15 years of EU2020-3% R&D target

Evolution and lessons learned

Workshop on R&D intensity
London 11-12 April 2019

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The Importance of Having a Common R&D Target

One of the key aims of the EU during the last couple of decades has been to encourage increasing levels of R&D investment, in order to provide a stimulus to the EU’s growth and competitiveness.

Three Milestones:

Lisbon Strategy
Barcelona Summit
EU2020 strategy
THE LISBON STRATEGY
The Lisbon Special European Council
(23 and 24 March 2000)
Towards a Europe of Innovation and Knowledge

'New strategic goal for the EU:

to become the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world capable of sustainable economic growth with more and better jobs and greater social cohesion'
".....there must be a significant boost of the overall R&D and innovation effort in the Union, with a particular emphasis on frontier technologies.

The European Council therefore:
– agrees that overall spending on R&D and innovation in the Union should be increased with the aim of approaching 3% of GDP by 2010. Two-thirds of this new investment should come from the private sector;
..."
"The EU needs to define where it wants to be by 2020. To this end, the Commission proposes the following EU headline targets:

- 75% of the population aged 20-64 should be employed.
- **3% of the EU's GDP should be invested in R&D.**
- The "20/20/20" climate/energy targets should be met (including an increase to 30% of emissions reduction if the conditions are right).
- The share of early school leavers should be under 10% and at least 40% of the younger generation should have a tertiary degree.
- 20 million less people should be at risk of poverty.

..."
Figure 1.3-A.1 (b) World expenditure on R&D - % distribution(1), 2000 and 2016

Science, Research and Innovation performance of the EU 2020

Source: DG Research and Innovation - Unit for Reforms and Economic Impact - Country intelligence
Data: Eurostat, OECD, UNESCO
Evolution of R&D intensity, 2000-2017

Source: DG Research and Innovation - Unit for Reforms and Economic Impact - Country intelligence
Data: Eurostat, OECD
R&D intensity - compound annual growth, 2007-2012 and 2012-2017

Compound annual growth

South Korea (KR)
China (CN)
EU28 (3)
United States (US) (4)
Japan (JP)

2007-2012 (1)
2012-2017 (2)

Science, Research and Innovation performance of the EU 2020

Source: DG Research and Innovation - Unit for Reforms and Economic Impact - Country intelligence

Data: Eurostat, OECD
R&D intensity, 2017 and compound annual growth, 2007-2017

Source: DG Research and Innovation - Unit for Reforms and Economic Impact - Country intelligence

Data: Eurostat, OECD, UNESCO
R&D intensity, 2000, 2007, 2017 and 2020 target(1)

Source: DG Research and Innovation - Unit for Reforms and Economic Impact - Country intelligence

Data: Eurostat, Member States
Evolution of public R&D intensity, 2000-2017

Science, Research and Innovation performance of the EU 2020

Source: DG Research and Innovation - Unit for Reforms and Economic Impact - Country intelligence
Data: Eurostat, OECD

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Science, Research and Innovation performance of the EU 2020

Source: DG Research and Innovation - Unit for Reforms and Economic Impact - Country intelligence
Data: Eurostat, OECD, UNESCO
Evolution of business R&D intensity, 2000-2017

Source: DG Research and Innovation - Unit for Reforms and Economic Impact - Country intelligence
Data: Eurostat, OECD

Source: DG Research and Innovation - Unit for Reforms and Economic Impact - Country intelligence

Data: Eurostat, OECD
Science, Research and Innovation performance of the EU 2020

Source: DG Research and Innovation - Unit for Reforms and Economic Impact - Country intelligence

Data: Eurostat, OECD, UNESCO
Public support for business R&D as % of GDP, 2007 and 2016

South Korea
United States
EU28
Japan
China

Direct public support (1) for R&D, 2016 (2)
Indirect government support through tax incentives, 2016 (2)
Total financial support, 2007 (3)

Source: DG Research and Innovation - Unit for Reforms and Economic Impact - Country intelligence
Data: OECD, Eurostat
Tax incentives for R&D as % of GDP, 2007 and 2016

Source: DG Research and Innovation - Unit for Reforms and Economic Impact - Country intelligence
Data: OECD, Eurostat
The 30 most R&D intensive regions in EU28 - R&D intensity, 2015

Source: DG Research and Innovation - Unit for Reforms and Economic Impact - Country intelligence

Data: Eurostat
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http://ec.europa.eu/research

Science, research and innovation performance of the EU 2018

https://ec.europa.eu/h2020-policy-support-facility