



PUSHING  
THE FRONTIERS  
OF INNOVATIVE  
RESEARCH



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University of Amsterdam

Universitat de Barcelona

University of Cambridge

University of Edinburgh

University of Freiburg

Université de Genève

Universität Heidelberg

University of Helsinki

Universiteit Leiden

KU Leuven

Imperial College London

University College London

Lund University

University of Milan

Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

University of Oxford

Université Paris-Sud 11

Pierre & Marie Curie University

Université de Strasbourg

Utrecht University

University of Zurich

# Research, Innovation and Education in Europe demands a Continuous Investment by Society for Society

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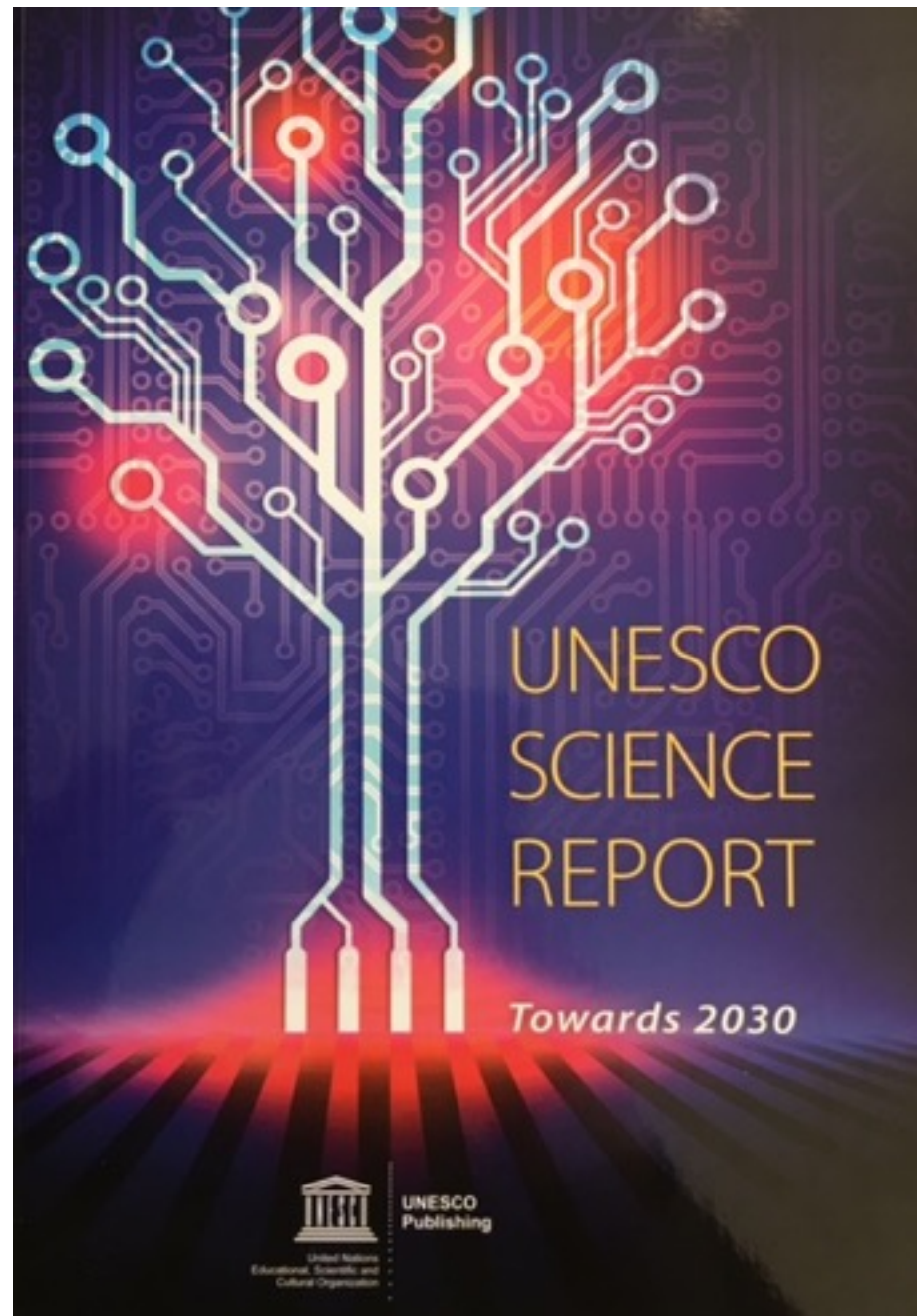


## Today's Key Message

- » The **European research base** has some of the highest levels of productivity and excellence in the world, but it is concentrated in those areas where it has been sustained by long-term national and European investment, coupled to positive interactions with industry.
- » **Public investment in research is essential.** It has a demonstrably powerful social impact, from advances in medical diagnostics and therapeutics that improve health and the quality of life, to innovation and the development of new technologies essential to Europe's future competitiveness.
- » Research is quite simply the foundation for **Europe's future competitiveness.** In this, the role of **universities and associated research institutes** is fundamental. Their focus on basic science lays the foundation for discovery and innovation, and their laboratories develop the human capital that businesses need for success.
- » **Innovation** is a complex process, not a linear progression of basic science into new products. It is rare that the new knowledge created by scientific breakthrough has immediate practical implications. Often it is accidental.
- » Frontier research requires patience, persistence and investment. **Europe's research-intensive universities** have the unique capacity to bring together the three elements that are essential to ensuring Europe's long-term competitiveness and welfare: **higher education, research and innovation.**

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RU

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Country-specific recommendations

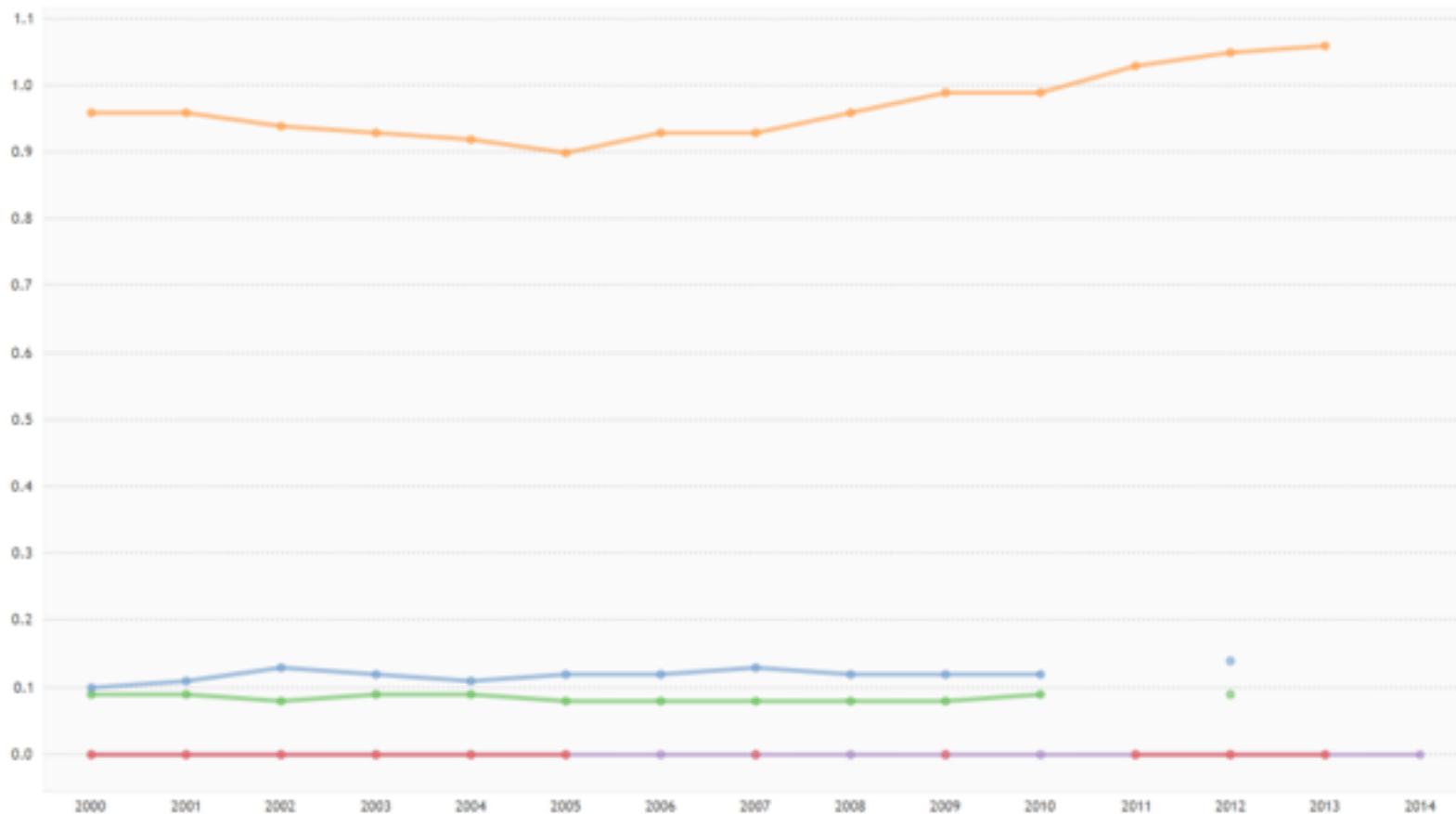
European  
Semester  
2016



COUNTRY European Union

UNIT Percentage of GDP

SOURCE Multiple Values



Indicator: Business enterprise R&D expenditure (BERD) by source of funds (value or intensity) Country: European Union Unit: Percentage of GDP

Abroad

Government sector

Private non-profit sector

Business enterprise sector

Higher education sector

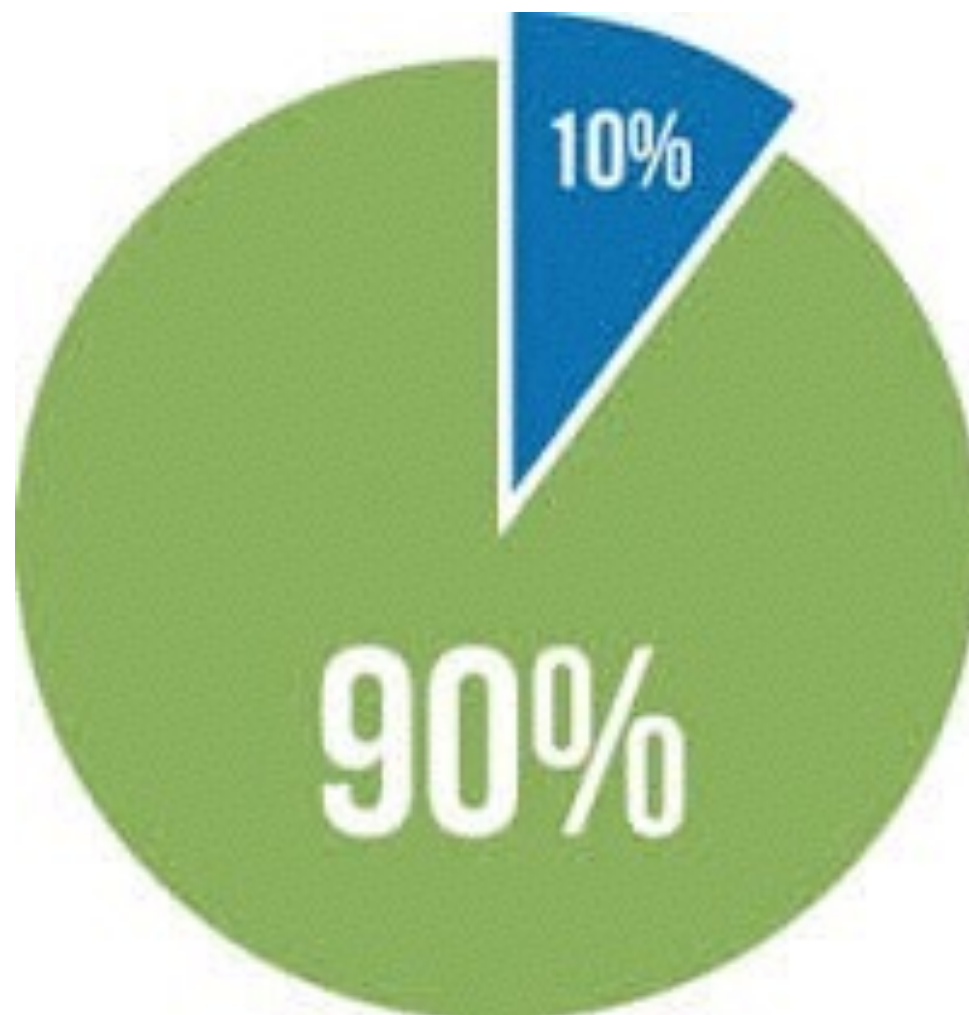
Funding from Higher Education sector and Private Non-profit sector expressed in relative units is very small and therefore not visible

COUNTRIES **ALL**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Austria			0.68		0.69	0.71	0.69	0.71	0.79	0.82	0.85	0.83	0.84	0.85	0.86
Belgium	0.51	0.52	0.54	0.54	0.53	0.55	0.54	0.54	0.59	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.67	0.70	0.70
Bulgaria	0.39	0.35	0.38	0.38	0.36	0.35	0.33	0.30	0.31	0.35	0.29	0.26	0.24	0.25	0.27
Croatia			0.54	0.58	0.61	0.51	0.47	0.47	0.49	0.50	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.41	0.41
Cyprus	0.17	0.17	0.19	0.23	0.24	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.26	0.30	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.33	0.31
Czech Republic	0.44	0.43	0.42	0.45	0.43	0.47	0.50	0.54	0.51	0.56	0.56	0.69	0.82	0.87	0.87
Denmark	0.71	0.71	0.74	0.76	0.76	0.74	0.78	0.74	0.83	0.91	0.95	0.98	1.03	1.10	1.10
Estonia	0.45	0.45	0.46	0.48	0.50	0.48	0.60	0.54	0.69	0.74	0.77	0.84	0.89	0.90	0.81
Finland	0.92	0.91	0.96	0.95	0.97	0.95	0.94	0.90	0.90	1.05	1.10	1.05	1.05	1.00	1.00
France	0.75	0.75	0.77	0.76	0.74	0.74	0.73	0.72	0.74	0.82	0.77	0.76	0.75	0.76	0.76
Germany	0.70	0.72	0.74	0.74	0.73	0.74	0.74	0.73	0.79	0.88	0.89	0.91	0.92	0.93	0.91
Greece		0.37		0.37	0.36	0.40	0.39	0.40				0.43	0.45	0.52	0.53
Hungary	0.40	0.48	0.57	0.54	0.47	0.49	0.49	0.46	0.45	0.47	0.44	0.43	0.41	0.41	0.38
Ireland	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.37	0.41	0.42	0.41	0.43	0.49	0.51	0.51	0.47	0.45	0.42	0.41
Italy	0.50	0.53	0.55	0.55	0.54	0.50	0.52	0.50	0.50	0.53	0.52	0.51	0.55	0.55	0.54
Latvia	0.27	0.26	0.24	0.23	0.22	0.31	0.33	0.37	0.44	0.29	0.38	0.50	0.51	0.43	0.43
Lithuania					0.59	0.60	0.57	0.58	0.60	0.62	0.56	0.67	0.66	0.71	0.72
Luxembourg	0.11	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.21	0.24	0.26	0.36	0.42	0.52	0.51	0.58	0.62	0.59
Malta			0.19	0.17	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.25	0.24	0.36	0.37	0.34
Netherlands	0.80	0.83	0.83	0.86	0.84	0.84	0.81	0.80	0.82	0.89	0.90	0.83	0.84	0.87	0.87
Poland	0.41	0.39	0.44	0.39	0.40	0.39	0.37	0.39	0.41	0.48	0.53	0.52	0.56	0.48	0.49
Portugal	0.44	0.44	0.41	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.41	0.44	0.61	0.70	0.68	0.64	0.57	0.69	0.67
Romania	0.11	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.20	0.23	0.31	0.39	0.27	0.28	0.31	0.30	0.27	0.22
Slovakia	0.22	0.21	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.28	0.36	0.41	0.48	0.44	0.56
Slovenia	0.58	0.60	0.55	0.45	0.45	0.58	0.61	0.57	0.58	0.64	0.66	0.64	0.63	0.61	0.54
Spain	0.40	0.42	0.44	0.47	0.48	0.51	0.52	0.55	0.59	0.65	0.65	0.63	0.59	0.58	0.57
Sweden		0.88		0.92	0.89	0.92	0.88	0.87	0.90	1.00	1.01	0.99	1.05	1.02	1.04
United Kingdom	0.58	0.56	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.59	0.60	0.59	0.60	0.65	0.62	0.59	0.57	0.58	0.58
European Union	0.62	0.63	0.64	0.65	0.64	0.64	0.63	0.63	0.67	0.73	0.72	0.71	0.72	0.73	0.72

Indicator: Public (government and higher education) R&D expenditure as % of GDP







Erasmus+











Vatican City



European Union



Albania



Andorra



Armenia



Austria



Azerbaijan



Belgium



Belarus



Bosnia and Herzegovina



Bulgaria



Croatia



Cyprus



Czech Republic



Denmark



Estonia



Finland



France



Georgia



Germany



Greece



Hungary



Ireland



Iceland



Italy



Latvia



Liechtenstein



Lithuania



Luxembourg



Macedonia



Malta



Moldova



Monaco



Montenegro



Netherlands



Norway



Poland



Portugal



Romania



Russia



San Marino



Serbia



Slovakia



Slovenia



Spain



Sweden



Switzerland



Turkey



Ukraine



United Kingdom



**ECOFIN**









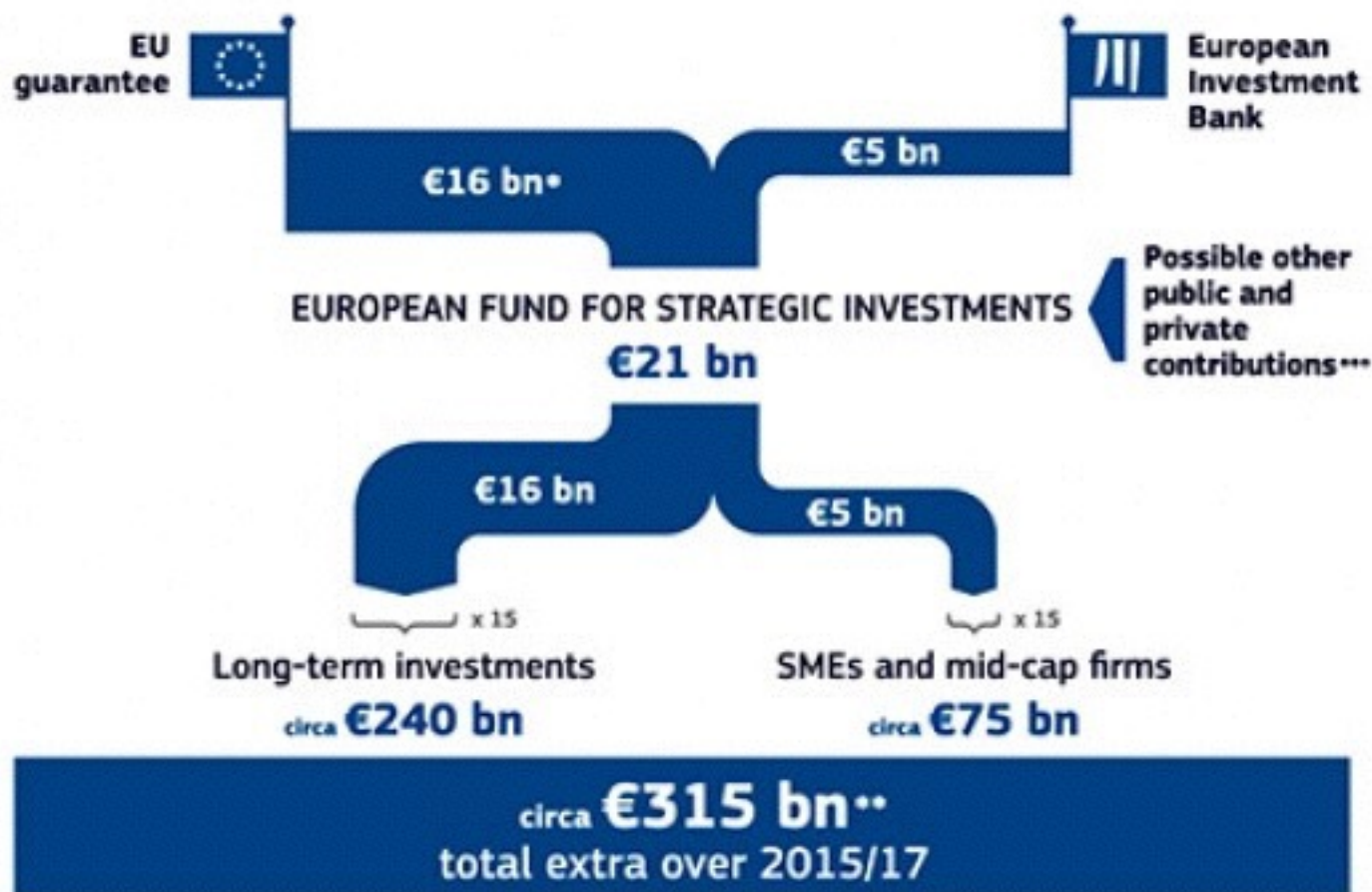




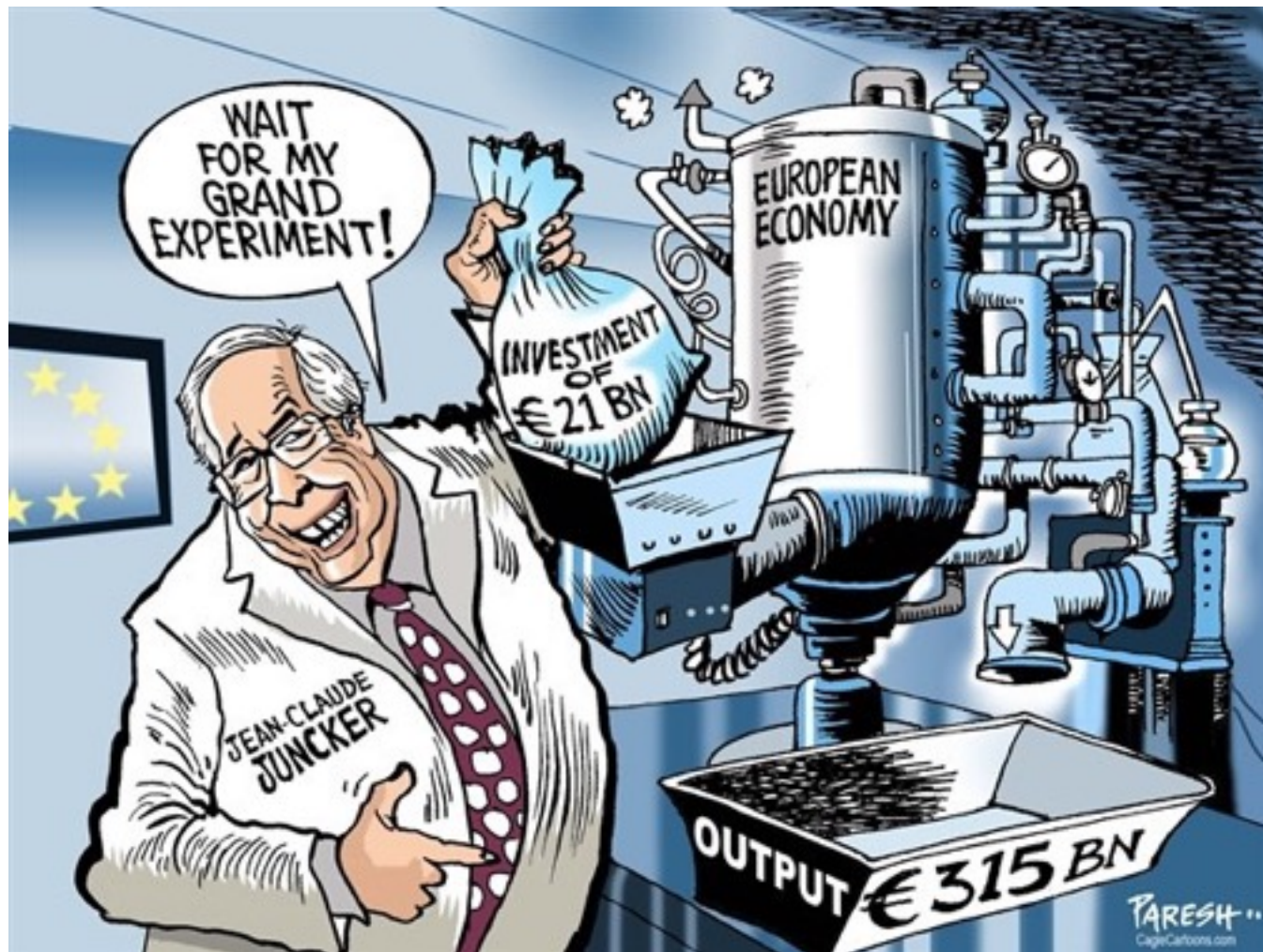
## 10 priorities

- |    |                                                                                     |                                                                          |    |                                                                                       |                                                                        |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 01 |    | A new boost for jobs, growth and investment.                             | 06 |    | A reasonable and balanced free trade agreement with the United States. |
| 02 |    | A connected digital single market.                                       | 07 |    | An area of Justice and Fundamental Rights based on mutual trust.       |
| 03 |   | A resilient Energy Union with a forward-looking climate change policy.   | 08 |   | Towards a new policy on migration.                                     |
| 04 |  | A deeper and fairer internal market with a strengthened industrial base. | 09 |  | Europe as a stronger global actor.                                     |
| 05 |  | A deeper and fairer Economic and Monetary Union (EMU).                   | 10 |  | A Union of democratic change.                                          |

## INVESTMENT PLAN FOR EUROPE

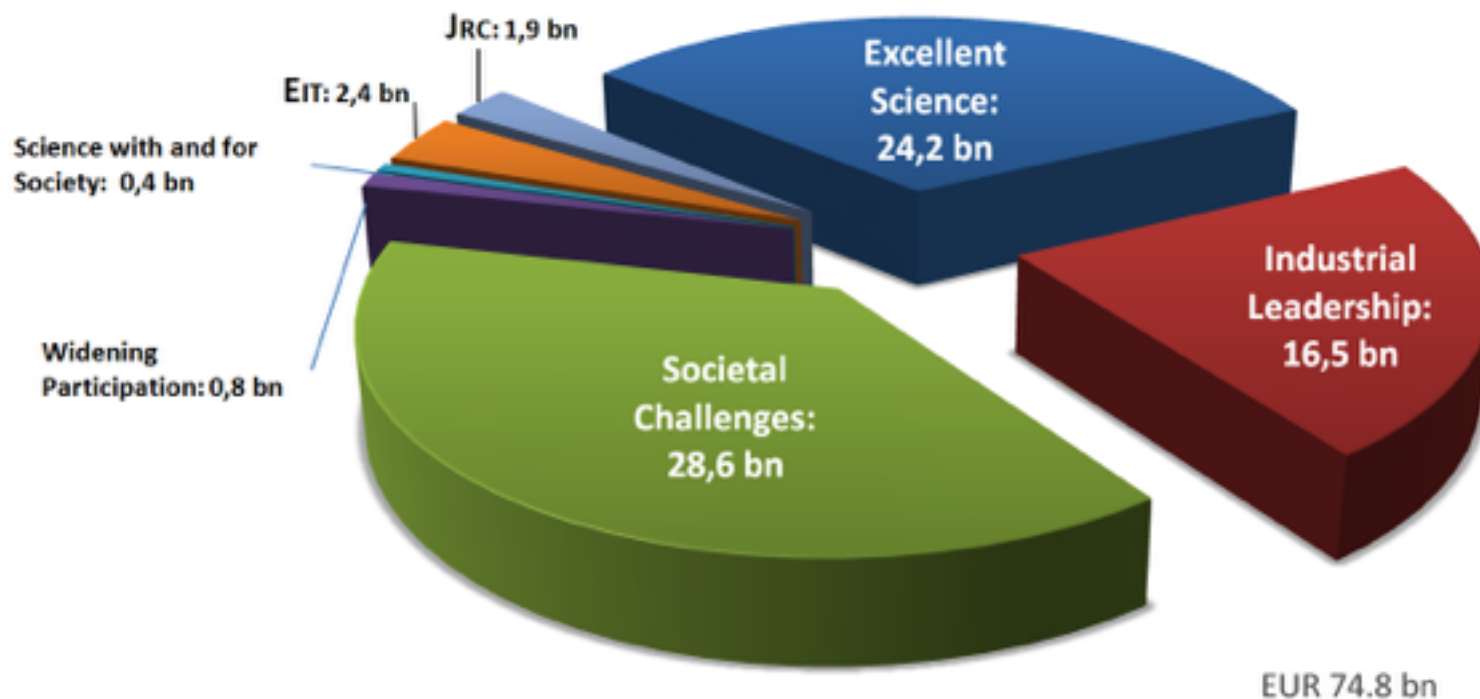








## Horizon 2020 Budget

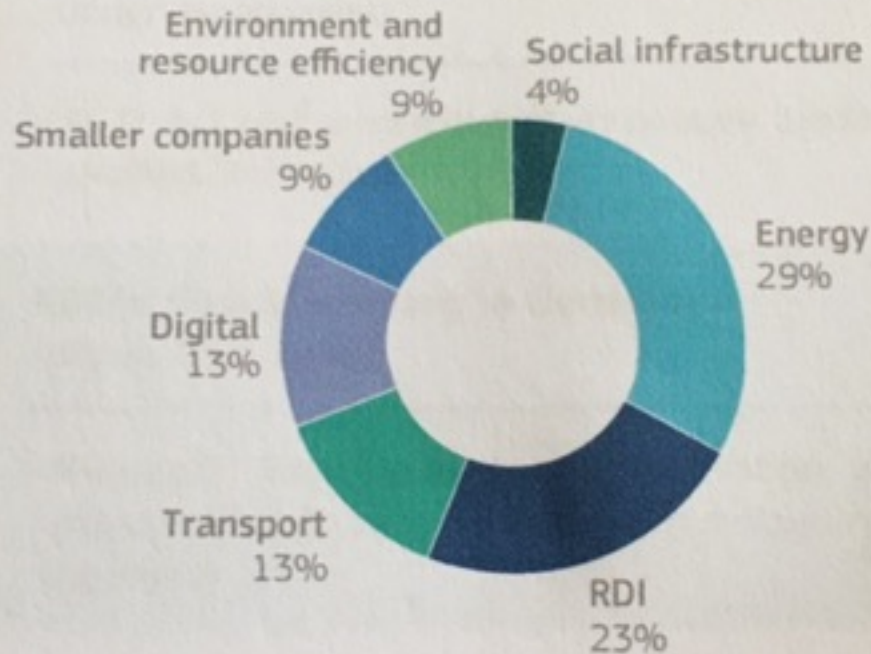








**Sectoral coverage** (some projects cover several sectors)



**Out of the EFSI transactions approved by the European Investment Bank (EIB) so far, 23% are in the RDI sector. Two thirds of all projects have a strong RDI element.**

### List of projects in the RDI sector

#### FI **Äänekoski bio-product mill** (signed in June 2015)

- Construction of a new bio-product mill in Äänekoski, Finland
- EIB financing under EFSI: **EUR 75 million**
- Total investment expected: **EUR 1.2 billion**
- Expected job creation: **8500**

#### IT **Arvedi modernisation programme** (signed in May 2015)

- Modernisation of an innovative, mid-sized steel producer in Italy
- EIB financing under EFSI: **EUR 100 million**
- Total investment expected: **EUR 227 million**
- Expected job creation: **450**

#### EL **Creta Farms** (signed in May 2016)

- Development of new product lines in the cold cut meat and dairy food manufacturer segments
- EIB Financing under EFSI: **EUR 15 million**
- Total investment expected: **EUR 31 million**

#### FR **RDI in steel plants** (under assessment)

- Research, Development and Innovation on upgrading steel plants in cohesion regions

#### FR **Dairy production in France** (approved, not yet signed)

- Construction and operation of a dairy plant to produce UHT milk, butter and cream

#### ES **Grifols biosciences R&D** (signed in October 2015)

- Research and Development to improve medical treatment for conditions including Alzheimer's disease, vascular and cardiovascular surgery
- EIB financing under EFSI: **EUR 100 million**
- Total investment expected: **EUR 241 million**
- Expected job creation: **12**



Geographical coverage of Research, Development and Innovation projects supported by the EFSI



#### IT **Research, development and innovation in Italy** (under assessment)

- R, D & I and production of innovative bioplastics and product technology

#### DE **RDI in digital printing in Germany** (signed April 2016)

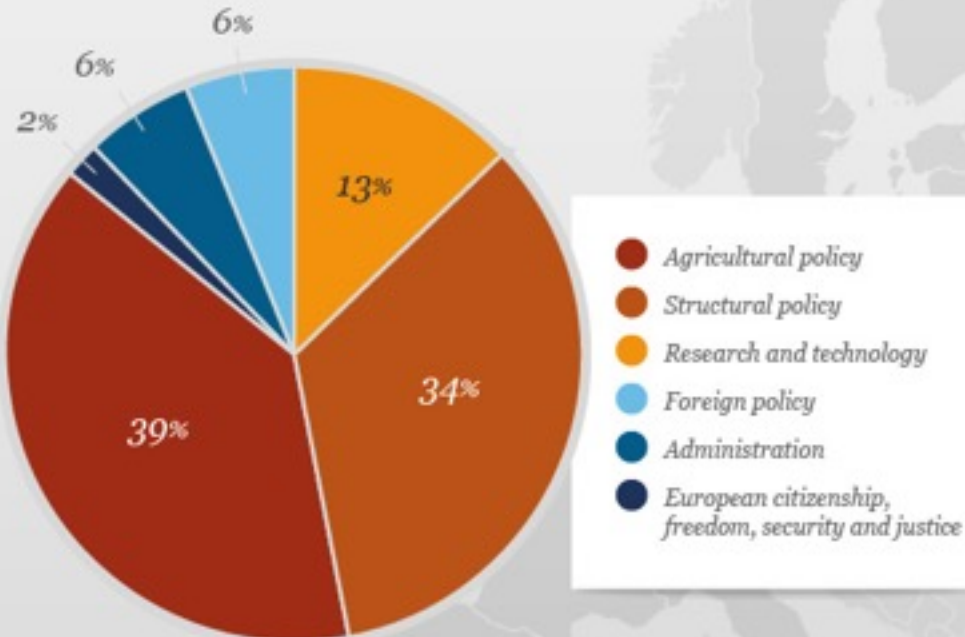
- Research, Development and Innovation in printing presses and digital printing in a mid-sized company in Germany



**REFUND**

MIDTERM REVIEW

## Multiannual financial framework 2014-2020 – distribution













A close-up photograph of a person wearing a dark pinstriped suit jacket, a white dress shirt, and a dark tie with a small, light-colored pattern. The person's hands are visible, adjusting the knot of the tie. The image is used as a background for the text 'Convince the Boss.'

**Convince the  
Boss.**





# Study Objective

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*To quantify the economic contribution of each LERU University and the combined group of LERU Universities to the European economy*



# Framework

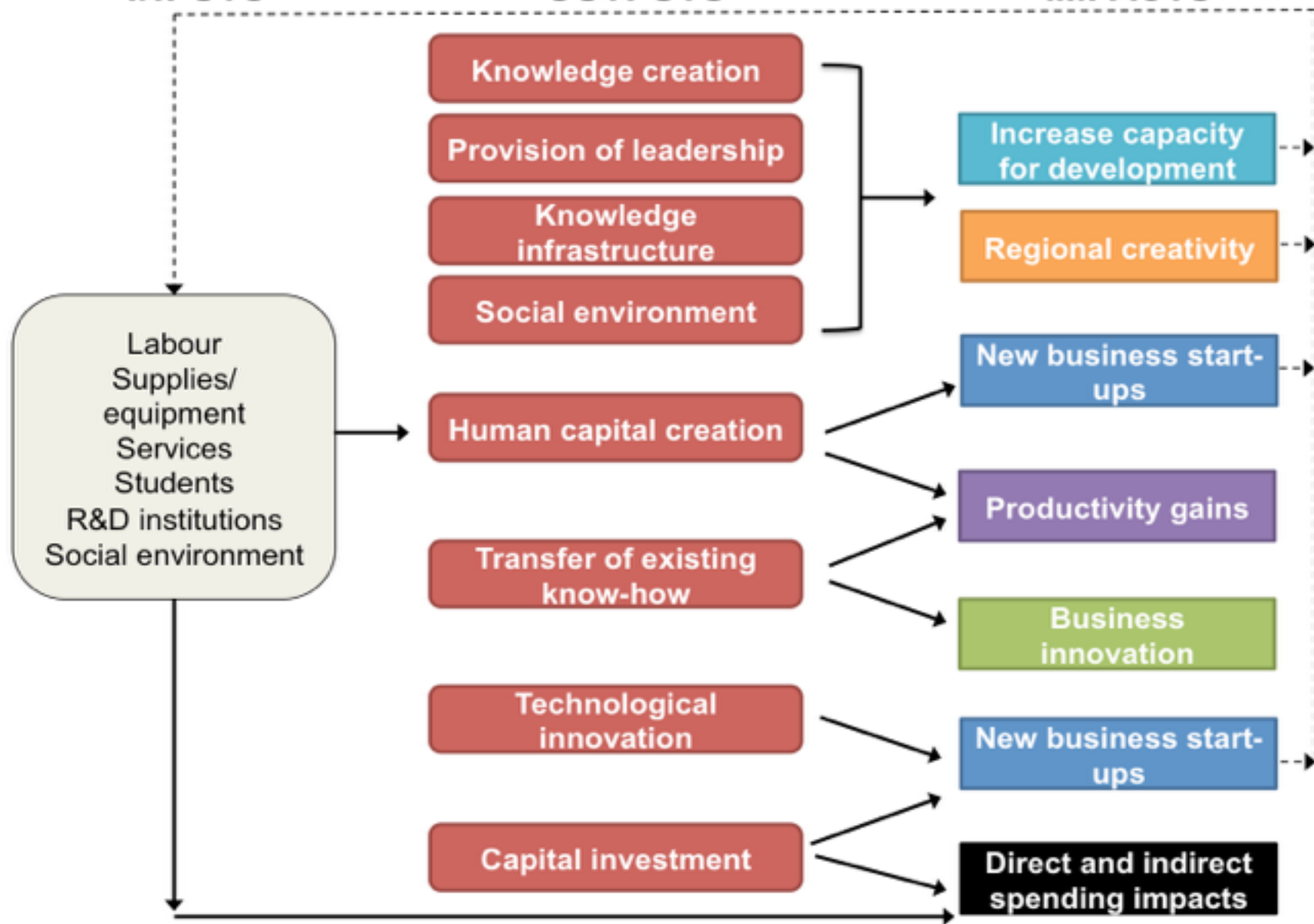
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- Universities
  - create intellectual capital
  - provide leadership, knowledge infrastructure & a social environment for regional development
  - create human capital
  - transfer knowledge
  - facilitate technical innovation
  - attract capital investment
- Which leads to a range of economic impacts

## INPUTS

## OUTPUTS

## IMPACTS



# Sources of Contribution

---

- Core contribution
  - direct effect
  - supplier effect
  - staff spending
  - capital spending
- Student contribution
  - student spending
  - student employment
  - student volunteering
  - student placements
- Knowledge transfer
  - licensing
  - consultancy
  - collaborative research
  - start-ups and spin-outs
  - science parks
  - workforce training (CPD)
  - staff volunteering
- Tourism
  - visits to staff and students
  - conferences and events
- Graduate productivity

# Research Methods

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- Data supplied by the Universities
- Economic assumptions
  - Eurostat Economic Ratios 2013/14 (GVA/turnover and turnover/employment)
  - Input-Output Tables for Economic Multipliers, 2011
  - Multipliers – Leontief Type 1 and Type 2
  - Exchange rates (2014 levels)
- Previous in-house experience
- Visits to the Universities



# Measures of Economic Contribution

---

- Economic contribution measured in terms of:
  - Gross Value Added (GVA) – a measure of the value that an organisation, company or industry adds to the economy through its operations. GVA is equal to the value of production less the value of inputs used
  - Employment – jobs supported

# Headline Economic Contribution

---

- Economic contribution
  - €55.7 billion GVA
  - 900,065 jobs
- Economic contribution *including future graduate productivity*
  - €71.2 billion GVA
  - 900,065 jobs
- Wider impact on regional economic growth

# Return on Investment

---

- Every **€1** direct GVA in the LERU Universities generate almost **€6** GVA in the European economy
- Every **1** person employed directly in the LERU Universities supports almost **6** jobs across the European economy

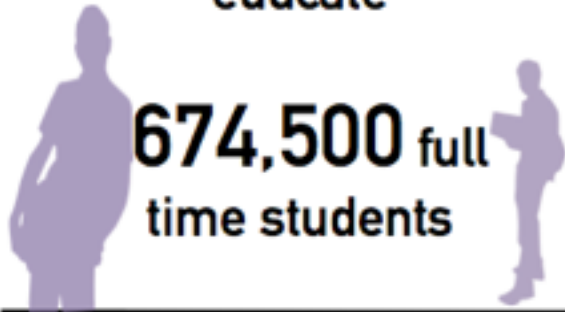
# Economic Contribution by Source

---

- Core
- Student
- Knowledge transfer
- Tourism
- Graduate productivity

LERU members...

educate



**674,500** full  
time students

employ



**186,600**  
staff  
across 21  
Universities

earn

**€16.3 billion**  
turnover

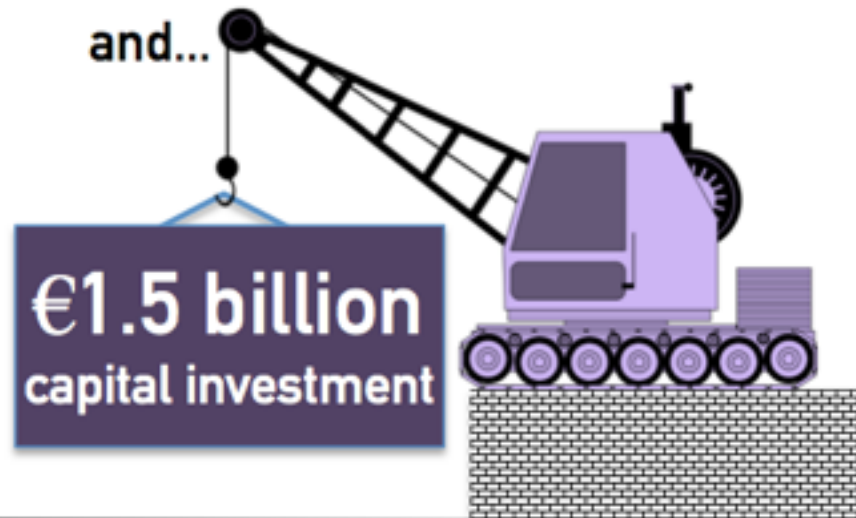
Have Core Impacts of...

**€23.9 billion**  
GVA  
&  
**375,700 jobs**

from...

direct  
operations,  
supplier chain  
expenditure,  
staff spending

and...



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**BiGGAR Economics**



The students  
of LERU  
members  
generate

€9.7  
billion  
GVA

and support

220,200  
jobs

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Outside the University,  
students spent an  
average of



which supported  
93,100 jobs  
throughout Europe  
and generated  
€5.2 billion  
GVA

43% of full time  
students worked  
part time during  
term time



These students  
worked an average  
of 11.5 hours  
per week,  
contributing to the  
local labour  
markets

**BiGGAR Economics**

## Research and Knowledge Transfer...

activities supported **298,500 jobs** throughout Europe and generated **€21.9 billion GVA**



Research had supported the creation of **1,065** active spin out companies, which employed **12,700 people**

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LERU members undertook **€1.5 billion** of contract research for private and third sector organisations



and won **€334 million** of consultancy contracts

**BiGGAR Economics**

# Graduate Productivity

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In 2014,  
**172,300**  
students graduated  
from LERU member  
institutions



On average these  
graduates will go on  
to earn an additional  
**€89,700** over  
their working lives  
as a result of their  
University degree

---

Graduate productivity contribution = **£15.4 billion** GVA

# Extrapolating the Impact

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- Based on the study findings, estimate the impact of entire European Research Universities
  - based on ERC data & CWTS Leiden rankings LERU = 23.4% of sector, so
  - European Research Universities sector contributes
    - Over **€300 billion GVA**
    - supports **3.8 million jobs** across Europe
- Equivalent to 1.8% of all employment in the EU and 2.2% of GVA

# Wider Benefits

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- Wider economic, societal, cultural, environmental, health and civic benefits of Research Universities:
  - stronger social cohesion
  - improved social mobility
  - better health & well-being
  - greater civic engagement
  - wider benefits for society from medical research
  - overall character and vibrancy of the cities the Universities are located in



# Wider Benefits

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Research Universities are drivers of long term sustainable economic growth:

- By pushing the boundaries of academic discovery they increase the pool of knowledge available to society
- Equally important, they diffuse this knowledge throughout society through their commercialisation activities and high quality graduates
- This diffusion of knowledge provides the basis for productivity improvements and therefore economic growth
- They also create knowledge and innovation ecosystems which form major clusters of economic activity, attract inward investment and create the knowledge sectors of the future

# LERU ENTERPRISE AND INNOVATION COMMUNITY

OPEN FOR BUSINESS



## LERU ENTERPRISE AND INNOVATION 2013

Number of:  
 Patent applications > 1040  
 Licences agreements > 850  
 Active spinouts > 730  
 Industry collaborations > 9400



AAU is an association of 62 leading research universities in the United States and Canada. The 60 U.S. members of AAU:

- Educate 1.2 million undergraduate students and 570,000 graduate students each year;
- Employ more than 710,000 people, more than the population of Seattle, WA;
- Have combined annual operating budgets of about \$152 billion (2013);
- Have patented and licensed thousands of innovative discoveries and technologies that have fostered new products, companies, and entire industries in such fields as medicine, public safety, food and agriculture, new materials, semiconductor devices, education, and communications;
- Issued 3,460 patents and executed 3,068 licensing agreements in 2013;
- Initiated 479 start-up companies in 2013, of which 73 percent operate in the same state as the licensing institution.

# Research strategies: Planning for Europe 2030

*How to align corporate and university strategies  
with the next EU Framework Programme*

**REGISTER NOW**

**12 October, Brussels**



Central Europe





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graph TD
    EC[European Council] --- EP[European Parliament]
    EC --- CJCE[European Court of Justice]
    EC --- CA[European Court of Auditors]
    EC --- EESC[Economic and Social Committee]
    EC --- CR[Committee of the Regions]
    EC --- EUC[European Commission]
    EC --- CTEU[The Council of the EU]
    EUC --- EP
    CTEU --- EP
    EP --- EESC
    EP --- CR
    
```



Three-dimensional blue letters spelling 'R&D' with a small orange figure sitting between the ampersand and the 'D'.