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Public consultation on EU funds in the area of investment, research & innovation, SMEs and single market

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Public consultation on EU funds in the area of of investment, research & innovation, SMEs and single market

Introduction

'A stronger Union needs to be equipped with appropriate financial means to continue to deliver its policies. The Union has changed fundamentally in recent years, as have the challenges it faces. Our Union needs a budget that can help us achieve our ambitions. The Multiannual Financial Framework for the period after 2020 must reflect this.' (Commission Work Programme 2018)

The EU budget currently amounts to less than 1 euro per citizen per day. Although a modest budget, at around 1% of the EU's gross national income or 2% of all EU public spending, it supports the EU's shared goals by delivering essential public goods and tangible results for EU citizens. These include: investing in skills, innovation and infrastructure; ensuring sustainable food systems and developing rural areas; ensuring a clean and healthy environment and the protection of natural resources; promoting joint research and industrial projects; funding shared activities in the field of migration and security; and supporting development and humanitarian aid.

The current Multiannual Financial Framework — the EU's long-term budget — runs until the end of 2020. In 2018, the Commission will put forth comprehensive proposals for the post-2020 Multiannual Financial Framework and for the next generation of financial programmes that will receive funding. These programmes/funds provide financial support to hundreds of thousands of beneficiaries such as regions, towns, NGOs, businesses, farmers, students, scientists, and many others.

The Commission's proposals will be designed to make it possible for the EU to deliver on the things that matter most, in areas where it can achieve more than Member States acting alone. This requires a careful assessment both of what has worked well in the past and what could be improved in the future. What should the priorities be for future policies and programmes/funds? And how can they be designed to best deliver results on the ground?

As an integral part of this process and following on from the <u>Reflection Paper on the Future of EU Finances</u>, the Commission is launching a series of public consultations covering all the major spending areas to gather views from all interested parties on how to make the very most of every euro of the EU budget.

The EU has developed a variety of instruments to stimulate investment and entrepreneurship to create jobs and growth. The Investment Plan for Europe, the so-called Juncker Plan, aims to unlock investment throughout Europe through to the European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI), which provides a EU guarantee to mobilise investment. The EFSI also complements other existing instruments like COSME that make it easier for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to access finance in all phases of their lifecycle – creation, expansion, or business transfer. Through EU support, businesses have easier access to guarantees, loans and equity capital.

Research and innovation are instrumental for addressing the EU's productivity gap and play a crucial role in providing solutions to many global challenges the EU and its citizens are facing today. In that context, the EU has made a major contribution with the Horizon 2020 programme.

The European Single Market is one of the EU's greatest achievements. It has fuelled economic growth and made the everyday life of European businesses and consumers easier. A well-functioning Single Market, including in its digital dimension, stimulates competition and trade, improves efficiency, raises quality, and helps cut prices. In that context, the EU has set up several programmes in a wide range of areas (health, food safety, customs...) to facilitate the free circulation of goods, services, capital and persons across the European continent.

Recent consultations already covered several policy areas, including on current performance and future challenges. The views already expressed by stakeholders in these consultations will be taken into account as part of the current process for the future MFF.

Link to portal for recent consultations: https://ec.europa.eu/info/consultations en

Interim evaluation of the programme for the competitiveness of enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises (COSME) (2014-2020)

https://ec.europa.eu/info/consultations/interim-evaluation-programme-competitiveness-enterprises-and-small-and-medium-sized-enterprises-cosme-2014-2020_en

Consultation on modernising and simplifying the common agricultural policy (CAP) https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/consultations/cap-modernising/2017_en

Public stakeholder consultation – interim evaluation of Horizon 2020 https://ec.europa.eu/research/consultations/interim h2020 2016/consultation en.htm

Open Public Consultation of the mid-term evaluation of the 3rd Health Programme 2014-2020 https://ec.europa.eu/health/programme/consultations/midterm_evaluation_fr

Public stakeholder consultation – Interim evaluation of Joint Undertakings operating under Horizon 2020. http://ec.europa.eu/research/consultations/interim_joint-undertakings_h2020/consultation_en.htm Public Consultation – Evaluation of Public-Public Partnerships (Art.185 initiatives) in the context of the Horizon 2020 Interim Evaluation.

http://ec.europa.eu/research/consultations/pp_partnerships_art185/consultation_en.htm

Public consultation on Transformation of Health and Care in the Digital Single Market https://ec.europa.eu/info/consultations/public-consultation-transformation-health-and-care-digital-single-market_en

About you

*1 You are replying
as an individual in your personal capacity
in your professional capacity or on behalf of an organisation
*8 Respondent's first name
Samuel
*9 Respondent's last name
Kenny
*10 Respondent's professional email address
samuel.kenny@transportenvironment.org
*11 Name of the organisation
Transport & Environment
*10. Deatel address of the corresponding
*12 Postal address of the organisation
18 Square de Meeus, Brussels 1050, Belgium
*13 Type of organisation
Please select the answer option that fits best.
Private enterprise
Professional consultancy, law firm, self-employed consultant
Trade, business or professional association
Non-governmental organisation, platform or network
Research and academia
Churches and religious communities
Regional or local authority (public or mixed)

Other	
22 Is your organisation included in the Transparency Register? If your organisation is not registered, we invite you to register here , although it is not compulsory to be registered to reply to this consultation.	

International or national public authority

Note that, whatever option chosen, your answers may be subject to a request for public access to documents under Regulation (EC) N°1049/2001

- can be published with your organisation's information (I consent the publication of all information in my contribution in whole or in part including the name of my organisation, and I declare that nothing within my response is unlawful or would infringe the rights of any third party in a manner that would prevent publication)
- can be published provided that your organisation remains anonymous (I consent to the publication of any information in my contribution in whole or in part (which may include quotes or opinions I express) provided that it is done anonymously. I declare that nothing within my response is unlawful or would infringe the rights of any third party in a manner that would prevent the publication.
- *27 Please let us know whether you have experience with one or more of the following funds and

2/ P	rease let us know whether you have experience with one or more of the following lunds and
ogra	ammes.
at lea	ast 1 choice(s)
	European Fund for Strategic Investments (Investment Plan for Europe)
1	Horizon 2020
1	European Structural and Investment funds
	COSME
	EU Health Programme
	EU Food and Feed Programme
	Customs 2020
	Fiscalis
	Anti-Fraud Information System
	EURES
	Employment and Social Innovation Programme
	Standards in the field of financial reporting Programme
	Implementation of single market for financial services
	Enhancing consumers involvement in EU policy-making in the field of financial services
	Consumer Programme
	European statistical programme
	Interoperability solutions and common frameworks for European public administrations, businesses an citizens (ISA2 programme) as a means for modernising the public sector
	Support for the functioning of various aspects of the single market (including goods, services, taxation, company law) – standardisation, assistance to citizens and businesses, enforcement
	Digital Single Market support programme
	EEEF (European energy efficiency fund)
	PF4EE (private finance for energy efficiency)
	None of the above
28 P	Please let us know to which of the following topics your replies to this questionnaire will refer.
	EU support for Investment
1	EU support for research and innovation
	EU support for SME and entrepreneurship
	EU support for the Single Market

EU funds in the area of investment, research & innovation, SMEs and single market

29 The Commission has preliminarily identified a number of policy challenges which programmes/funds in this area of investment, research & innovation, SMEs and single market could address. How important are these policy challenges in your view?

	Very important	Rather important	Neither important nor unimportant	Rather not important	Not important at all	No opinion
Facilitate transition to low carbon and circular economy and resilience to climate change, support security of supply	•	•	©	•	•	0
Foster research and innovation across the EU	0	•	0	0	0	0
Support industrial development	0	0	•	0	0	0
Support education, skills and training	0	•	0	0	0	0
Ensure a clean and healthy environment and the protection of natural resources	•	0	•	•	•	©
Facilitate digital transition of the economy, industry, services and society	0	0	•	0	0	0

Ensure that existing rules are applied and enforced consistently across the EU	•	•	•	•	•	0
Ensure smooth circulation of goods both within EU and at EU borders	0	•	0	0	0	0
Ensure fair conditions of competition in the EU	0	•	0	0	0	0
Promote security of citizens	0	•	0	0	0	0
Support labour mobility	0	•	0	0	0	0
Support capital flows and investment	0	0	•	0	0	0
Facilitate access to finance, in particular to SMEs	0	0	•	0	0	0
Promote financial stability	0	•	0	0	0	0
Improve quality of public institutions (including digitalisation)	0	•	0	0	0	0
Reduce unemployment and social disparities	•	0	0	0	0	0

Ensure safe, sustainable transport and mobility	•	•	0	•	•	0
Promote and protect public health	•	0	0	0	0	0
Promote a safe and sustainable food chain	•	0	0	0	0	0
Support social investment and social innovation	•	•	0	•	0	0
Ensure a high level of consumer protection and effective redress	•	•	0	•	•	0
Provide reliable and comparable statistics	0	•	0	0	0	0
Other (Please specify below)	0	0	0	0	0	•

31 To what extent do the current policies successfully address these challenges?

	Fully addressed	Fairly well addressed	Addressed to some extent only	Not addressed at all	No opinion
Facilitate transition to low carbon and circular economy and resilience to climate change; support security of supply	0	0	•	0	0
Foster research and innovation across the EU	0	•	0	0	0
Support industrial development	0	•	0	0	0
Support education, skills and training	0	0	•	0	0
Ensure a clean and healthy environment and the protection of natural resources	0	0	•	0	0
Facilitate digital transition of the economy, industry, services and society	0	0	0	0	•
Ensure that existing rules are applied and enforced consistently across the EU	0	0	0	0	•
Ensure smooth circulation of goods both within EU and at EU borders	0	0	0	0	•
Ensure fair conditions of competition in the EU	0	0	0	0	•
Promote security of citizens	0	0	0	0	•
Support labour mobility	0	0	0	•	0
Support capital flows and investment	©	0	0	0	•
Facilitate access to finance, in particular to SMEs	0	0	0	0	•
Promote financial stability	0	0	0	0	•
Improve quality of public institutions (including digitalisation)	0	0	0	0	•
Reduce unemployment and social disparities	0	0	©	•	0

Ensure safe, sustainable transport and mobility	0	0	•	0	0
Promote and protect public health	0	0	•	0	0
Promote a safe and sustainable food chain	0	0	•	•	0
Support social investment and social innovation	0	0	0	•	0
Ensure a high level of consumer protection and effective redress	0	0	0	0	•
Provide reliable and comparable statistics	0	0	0	0	•
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0	•

*33 To what extent do the current programmes/funds add value, compared to what Member States could achieve at national, regional and/or local levels?

- To a large extent
- To a fairly good extent
- To some extent only
- Not at all
- Don't know

34 Please specify <u>how</u> the current programmes/funds add value compared to what Member States could achieve at national, regional and/or local levels. Please clearly indicate to which policies, programmes and funds your answer refer.

1500 character(s) maximum

The EU programmes/funds add the most value on topics that have an impact on the entire European Union or topics where the Member States share common issues or concerns. Example of such topics are Facilitating a Transition to a Low Carbon and Circular Economy, Ensuring a Clean and Healthy Environment, the Protection of Nature, and Ensuring Safe and Sustainable Transport. The LIFE and Horizon 2020 funds are crucial to these topics and really add value in comparison to what Member States can achieve solely at a national or "divided" level. The EU both promotes and facilitates international research, which helps EU countries to share ideas so that academics and researchers learn from one another. The EU funds also reflect shared principles of Europe and can protect what is most valuable to countries.

35 Is there a need to modify or add to the objectives of the programmes/funds in this policy area? If yes, which changes would be necessary or desirable? Please clearly indicate to which policies, programmes and funds your answer refer.

1500 character(s) maximum

The EU has helped countries and regions to protect nature via the LIFE funds. This should only grow in future spending plans. It is one of the greatest achievements to date of the European Union.

Coordinating efforts on transport projects (Horizon 2020, CEF, and ESIF) would go a long way towards making transport spending have more EU-added value without being large international infrastructure projects. Joint procurement could be fostered so that cities, regions, and countries could apply for EU funds that have been earmarked for transport to spend on cleaner transportation. A research budget in the broad area of climate change is also crucial with some of that fund allocated to the transport sector, which is Europe's biggest climate problem.

Furthermore, regarding transport research and research in general, there should be an online space for anyone to voluntarily suggest ideas for research topics that could then be reviewed by the European Commission and selected to become research topics on future calls for tender. The reason why such a space is necessary is to avoid research topics being suggested only by large industry actors but also to expand the pool of people where the research ideas come from.

36 The Commission has preliminarily identified a number of possible obstacles, which could prevent the current programmes/funds from achieving their objectives. To what extent do possible obstacles prevent the current programme/funds from achieving their objectives?

	To a large extent	To a fairly large extent	To some extent only	Not at all	Don' t know
Too complex procedures leading to high administrative burden and delays	•	0	0	0	0
Insufficient administrative capacity to manage programmes	•	0	0	0	0
Lack of flexibility to react to unforeseen circumstances	0	•	0	0	0
Insufficient synergies between the EU programmes/funds	0	•	0	0	0
Difficulty of combining EU action with other public interventions and private finance	0	0	•	0	0
Insufficient critical mass	0	0	0	0	•
Insufficient use of financial instruments	0	0	0	0	•
Lack of information/communication	•	0	0	0	0
Insufficient scope	0	0	0	0	•
Lack of EU standards and EU rules	0	0	0	0	•
Inadequate facilities to support enhanced cooperation	•	0	0	0	0
Out of date and inadequate IT capabilities	•	0	0	0	0
Insufficient involvement of citizens	•	0	0	0	0
Other (Please specify below)	0	0	0	0	0

38 The Commission has preliminarily identified a number of steps that could help to further simplify and reduce administrative burdens for beneficiaries under current programmes/funds. To what extent would these steps be helpful in your view?

	To a large extent	To a fairly large extent	To some extent only	Not at all	Don' t know
Alignment of rules between EU funds	•	0	0	0	0
Fewer, clearer, shorter rules	•	0	0	0	0
More reliance on national rules	0	0	0	0	•
A stable but flexible framework between programming periods	0	•	0	0	0
Extension of the single audit principle	0	•	0	0	0
Better feedback to applicants	0	•	0	0	0
More structured reporting	0	•	0	0	0
User-friendly IT tools	•	0	0	0	0
E-governance	•	0	0	0	0
Adequate administrative capacity	0	•	0	0	0
Other (Please specify below)	0	0	0	0	0

40 How could synergies among programmes/funds in this area be further strengthened to avoid possible overlaps/duplication? For example, would you consider grouping/merging some programmes? Please clearly indicate to which policies, programmes and funds your answer refer.

buu character(s) maximum						

Document upload and final comments

41 Please feel free to upload a concise document, such as a position paper. The maximum file size is 1MB.

Please note that the uploaded document will be published alongside your response to the questionnaire which is the essential input to this public consultation. The document is optional and serves as additional background reading to better understand your position.

42 If you wish to add further information — within the scope of this questionnaire — please feel free to do so here.

1500 character(s) maximum

The EU budget invests a lot into research via Horizon 2020. The research topics are defined at Commission level and then "teams" of applicants can apply to receive such funds. An online space where academics, NGOs, or any individual citizen could recommend research topics could help the EU to find new ideas that they had not thought of. Recipients of the EU research budget should be prioritized for civil society and academic institutions - the fact that large companies receive a lot of the research budget from the EU is understandable but important to monitor. There is a crucial need for balance between nudging companies to research the right things and offering a handout to companies for research that they could have done without such limited public resources. When money is given to companies, it should be ensured the projects go beyond "demonstration" and lead to real world implementation of new solutions. There should also be a clause that any marketing at all done by companies on something that came as the result of receiving EU funding should be obliged to use the EU logo.

Contact

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