for measuring innovation defines four types of innovation: **product** innovation, **process** innovation, **marketing** innovation and **organisational** innovation.

Product innovation: A good or service that is new or significantly improved. This includes significant improvements in technical specifications, components and materials, software in the product, user friendliness or other functional characteristics.

Process innovation: A new or significantly improved production or delivery method. This includes significant changes in techniques, equipment and/or software.

Marketing innovation: A new marketing method involving significant changes in product design or packaging, product placement, product promotion or pricing.

Organisational innovation: A new organisational method in business practices, workplace organisation or external relations.

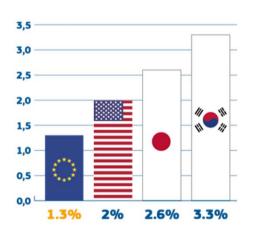
DG GROW: innovation = invention that is successfully commercialized and spread

While benefiting from world-class research and strong industries...

Our knowledge and skills are our main resources.

- → 7% of the world's population
- → 20% of global R&D
- → 1/3 of all high-quality scientific publications





1.3%
EU business
R&D
investment

...Europe can do better at transforming this into leadership in innovation and entrepreneurship





The contribution of the EU to R&I

2014-2020 (€ bn)		2021-2027* (€ bn)	
Framework Programme	79,00	Framework Programme	100,00
EIT	2,40	EIT	3,00
SME-I, EIC pilot	4,30	EIC	10,00
Digital Europe		Digital Europe	9,20
EU Space Programmes	12,00	EU Space Programmes	16,00
EDIDP	0,50	EDF	13,00
ITER	3,00	ITER	6,10
CEF Telecom	1,05	Connecting Europe Facility Digital	3,00
JRC: home-made nuclear research funded		JRC: home-made nuclear research funded	
under Euratom	0,65	under Euratom	0,70
TOTAL	96,2		138,9
Total per year	13,74		19,84

^{*} Commission proposal of 26.06.2019

Lessons Learned

from Horizon 2020 Interim Evaluation

Key Novelties in Horizon Europe



Support breakthrough innovation



Create more impact through mission-orientation and



R&I Missions

European Innovation Council



Strengthen international cooperation

citizens' involvement





Reinforce openness







Rationalise the funding landscape





Encourage participation



Extended association possibilities

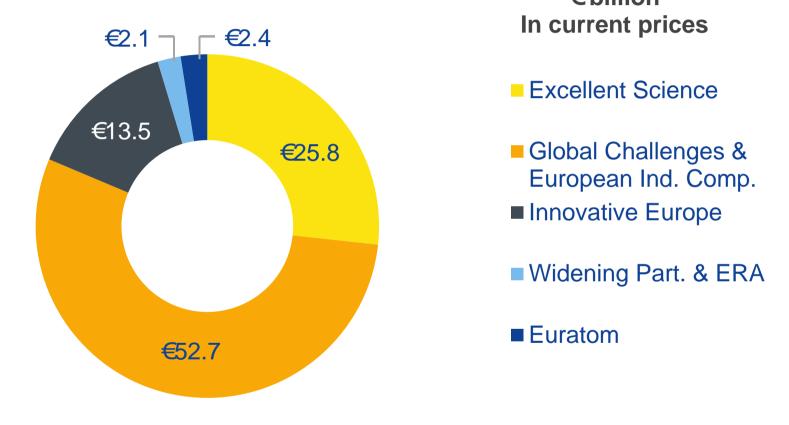
Open science policy

New approach to **Partnerships**

Spreading Excellence



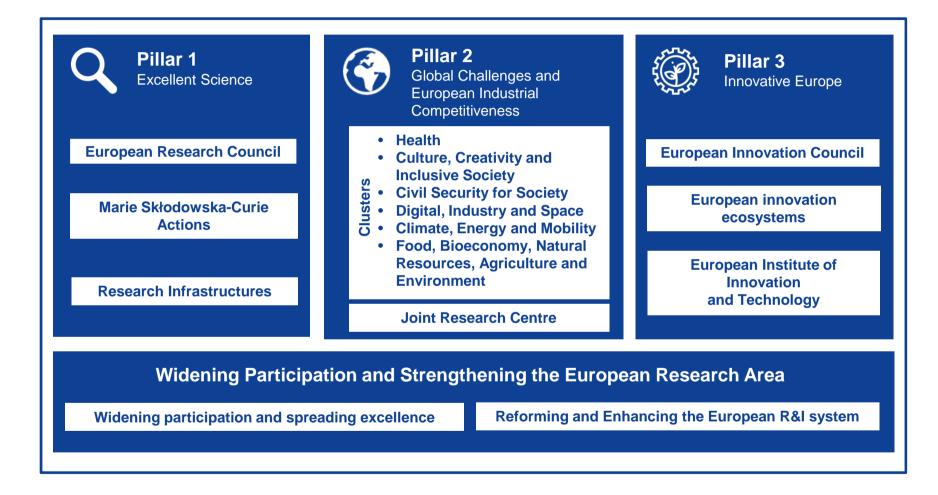
Commission proposal for budget: €100 billion* (2021-2027)



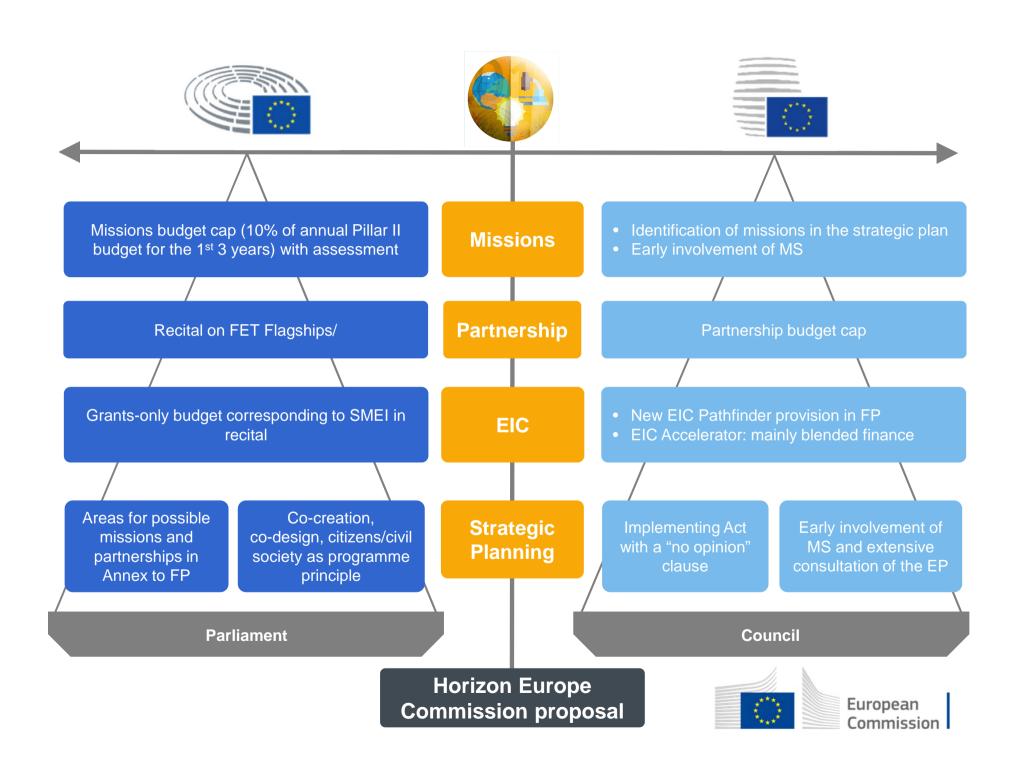
European

^{*} This envelope includes EUR 3.5 billion allocated under the InvestEU Fund.

Horizon Europe: Preliminary structure









European Innovation Council

Support to innovations with breakthrough and disruptive nature and scale up potential that are too risky for private investors (70% of the budget earmarked for SMEs)

EuropeanInnovation Councila one-stop-shop

Helping innovators create markets of the future, leverage private finance, scale up their companies, Innovation centric, risk taking & agile, proactive management and follow up

Two complementary instruments bridging the gap from idea to investable project

Pathfinder: grants (from early technology to pre- commercial)

Accelerator:

grants only & blended finance (from pre-commercial to market & scale-up)



EUROPEAN INNOVATION COUN

5 years ago



Now 2015-2019



\$1B+VC-backed companies before 2015



\$1B+VC-backed companies now



countries attracting \$1b+ capital per year



countries attracting \$1b+ capital per year





\$113B

mega rounds in 2014

mega rounds in 2019

of rounds in 2014



21%

of rounds in 2019

76 2010-2014

148

2015-2019

funds raised from LPs

4.7m

4.1m for the United States

VC FUNDS RAISED

funds raised from LPs

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6.1m

4.3m for the United States

Research and Innovation

Europe is making

innovation/startups

big progress in

7.2% of capital invested in 2014



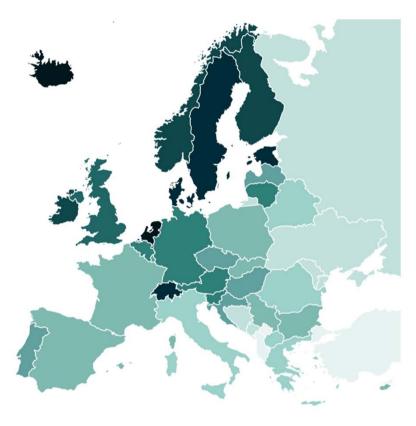
8.4% of capital invested in 2019

EUROPEAN INNOVATION COUNCIL



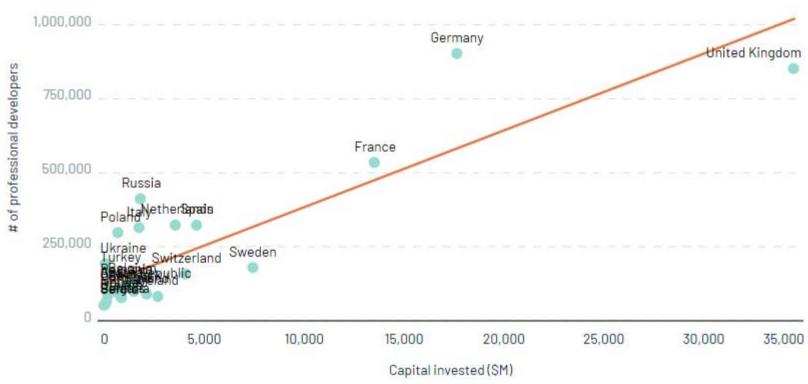
Talent (Competences) is the most important factor





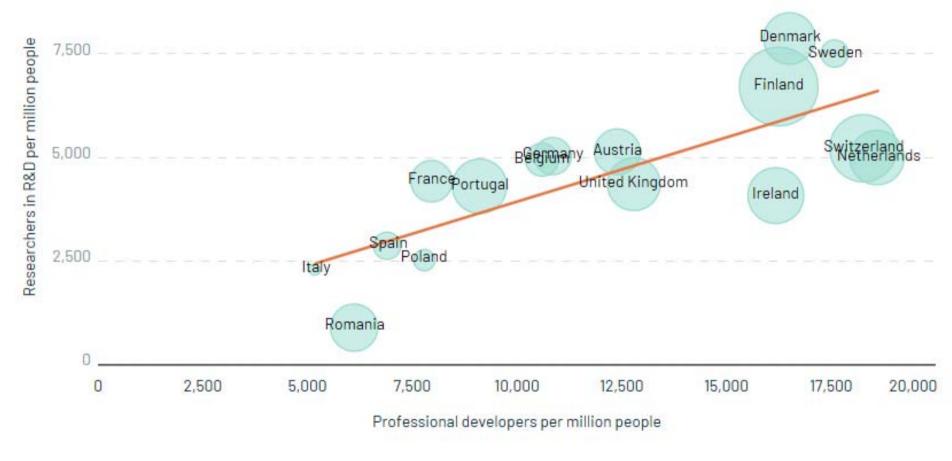


Talent is the key. Developers attract capital (not the other way round)





Researchers are the key for having developers







The role of DG GROW in Innovation and Industrial Policy

EU Start Ups & Scale Ups Initiative: COM(2016)733

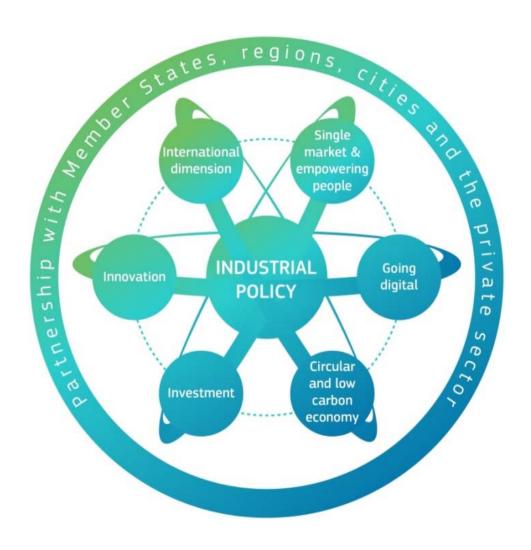
EU Industrial Policy: COM(2017)479

Vision 2030 for the European industry

Strategic Value Chains: Important Projects of Common European Interest

Smart Specialisation Strategy platform: Industrial modernisation

Making Europe's industry stronger and more innovative: Key initiatives of industrial policy strategy





What are Strategic Value Chains (SVC)?

- Areas of systemic importance and strategic European interest for growth, jobs, competitiveness and technological autonomy
- Crucial in fostering the transformation of European industry through technology, innovation and sustainability
- Characterised along the following three-axis:
 - technological innovativeness
 - economic and market potential
 - societal and political importance for Europe
- Networks of interdependent and interlinked economic actors creating future added value around a product, process or service and operating in a strategic network across firms of different sizes, including SMEs, sectors and borders



IPCEIs approved	Date app.	€ bn	MS concerned
Microelectronics	18-12-2018	1,75	UK+IT+FR+DE
Batteries	09-12-2019	3,2	FR+IT+BE+FI+SW+DE+PO
IPCEIs to be approved soon	Date app.	€ bn	MS concerned
High-performance computing			FR+IT+SP+LU
Hydrogen energy technologies and systems			
Batteries II			
possible IPCEIs in the future	Date app.	€ bn	MS concerned
Connected, clean and automated vehicles			
Low-carbon industry			
Smart Health			
Industrial Internet of Things			
Cybersecurity			

Thank you for attention!



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