Technical Annex to the Final Report, 9th March 2010

Interim Evaluation of the Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme (2007 – 2013)

Specific Contract No ENTR/A4/04/093/1/09/22
Implementing Framework Contract No ENTR/04/093, Lot 1

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1.1.1 Overarching Policy Documentation

1. The Lisbon Strategy for Growth and Jobs, 2000
2. A new start for the Lisbon Strategy, 2005
3. Consultation on the Future "EU 2020" Strategy - COM(2009)647 final, 24.11.2009

1.1.2 Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme

4. Reviewing Community innovation policy in a changing world – COM(2009) 442;
5. Assessing Community innovation policies in the period 2005-2009 – SEC(2009) 1194;
6. Results of the public consultation on "Towards more effective public support for innovation in Europe Innovation Policy: Updating the Union's approach in the context of the Lisbon Strategy" (2009 – 2010);
7. Small Business Act for Europe (2008);
8. Practical guide to EU Funding opportunities for research and innovation and its related mind-map;
9. Standardisation policy;
10. Commission Communication "Putting knowledge into practice: A broad-based innovation strategy for the EU (2006);
11. Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions of 13 September 2006 "Putting knowledge into practice: A broad-based innovation strategy for the EU", 2006
12. Implementing the Community Lisbon Programme: Modern SME Policy for Growth and Employment, November 2005;
13. Implementing the Community Lisbon Programme: Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, 'More Research and Innovation - Investing for Growth and Employment: A Common Approach', 2005
14. Commission Communication 'Stimulating Technologies for Sustainable Development: An Environmental Technologies Action Plan for the European Union' (2004); and,

15. Commission Communication "More Research and Innovation - Investing for Growth and Employment: A Common Approach (2005).

1.1.3 Intelligent Energy Europe Programme

16. An energy policy for Europe - Communication from the Commission - 20 20 by 2020, Europe's climate change opportunity, COM (2008) 1;

17. Communication from the Commission - 20 20 by 2020, Europe's climate change opportunity, COM (2008) 30.

18. Communication form the Commission - An EU Energy Security and Solidarity Action Plan, SEC(2008) 2795;

19. Green Paper "Towards a secure, sustainable and competitive European energy network", COM(2008)782;

20. Communication from the Commission – Action Plan for Energy Efficiency: Realising the Potential COM(2006)545 final;

21. Communication from the Commission - Energy efficiency: delivering the 20% target, COM(2008) 772;

22. Communication from the Commission on a first assessment of national energy efficiency action plans as required by Directive 2006/32/EC on energy end-use efficiency and energy services - Moving forward together on energy efficiency, COM(2008)11;

23. Directive 2002/91/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2002 on the energy performance of buildings;

24. Proposal for a Directive on the energy performance of buildings (recast), COM(2008) 780;

25. Directive 2004/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 February 2004 on the promotion of cogeneration based on a useful heat demand in the internal energy market and amending Directive 92/42/EEC and Commission Decision of 19 November 2008 establishing detailed guidelines for the implementation and application of Annex II to Directive 2004/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council;

26. Communication from the Commission - Europe can save more energy by combined heat and power generation, COM(2008)771

27. Directive 2006/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2006 on energy end-use efficiency and energy services and repealing Council Directive 93/76/EEC.

28. Directive 2005/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2005 establishing a framework for the setting of ecodesign requirements for energy-using products and amending Council Directive 92/42/EEC and Directives 96/57/EC and 2000/55/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.

29. Proposal for a Directive on the indication by labelling and standard product information of the consumption of energy and other resources by energy-related products, COM(2008) 778;

30. Regulation No 1222/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on labelling of tyres with respect to fuel efficiency and other essential parameters, OJ L 342/46;

31. Council Decision 2006/1005/EC of 18 December 2006 concerning conclusion of the Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the European Community on the coordination of energy-efficiency labelling programmes for office equipment, OJ L 381, 28.12.2006;

32. Communication from the Commission – Biomass Action Plan (SEC(2005) 1573);

33. Communication from the Commission – Renewable energy road map - Renewable energies in the 21st century: building a more sustainable future, COM (2006) 848;

34. Directive 2001/77/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 September 2001 on the promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in the internal electricity market;

35. Directive 2003/30/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 May 2003 on the promotion of the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels for transport;

36. Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources and amending and subsequently repealing Directives 2001/77/EC and 2003/30/EC.

37. Communication from the Commission "Offshore Wind Energy: Action needed to deliver on the energy policy objectives for 2020 and beyond", COM(2008) 768;

38. Green Paper: "Towards a new culture for urban mobility", COM(2007) 551;

39. Communication from the Commission – Action Plan on Urban Mobility, COM(2009) 490.

40. Directive 2009/33/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the promotion of clean and energy-efficient road transport vehicles.

41. Directive 2009/30/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 amending Directive 98/70/EC as regards the specification of petrol, diesel and gas-oil and introducing a mechanism to monitor and reduce greenhouse gas emissions and amending Council Directive 1999/32/EC as regards the specification of fuel used by inland waterway vessels and repealing Directive 93/12/EEC.

42. Communication from the Commission - A European strategic energy technology plan (SET-plan) - Towards a low carbon future, COM(2007)723

43. Investing in the Development of Low Carbon Technologies (SET-Plan) - COM(2009);

1.1.4 ICT Policy Support Programme

44. Digital Competitiveness Report : main achievements of the i2010 strategy 2005-2009 – COM(2009) 0390;

45. i2010 strategy;

46. eGovernment Communication;

47. eHealth Communication;

48. Council resolution endorsed at Brussels Telecommunications Council 2005;

49. Mid-term evaluation eTEN;

50. Directive 96/9/EC on the legal protection of databases;

51. Directive 2001/29/EC on the harmonisation of certain aspects of copyright and related rights; and,

52. Directive 2003/98/EC on the re-use of public sector information.

1.2 Programme Documentation and Data

Programme	Documents and Data
CIP	Decision No 1639/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 2006 establishing a Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme (2007 to 2013) Commission Proposal for CIP - COM(2005) 121 final of 06.04.2005 Commission Staff working document with impact assessment - SEC(2005) 433 of 06.04.2005 Legal base establishing the CIP Strategic Advisory Board Minutes of Strategic Advisory Board meetings CIP Implementation Report for 2007 and 2008
EIP	Overview of Beneficiaries of Awarded Grants and Intermediaries Of the Financial Instruments in Participating Countries in 2007 and 2008 Annual Work Programmes: 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 Annual Implementation Reports: 2007, 2008 Interim Evaluation Report Ex post Evaluation of LIFE III Minutes of Management Committee Meetings Quarterly Reports for the Financial instruments EIP Monitoring Indicators Documentation relating to Eco-innovation Calls for Proposals 2008, 2009, 2010 Call Results for 2009 and First Results for 2010 2009 Project Brochure and 'Addendum to the 2009 Project Brochure - 6 new projects'
ICT-PSP	The Multi-annual Plan for Evaluation and Monitoring (E&M) of the ICT-PSP Monitoring report of the first CIP-PSP call eContent programme evaluation Extended impact assessment i2010

Programme	Documents and Data
	Impact Observatory reports Annual Work Programmes: 2007, 2008, 2009 Annual Implementation Reports: 2007, 2008 Interim Evaluation Report Minutes of Management Committee Meetings Documentation relating to Calls for Proposals 2007, 2008, 2009 ICT-PSP Projects
IEE	Externalisation arrangements for "Intelligent Energy for Europe" Programme / A cost-effectiveness assessment (2002) Ex-ante evaluation of the future programme "Intelligent Energy for Europe" (2002) Interim Evaluation Report Interim Evaluation of EACI Annual Work Programmes: 2007, 2008, 2009 Annual Implementation Reports: 2007, 2008 Minutes of Management Committee Meetings Documentation relating to Calls for Proposals 2007, 2008, 2009 IEE Projects Database

2 LIST OF CONSULTEES – EU LEVEL

2.1 List of Internal Stakeholders

Organisation	Unit
DG Enterprise and Industry	Unit A1: General Coordination
	Unit D1: Innovation policy development
	Unit D2: Support for innovation
	Unit D3: Financing Innovation and SMEs
	Unit E1: Entrepreneurship
	Unit E2: Business cooperation and support network
	Unit E4: SME policy development
DG Information Society and Media	Unit C2: Strategy for ICT Research & Innovation
	Unit C3: Evaluation & Monitoring
	Unit H3: ICT for Inclusion
	Unit H4: ICT for Sustainable Growth
DG Energy and Transport	Unit D1: Regulatory policy & Promotion of renewable energy
	Unit D3: Energy efficiency of products & IEE
DG Environment	Unit G3: Research, Science and Innovation
DG Economic and Financial Affairs	Unit L2 : EIF programme management
DG Research	Directorate C European Research Area: Knowledge-based economy
	Directorate B European Research Area: Research programmes and capacity
DG Regional Policy	Unit T4 Research and SMEs
	Unit D2: Thematic coordination, innovation
Executive Agency for Competition and Innovation	Unit R: Resources
	Unit 1: IEE Renewable Energy
	Unit 2: IEE Energy Efficiency
	Unit 4: Enterprise Europe Network Animation
	Unit 5: Market Replication - Eco-Innovation - Intelligent Energy

2.2 List of External Stakeholders

Name of the Organisation
EUROCHAMBERS
European Small to Medium Enterprise Association (UEAPME)
European Renewable Energy Council (EREA)
European Venture Capital Association
ESC Economic and Social Committee, Member of SMEs working group
European Business Angels Network (EBAN)
European Mutual Guarantee Association(AECM
CIP Strategic Advisory Board
European Association of Development Agencies (EURADA)
European Small Business Alliance
EUROCOMMERCE

3 LIST OF CONSULTEES - NATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS

Name of the Organisation
Austria
Austrian Conference on Spatial Planning
Austrian Energy Agency
Austrian Research Promotion Agency
Austrian Research Promotion Agency
Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water
Belgium
Belgian Venture Capital and Private Equity Association
Department of the Economy, Science and Innovation - Flanders
Federal Public Service, Health, Food Chain, Safety and Environment
Institute for the Promotion of Innovation by Science and Technology - Flanders
Union Wallonne des Entreprises
Bulgaria
State Agency for Information Technology and Communications
Ministry of Economy, Energy and Tourism, Energy Strategy Directorate
Ministry of Economy, Energy and Tourism, Directorate "European Funds for Competitiveness"
Ministry of Environment and Water, Directorate 'Cohesion Policy for Environment'
Ministry of Economy, Energy and Tourism, Enterprise Policy Directorate
Cyprus
Environment Service – Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment
Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism
Planning Bureau
Research Promotion Foundation
Research Promotion Foundation
Research Promotion Foundation
Czech Republic
CIP responsible in Enterprise Europe Network and Technology Centre
EIP Committee member and expert in the innovation domain at the Department of European and CIS countries of the Ministry of Trade and Industry

Name of the Organisation
Expert in ICT-PSP (e-government in particular) in the Ministry of Interior and represents the committee member Mr Jiri Prusa
Director in the Structural Funds Section of the Ministry of Trade and Industry. Deputy of Mr Miroslav Elfmark (who is the head of the department)
Executive manager for Czech Private Equity and Venture Capital Association
Implementation director in the Department of Structural Funds of the Ministry of Trade and Industry
Project consultant for structural funds in Enterprise Europe Network and Technology Centre
IEE committee member and works for the Ministry of Trade and Industry
The head of CIP and responsible for the coordination of the programme. In the Ministry of Trade and Industry he works at the department for Business Support, Unit for European Cooperation
Senior manager in Enterprise Europe Network and Technology Centre
Denmark
National IT and Telecom Agency Under the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation
National Agency for Enterprise and Construction Under the Ministry of Economic and Business affairs
The Danish Energy Agency under the Ministry for Climate and Energy
Ledelse og Erhvervsudvikling
Danish Agency for Science, Technology and Innovation Under the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation
Estonia
Ministry of Enterprise / Industry
Ministry of Innovation
NCP for ICT-PSP
NCP for FP7
Estonian Development Fund
Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications – Department of State Information Systems
Finland
Tekes
Ministry of Employment and the Economy
Motiva Oy
Tekes
Ministry of Employment and the Economy
France

Name of the Organisation
Chamber of Commerce and Industry
French Environment and Energy Management Agency
French Ministry of Industry
National Institute for Agricultural Research
Germany
Zentrum für Innovation und Technik in Nordrhein-Westfalen GmbH
Projektträger Jülich im Forschungszentrum Jülich GmbH
VDI/VDE Innovation + Technik GmbH
German Private Equity and Venture Capital Association e. V. (BVK)
Greece
General Secretariat for Research and Technology – Ministry of Development
Hellenic Organization of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises and Handicraft
National Documentation Center
Ministry for the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Work
Ministry of Development
Ministry of Development
Ministry of Development
Hungary
National Development Agency
Ministry of Economy and Transport
Hungarian Venture Capital Association
Hungarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
ITD Hungary – Enterprise Europe Network
Ireland
Enterprise Ireland
Sustainable Energy Ireland
Enterprise Ireland
Department of the Environment, Heritage & Local Government
Irish Venture Capital Association
Italy
National Venture Capital Association
Ministry of Environment
CNA (National Confederation of Artisans and Crafts)
Ministry of Economic Development
ENEA (Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development)
APRE (Italian Agency for the Promotion of European Research)

Name of the Organisation
Head of SMEs policy and Member of the EIP Committee - Ministry of Economic Development
UnionCamere
Department for Innovation
Latvia
IEP committee member; work for the Entrepreneurship and Export Division of the Ministry of Economics. Focused more on the support of entrepreneurship
ICT-PSP committee member and NCP until June 2009. She works for the Ministry of Regional Affairs and Local Government
Chairperson at Latvian Venture Capital and Private Equity
The director of the EU funds management and implementation department in the Ministry of Economics
Senior officer in the Entrepreneurship and Competitiveness Department at the Ministry of Economics. Specialised areas are SME sector, innovation, technology transfer
NCP for LIFE +
Managing Authority for the Structural Funds
NCP for FP7
University of Latvia
Lithuania
Information Society Development Committee under the Government of the Republic of Lithuania
Lithuanian Innovation Centre
Vilnius Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Crafts (SME Association)
Luxembourg
Ministry of Small Businesses
Ministry of State, department for media and communication
LUXINNOVATION EIG - National Agency for Innovation and Research
Ministry of economy and external trade
Malta
Malta Investment Management Co. Ltd. Mimcol.
Malta Investment Management Co. Ltd.
Malta-EU Steering and Action Committee (MEUSAC)
Malta Council for Science and Technology
Senior Managers, Communications, Evaluation and Training Planning and Priorities Coordination Division Office of the Prime Minister
Ministry of Finance, the Economy and Investment

Name of the Organisation
Ministry of Finance, the Economy and Investment
GRTU - Malta Chamber of Small and Medium Enterprises
European office of the Malta Chamber of Commerce and Enterprise (COCE) and Malta Federation of Industry (FOI)
MIEMA - Malta Intelligent Energy Management Agency
The Netherlands
SenterNovem
VROM - Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment
Dutch Private Equity & Capital Association
Ministry of Economic Affairs
Poland
National Contact Point for Research Programmes of the EU
National agency for energy - Krajowa Agencja Poszanowania Energii S.A.
Ministry of Economy - Support instruments Department
National fund for the protection of Nature
Polish Private Equity Association
The Institute of Fundamental Technological Research PAS
National agency for energy - Krajowa Agencja Poszanowania Energii S.A.
Portugal
NCP FP7
Ministry of SMEs
SME Association - Associação Nacional das Pequenas e Médias Empresas
NCP LIFE+
Participated in IEE meetings in Brussels - Directorate General for Energy and Geology
NCP ICT
NCP IEE Directorate General for Energy and Geology
NCP Structural Funds
Ministry of Innovation
Romania
NCP CIP on IEE; European Affairs Advisor
Director, Department for Innovation, Technological Transfer and Infrastructure at the National Authority for Scientific Research (ANCS)

Name of the Organisation
NCP LIFE+
Deputy CIP NCP/Head of section within the Department for international Cooperation and European Affairs
FP7 NCP for SMEs
CIP NCP and NCP on Structural Funds
National Council of Small and Medium Sized Private Enterprises in Romania (CNIPMMR)
Agency for SMEs (under Ministry of Trade) Director of the Department for European Affairs
Vice-President, Organisation: Romanian Agency for Energy Conservation
FP7 NCP on Environment under the Cooperation strand. Expert/ National Authority for Scientific Research (ANCS)
Spain
IDAE (Instituto para la Diversificación y Ahorro de la Energía)
Ministry of Economy Directorate-General for Energy Policy and Mining
National coordinator NCP FP7 Centro para el Desarrollo Tecnológico e Industrial (CDTI)
Ministerio de Economìa y Hacienda Subdirector General Adjunto de Administración del FEDER Dirección General de Fondos Comunitarios
Subdirectora General del Entorno Institucional Coordinación Internacional en políticas de PYME (SMEs) Dirección General de Política de la PYME (Pequeña y Mediana Empresa) Ministerio de Industria, Turismo y Comercio
Consejero delegado, Spanish Company of Refinancement (for SMEs) - EIF correspondent
Subdirección General para la Economía Digital Secretaría de Estado de Telecomunicaciones y para la Sociedad de la Información
Asociación Española De Entidades De Capital-Riesgo
Slovakia
Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic
Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic
Slovenia
Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology
Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology
Ministry of Economy
Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning

Name of the Organisation
Government Office for Local Self-Government and Regional Policy EU Cohesion Policy Department
Jozef Stefan Institute Technology Transfer Office
Ministry of Economy
Sweden
Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth
Swedish Energy Agency
Swedish Governmental Agency for Innovation Systems
Swedish Governmental Agency for Innovation Systems
United Kingdom
TUVNEL
Energie Helpline UK
National coordinator NCP FP7
Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG)
Department for Business, Innovation & Skills (BIS)
BVCA Public Affairs - EIP (and JEREMIE)
BVCA - Research
Energy Innovation Unit, Science and Innovation Directorate Department of Energy and Climate Change

4 INTERVENTION LOGICS

As the basis of any evaluation there has to be an intervention logic that relates the interventions to changes observed in the real world. It thus provides the necessary explanation of cause and effect; and a basis of attributing observed changes to the intervention. Given the wide range of factors that influence societal outcomes, the *a priori* reasoning is essential for the credibility of any evaluation.

An intervention logic sets out the following:

- **Context and rationale for intervention:** the problems, needs and/or issues (or even opportunities) to be tackled, and the wider context within which the programme operates;
- **Objectives:** the intended purpose of the programme;
- **Inputs:** the resources available to implement and deliver programme activities;
- **Activities (Outputs):** goods and services being delivered to address the needs, issues and opportunities e.g. workshops, support etc. Outputs are quantitative measures of activities such as the number of workshops, the number of beneficiaries and so on;
- **Results:** these are the immediate and direct effects of the programme activities. For example, changes in the knowledge, capacity or performance of direct beneficiaries;
- **Outcomes or intermediate impacts:** effects occurring after some time, such as changes in behaviour, practice or decisions;
- **Impacts:** refer to longer-term or more pervasive effects affecting a wider population.

Figures 4.1 to 4.3 illustrate the intervention logics for the individual components of CIP.

Figure 4.1 Intervention Logic for the Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme

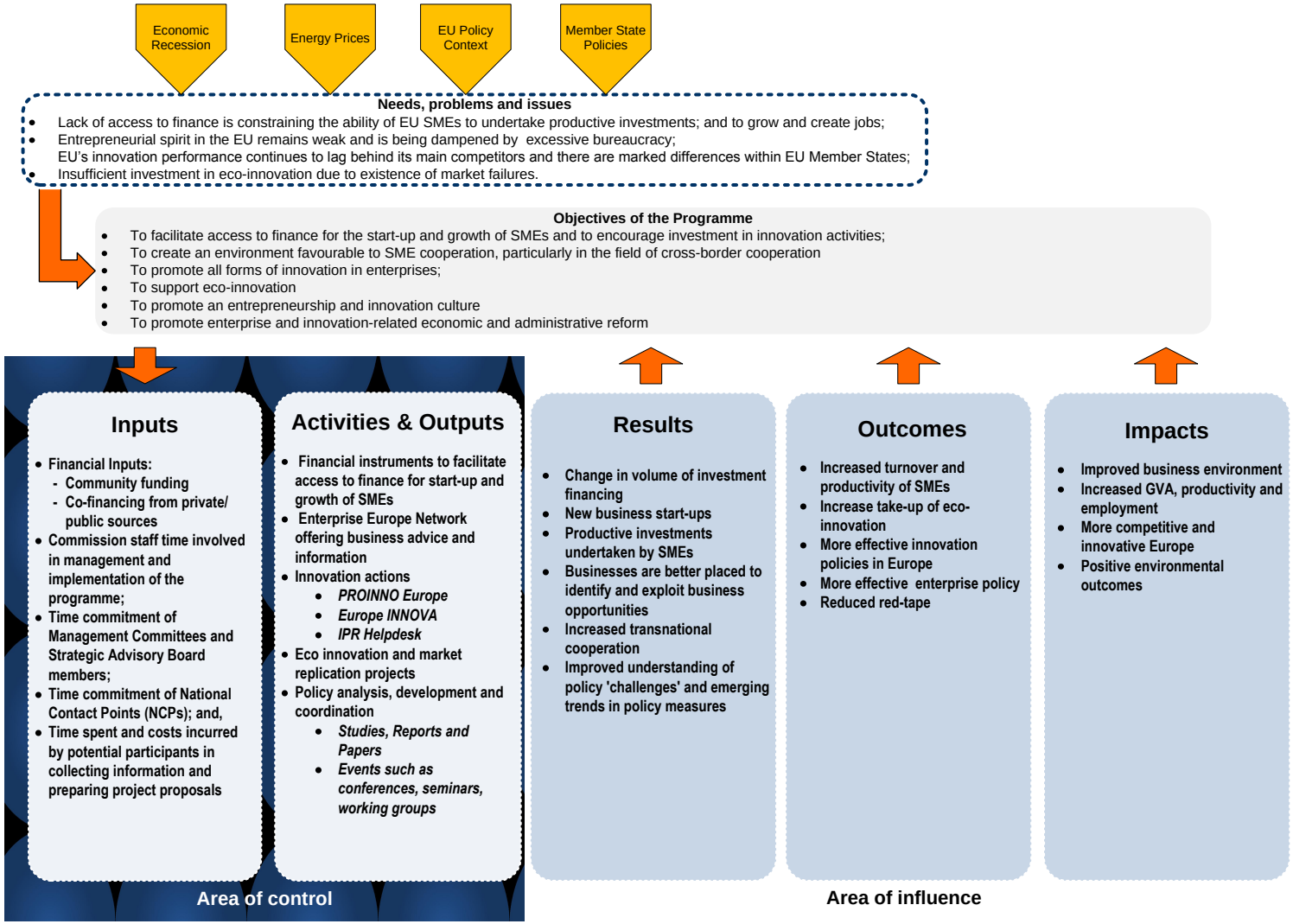


Figure 4.2 Intervention Logic for the Information and Communication Technology Policy Support Programme

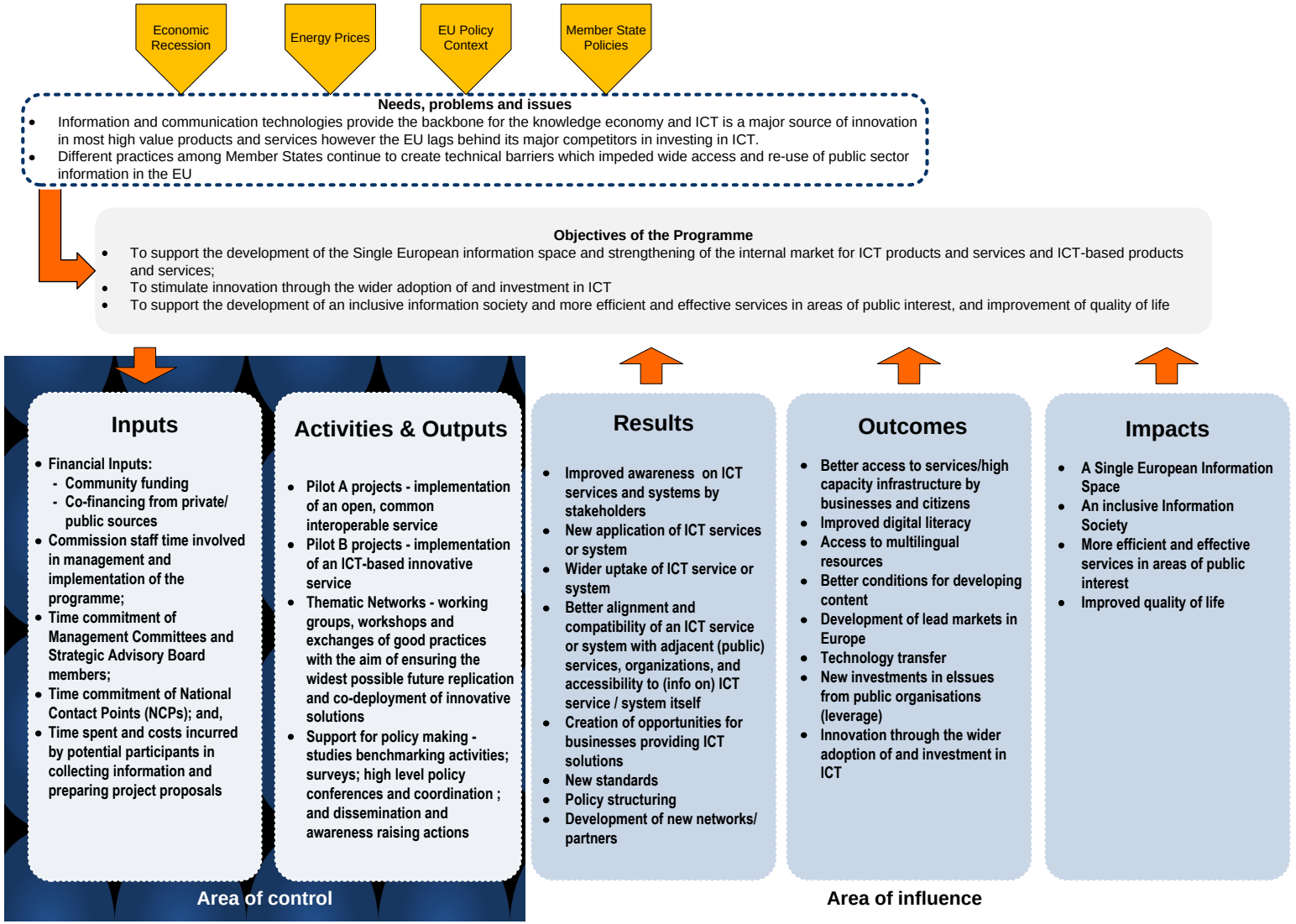
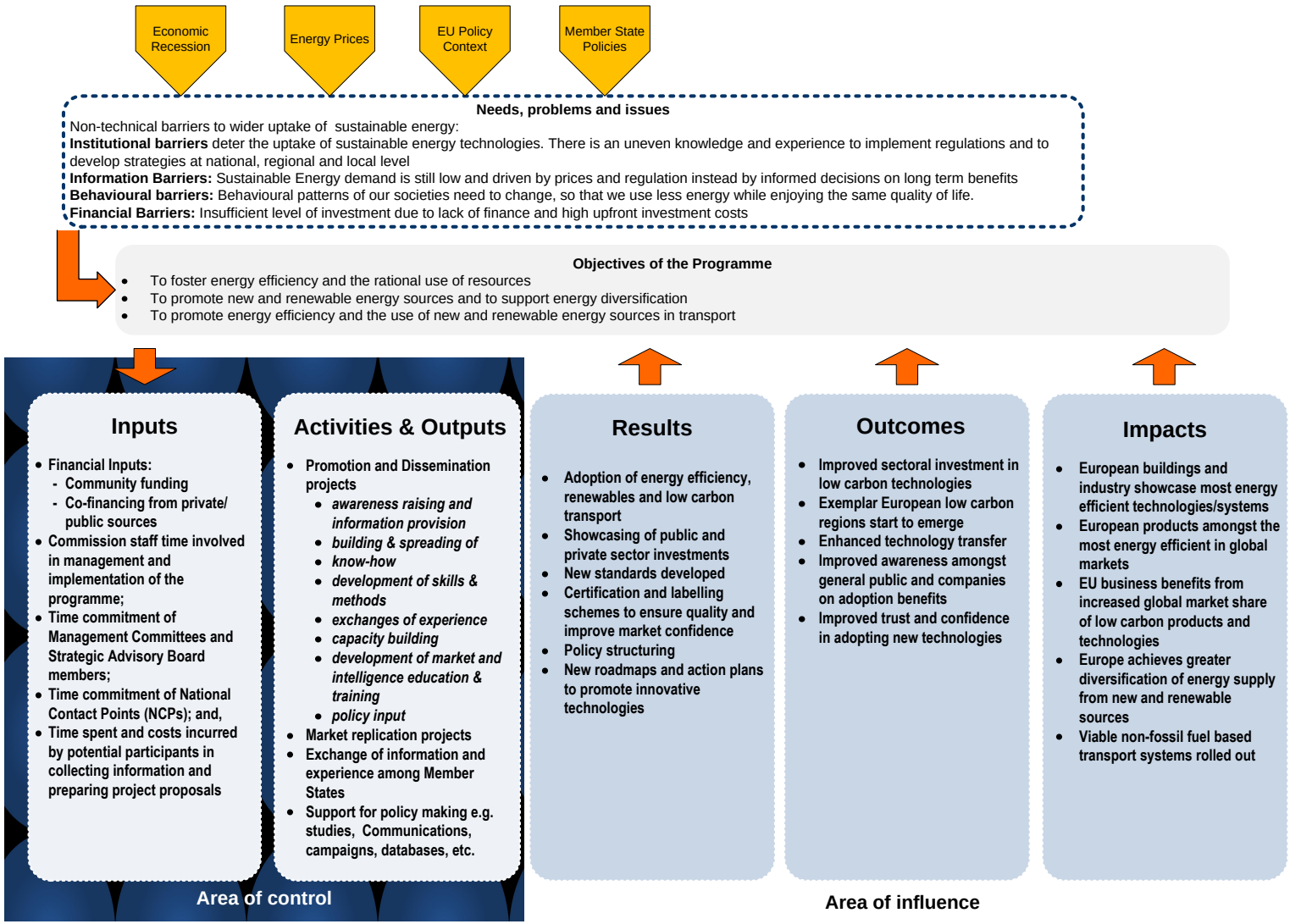


Figure 4.3 Intervention Logic for the Intelligent Energy Europe Programme



5 CASE STUDIES: CROSS-CUTTING THEMES

Introduction

As requested in the terms of reference, this evaluation examined three cross cutting themes which are focal points for CIP. These are:

- Eco-innovation
- ICT
- Energy

The three themes feature strongly in the high level objectives of the CIP, in particular:

- To promote all forms of innovation, including **eco-innovation**
- To accelerate the development of a sustainable, competitive, innovative and inclusive **information society**
- To promote energy efficiency and new and renewable **energy** sources in all sectors, including transport

One of the key reasons for focusing on these themes, is that they represent sectors where Europe has the potential to play a significant role - if it develops its markets accordingly and exploits the added value of working across Member States in order to gain a market lead. As such, CIP should be helping to fill key gaps which are not being filled by other national programmes and policies (although complement them) – thereby concentrating on EU added value.

As well as embedded across the three pillars of CIP they are also present in many other policies and programmes at the EU level[1] including:

- The Seventh Framework Programme;
- LIFE+; and,
- The Structural Funds.

This piece of work looks at how the themes of Eco-innovation, ICT and Energy are being implemented within CIP. Specifically, it examines the following issues:

- Is this planned or accidental that different programmes address some of the three themes?
- Are there any overlaps between the pillars? Overlapping actions or target groups?
- To what extent are the three issues cutting through the programme, is this done in a systematic way, should it be?
- Is the current set up satisfactory?

[1] The extent to which CIP itself is coherent with the other EU programmes is discussed in the main evaluation report.

- Should there be more coordination?
- Are there examples of best or bad practice - with good coordination between pillars and/or other programmes?
- Are there synergies being realised? Is there potential for more synergies?
- Could elements from different programmes be coordinated better?
- To what extent is the Enterprise Europe Network providing information on the three issues and acting as a unifying element?

To answer these questions, the case studies first provide an overview of the needs, issues or problems to be addressed in each thematic area; followed by a description of the approach taken within the CIP; and finally, some overall analysis and conclusions on the extent to which these cross cutting themes are embedded in the Framework Programme and recommendations for future action.

ECO INNOVATION

What is Eco-innovation?

According to the CIP legal base, eco-innovation 'is any form of innovation aiming at significant and demonstrable progress towards the goal of sustainable development, through reducing impacts on the environment or achieving a more efficient and responsible use of natural resources, including energy'.

There are two defining characteristics of eco-innovation:

- It involves innovation i.e. the use or implementation of new or significantly improved production processes, products or services, or management and business methods; and,
- The use and implementation of such innovation should be less environmentally harmful as compared to the use of relevant (non eco-innovative) alternatives.

Why is Eco-innovation Important?

There is growing consensus on the urgent need to migrate to low carbon and resource efficient systems of production and consumption in order to mitigate the impact of climate change and other environmental degradation. However, a key challenge is to achieve this transition in a way that minimises its economic (and social) costs. In this context, eco-innovation represents a significant environmental and economic opportunity (see Table 1):

- It offers solutions for reducing pressures on environment and improving resource efficiency;
- It can contribute to economic recovery and generate new forms of economic growth by creating employment and export opportunities in businesses offering eco-innovation.

However, achieving a timely, effective and efficient transition to a low carbon and resource efficient economy requires strong, sustained and critical scale of investment in eco-innovation.

Table 1 Scale of the Environmental Challenge and Opportunity[2]

Scale of the environmental challenge	Scale of the economic opportunity
Across Europe, temperatures increased by almost 1ºC in the last century – faster than the global average A 2.5 to 3 fold increase in Green House Gas emissions is forecast by 2050 On average a European consumes per year around three times the amount of resources of a citizen in the emerging countries; while producing twice as much. Metals and minerals consumption is due to go up by 35-40% in 10 years Plastic to landfill rose up from 21% from 1990-2002 Municipal waste is expected to grow by 25% from 2005 -2020	Worldwide market for eco-innovation is forecast to reach EUR 2.3 trillion by 2020 The total commercial value of eco-innovative products and technologies in sustainable construction, renewable energy, bio-based products and recycling in the EU is expected to grow from EUR 92 billion in 2006 to EUR 259 billion in 2020, creating more than 2.4 million new jobs With an annual turnover of EUR 227 billion, goods and services provided by eco-industries is estimated to represent around 2.2% of the EU-25 GDP. Eco-industries employ 3.4 million people The EU is a strong player – 30% of world turnover and 50% of the world share of water and waste management

Barriers to Eco-innovation

The development and adoption of eco-innovation is constrained by the existence of technological and non-technological barriers. ETAP (the European Commission's Environmental Technologies Action Plan) identifies the following barriers to take-up of environmental technologies:

- Economic barriers, ranging from market prices which do not reflect the external costs of products or services (such as health care costs due to urban air pollution) to the higher cost of investments in environmental technologies because of their perceived risk, the size of the initial investment or the complexity of switching from traditional to environmental technologies;
- Regulations and standards can also act as barriers to innovation when they are unclear or too detailed, while good legislation can stimulate environmental technologies;

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[2] *Sources: 'Eco-innovation - putting the EU on the path to a resource and energy efficient economy': Presentation by Prof. Dr. Raimund Bleischwitz, Wuppertal Institute at the ITRE Committee of the European Parliament, Brussels, 6 Oct 2009*

'CIP Eco-Innovation Call: Market Replication Projects Overview', Presentation by Fabio Leone, Information session on Eco-Innovation - Valletta – 12 May 2009

European Commission (2008) EU action against climate change, Adapting to climate change

European Commission (2007). A Lead Market Initiative for Europe. COM (2007) 860 final, Brussels

- Insufficient research efforts, coupled with inappropriate functioning of the research system in European countries and weaknesses in information and training;
- Inadequate availability of risk capital to move from the drawing board to the production line;
- Lack of market demand from the public sector, as well as from consumers due to factors such as lock-in to existing technologies, price signals that favour less eco-efficient solutions, low consumer awareness and so on.

A study by Europe Innova (EIP)[3] highlights that the high costs of innovation activity, lack of finance and perceived excessive economic risks act as barriers to eco-innovation. Table 2 provides an overview of the factors that manifest as supply or demand-side barriers to take-up of eco-innovation.

Table 2 Supply and Demand Side Barriers to Development and Adoption of Eco-innovation

Barriers	Affecting supply of eco-innovation	Affecting demand for eco-innovation
Technological barriers	Insufficient research efforts Non-availability of technology for specific applications	Lock-in to existing technologies
Financial barriers	Higher investment costs resulting from perceived risks and significant start-up costs; lack of access to finance	Price of the eco-innovation being higher than the alternative
Institutional barriers	Poorly defined regulations and standards or policies	Insufficient incentives for consumers to adopt eco-innovation
Information barriers	Scepticism in performance of certain technologies and therefore a reluctance to invest; lack of awareness of long-term benefits; high transaction costs for information or advice	Low awareness /education about eco-innovation; Scepticism/ lack of understanding about benefits; disempowerment
Socio-cultural barriers	Resistance to change	Consumer habits; resistance to change
Organisational barriers	Lack of management capacity; lacks of skilled workforce	

[3] Europe Innova (2008) Eco-Innovation: Final Report for Sectoral Innovation Watch

Overview of EU Initiatives and Funding Mechanisms for Eco-innovation

There are four main EU funding programmes each targeting one or more stages of the eco-innovation chain as illustrated in Table 3. These in summary are:

- The **7th Framework Programme** (FP7) provides eco-innovation funding up to precompetitive demonstration level. FP7 supports trans-national research cooperation, technological development, researcher mobility and research activities in particular between enterprises and public research organisations. Joint Technology Initiatives (JTIs) are a flagship initiative under FP7 involving public private partnerships at the European level to achieve scale in research and world-leading outcomes. Of the six JTIs launched to date, two relate to environment and energy related issues: hydrogen and fuel cells (FCH) and aeronautics and air transport (Clean Sky).
- **Cohesion Policy Funds** provide funding for investment in research infrastructure, industrial R&D projects, technology transfer projects, technology incubators, technology demonstration, early-stage finance to SMEs, business support services and business development grants. Structural Funds are designed to help regions to build up research and innovation capacity, enabling them to take part in CIP and FP7.
- **Financial Instrument for the Environment (LIFE +)** is the EU's financial instrument supporting environmental and nature conservation projects. The 'Environment Policy and Governance' theme within the LIFE+ programme co-finances innovative or pilot projects that contribute to the implementation of European environmental policy and the development of innovative policy ideas, technologies, methods and instruments. Eco-innovation projects oriented to public authorities are funded under LIFE+.
- **CIP** aims to bridge the gap between successful demonstration of innovative technologies and their effective broad market up take. It addresses non-technical barriers to take up of eco-innovation through a range of instruments such as venture capital funds, market replication projects, innovation voucher schemes, support for policy making, cluster cooperation schemes, and information and dissemination projects.

Table 3 Key EU Programmes that offer support for eco-innovation

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Basic R&D</th><th>Applied R&D</th><th>Demonstration</th><th>Commercialisation</th><th>Market Accumulation</th><th>Diffusion</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">FP 7</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2"></td><td></td><td>LIFE +</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2"></td><td></td><td></td><td colspan="3">CIP</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2"></td><td></td><td colspan="5">Cohesion Policy Funds</td></tr>
</table>

In addition to funding mechanisms, ETAP aims to overcome many of the barriers to adoption that are holding back the market diffusion of eco-innovation. For example,

ETAP will create a network of technological centres to validate the performance of environmental technologies to ensure purchaser confidence. It will also promote green public procurement as a mechanism to drive demand for, and increase market penetration of, eco-innovation.

Also through ETAP, the EU has created European Technology Platforms (ETPs) to facilitate world-leading environmental and energy research and provide the strategic direction for coordinated environmental and energy research programmes such as JTIs. A range of low carbon energy-related ETPs have been established (e.g. photovoltaics, biofuels, solar thermal technologies, wind energy, and hydrogen and fuel cells) as well as environment related ETPs (e.g. water supply and sanitation, sustainable chemistry), to allow the research community, industry and other stakeholders to develop specific research roadmaps.

The 'Lead Market Initiative' aims to stimulate selected highly innovative markets in the EU with a high growth potential. Facilitating the growth of these so-called lead markets is expected to increase returns on investments in R&D, enhance productivity, and increase exports, ultimately leading to higher levels of growth and employment. It will also generate substantial environmental and social benefits. Environmental Lead Markets include: sustainable construction, recycling, renewable energy and bio-based products.

Eco-innovation under the CIP

The three strands of CIP seek to address non-technological barriers inhibiting the take-up of eco-innovation through a range of instruments (Table 4).

Table 4 Overview of CIP Instruments tabulated against barriers to eco-innovation

Programme	Instrument	Non-technological barriers to eco-innovation			
		Information barriers	Financial barriers	Institutional barriers	Socio-cultural barriers
EIP	Financial instruments (SMEs)		√		
	EIP market replication projects	√	√		√
	Enterprise Europe Network	√			
	Support for policy making*			√	
	Europe INNOVA initiatives**	√		√	
ICT-PSP	Pilot B projects	√	√		
	Thematic networks			√	
IEE II	Promotion and dissemination projects	√		√	√
	European Local Energy Assistance (ELENA)	√		√	
	Concerted Actions			√	
	Support for policy making*			√	

* for example, studies supporting the preparation, implementation and monitoring of the policy

**such as Eco-innovation Observatory, EcoClup, innovation voucher schemes (e.g. REMake, KIS-PIMS)

Eco- innovation under the Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme

EIP represents the strongest focus on eco-Innovation within CIP. A budget of EUR 438 million (representing 20 per cent of thee EIP budget allocation) has been earmarked for supporting eco-innovation as follows:

The **financial instruments** provide specific support to eco-innovation oriented VC funds (EUR 228 million). By the end of the second quarter 2009, four venture capital funds investing in eco-innovation had been approved (see Box 1).

Box 1 Eco-innovation oriented VC Funds

CAPRICORN– EUR 112 million fund investing in early to mid-stage ventures across clean tech and eco-innovation SMEs.

WHEB Ventures Private Equity Fund II- will invest in innovative young companies with high growth potential.

PINOVA Fund 1 - focuses on lower mid-market and expansion stage phases of SMEs in Germany and Austria, helping engineering, services and environmental businesses to become international players.

DEMETER 2 Fund - for expansion and venture capital to companies in the sustainable energy and eco-industry sectors in France, Spain, Germany and the rest of Europe.

Moreover, according to the Interim Evaluation of EIP, a significant proportion of the beneficiaries of financial instruments invest in eco-innovation. As part of the survey (undertaken within the scope of the evaluation), SMEs were asked to indicate if the guaranteed loan or external equity had allowed their business to take-up or develop environmentally friendly products or technology for their corresponding sector. These responses are indicated in Table 5. Those receiving equity investment through SMEG equity window were the most likely to have done so.

Table 5 Take-up of Eco-innovation by Beneficiaries of Financial Instruments

Percent of respondents indicating that EU-backed loans or investments have allowed them to take up or develop environment friendly product or technology for their sector

SMEG Loan	SMEG Micro Credit	SMEG Equity	ETF Start Up
31%	47%	80%	44%

Source: GHK Business Survey (2008/09)

First application and market replication projects (EUR 195 million): EIP seeks to bridge the gap between research and market uptake; it co-finances up to 50 per cent of the eligible costs of eco-innovation projects demonstrating a high potential for transfer and replication. In order to draw a distinction between these eco-innovation projects and those funded under IEE, the EIP work programme explicitly states that the eco-innovation market replication projects do not focus on energy efficiency.

Table 6 provides an overview of the results of the first two calls for proposals.

Table 6 Overview of EIP Eco-innovation Market Replication Call Results

	2008	2009
No. of proposals submitted	134	202
No. of proposals selected	44	45
Success rate	33%	22%
No. of participants involved in submitting proposals	444	614
Requested Funds (EUR)	110,000,000	150,000,000
Average funds requested (EUR)	830,000	770,000
% SME participants	74%	70%
Main priority areas and % of projects selected under each	Recycling:55% Green business:14% Food and drink:14% Buildings: 17%	Recycling: 33% Green business: 29% Food and drink: 29% Buildings: 7% Others: 2%

Source: DG Environment

Box 2 Examples of EIP pilot and market replication projects addressing the four eco-innovation thematic areas

Materials recycling - **A new lease of life for old medium density fibreboard**. The establishment of a functional pilot plant will convert waste MDF from the EU into high value, recycled wood fibre. The project will then work with at least one MDF manufacturer to trial the fibre aiming at a commercial agreement. Trials of the finished product will also be held with at least three large end users such as Do- it-yourself (DIY) superstores, supermarket chains and furniture manufacturers.

Buildings and construction - Re-designing concrete for the 21st century EcoCrete aims at developing a software toolset to design concrete mixes of improved environmental performance using industrial waste or recycled aggregates, and at producing a new concrete mix containing oil shale ashes from Estonian power stations.

Food and drink - **Bamboo filter for food industry grey water**. The project will demonstrate that 99.5% of nitrogenous compounds and phosphates in effluent discharges can be cleaned in a cost-effective, eco friendly manner using bamboo.

Green business – **Eco-label on-line** – a dedicated e-store. The project is addressing the tourism and hospitality sector and accommodation services all around German speaking countries. Access to eco-labeled cleaning products, paints and varnishes, paper products etc. will be facilitated through the new online shop. The final result will be a raised profile of the label and far easier choice for environmentally friendly products by the consumer.

Source: EC: A wealth of ideas for a greener Europe. Link: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eco-innovation/docs/publi/brochure_en_09.pdf

Networks of national and regional actors (EUR 10 million): Example of PRO INNO and Europe INNOVA initiative include:

- The new **INNO-net on eco-innovation**: with a dedicated budget of EUR 3 million for 3 years, this INNO-Net will be managed by DG Environment. The objectives of the INNO-Net on Eco-innovation would inter alia be to further understanding of eco-innovation dynamics and the role of public policies; identifying best practices in member States and preparing the ground for their extension; and raising awareness and promoting eco-innovation policies.
- The **Eco-Innovation Observatory** which is collecting and analysing information on trends in the area of eco-innovation and providing strategic knowledge resource for policy-makers, business and finance. It is also disseminating the outcomes of its analyses and provides market and technology intelligence customised to SMEs.
- A **European Innovation Platform** relevant for eco-innovative sectors of high political priority has also been established as part of Europe INNOVA, to test innovative tools through public-private partnerships with the perspective to leverage their broader deployment.
- Other Europe INNOVA projects supporting eco-innovation include **EcoCluP** (pan-European partnership on eco-innovation); **GreenConserve** (green service innovators in the construction sector); **INNOWATER** (an innovation partnership to promote better innovation support tools and delivery mechanisms in sustainable water and waste water); **REMake** (innovation support for SMEs in areas of recycling and resource efficiency)

The **Enterprise Europe Network members** support SMEs through advice on IPR issues, partner search and general advice on eco-innovation.

Eco- innovation under ICT-Policy Support Programme

Table 7 shows how the two themes of ICT and eco-innovation complement each other:

- ICTs have an important role to play as an enabling technology for eco-innovation and supporting shifts in lifestyle and consumption patterns;
- There are also challenges specific to the ICT sector itself. Just as any sector, ICT is also a polluter. Eco-innovation can help mitigate the negative environmental impacts associated with the development and deployment of ICTs.

Table 7 Complementarities between ICT and Eco-innovation

	Positive impacts of ICT by facilitating the development and take-up of eco-innovation	Negative impacts that can be mitigated through eco-innovation
Direct effects of ICT	Enabling technology for eco-innovation such as *global information systems to measure the state of the environment, design of smart eco-homes and buildings*	Environmental impacts of production, use and disposal of ICTs (*e.g. electronic waste)* can be mitigated through eco-innovation *e.g. reducing energy consumption of ICT equipment, quantity of waste from electrical and electronic equipment and increase re-use recovery and recycling*
Indirect effects of ICT	Improved business efficiency, dematerialising products through digital equivalents and virtualisation, *e.g. intelligent logistics, electronic directories*	Environmental impacts associated with increased proliferation of electronic devices and partial substitution (*e.g., e-shopping as well as private shopping trips)* can be mitigated by making production processes more resource/ energy efficient, making electronic products more efficient
Structural and behavioural effects of ICT	Facilitating structural and life style transitions *e.g. reducing mobility through remote working, e-shopping, delivery of public services online*	Stimulating economic growth and re-materialisation, *e.g. growth of long-distance travel, increased consumption* Eco-innovation has a key role to play in de-coupling economic growth from environmental degradation by improving resource / energy efficiency of production and consumption. For example, *more fuel efficient transport, use of renewable energy , introduction of green substitutes*

Adapted from Berkhout, F. and J. Hertin (2001). Impacts of Information and Communication Technologies on Environmental Sustainability: Speculations and evidence. Report to the OECD. Brighton, University of Sussex: 21.

Under ICT-PSP there is clear focus on eEfficiency i.e. tackling energy efficiency issues through ICT. The ICT-PSP tackles mainly areas which relate to eco-innovation through Pilot B projects and thematic networks. The work programmes of the ICT-PSP highlighted the following objectives:

Table 8 ICT-PSP: Themes and Activities under eEfficiency

2008 call	2009 call	2010 call
Theme: ICT for energy efficiency and sustainability in urban areas	Theme: ICT for energy efficiency and environment	Theme: ICT for a low carbon economy
Budget Commitment: EUR 15.5m	Budget Allocation: c. EUR 8 million	Budget Allocation: c.EUR 10 million
Types of activities funded: **ICT for energy efficiency in public building and spaces, including lighting:** this covers improved control and management of heating, ventilation, air conditioning and other energy-hungry devices, smart metering tools as well as the use of new solid state lighting and the integration of energy micro generation systems **ICT for adaptive urban transport management infrastructure and services** Thematic Networks for Consensus building and experience sharing in **ICT for energy efficiency and sustainability in urban areas**: Smart distributed power generation	Types of activities funded: **ICT for energy efficiency in social housing:** pilot actions to demonstrate that advanced ICT components and systems (e.g. smart metering, smart lighting, power electronics for integration and management of locally generated renewable energy sources, etc.) can contribute directly to reducing both the peak consumption and annual energy use by more than 15% under real conditions in European social housing. **ICT for prevention, alert and rescue to minimise impacts of climate change:** to validate and demonstrate innovative ICT practices for climate-induced incidents (floods, heat waves, pollution peaks, etc.); disaster management cycle from prevention and preparedness to response; improving interoperability in the management of extreme events and mitigating impact	Pilot Type B projects for **ICT for energy and water efficiency in social housing.** For example, advanced ICT components and systems (e.g. smart metering, smart lighting, power electronics for integration and management of locally generated renewable energy sources, etc.) that contribute to reducing both waste of energy and water **ICT for water efficiency (thematic networks**) stakeholders forum for experience sharing and consensus building **Energy efficient co-operative transport management systems** pilots should focus on applications for energy efficiency in some of the following key technology areas: Eco-Traffic Management and Control Systems; Eco-Demand and Access Management Systems; Eco-Navigation and Travel Information Systems; Driver Behaviour Change and Eco-driving

During the 2007 calls for proposals the following horizontal projects received funding in the ICT-PSP programme (Box 3).

Box 3 Examples of ICT-PSP Projects of a horizontal nature

European ICT network for energy efficiency (ICT21EE) – A thematic network of ICT for energy efficiency aims at federating a wide variety of stakeholders to develop common understanding of good practices in the field of ICT applied to energy efficiency in cities. Working groups will gather public and private stakeholders operating in the field of policy making, applied research and products conception around three topics: ICT for energy efficiency in buildings, ICT for energy efficiency in transportation and how ICT shall contribute to improved citizen behaviours regarding energy consumption.

Network to enhance a European environmental shared and interoperable information system (NESIS) - The NESIS Network will leverage the EIONET Community of stakeholders, a network of some 900 experts from over 300 national environment agencies and other bodies dealing with environmental information to promote the uptake of ICT solutions to address the fundamental problems faced by public authorities in providing information related to monitoring and reporting environmental impacts and threats.

Intelligent cars thematic network (iCars) – The project was suggested by a Slovenian stakeholder as a good example to showcase the cross-cutting nature of the CIP ICT-PSP projects. It aim is to develop catalogues of methods of using latest ITS developments in public procurement, dissemination and awareness activities on ITS developments, and impact assessment - arriving at a road-based method towards energy efficiency

Further to the above-mentioned projects, in 2008 a new specifically targeted theme was introduced in the ICT-PSP work programme: ICT for energy efficiency and sustainability in urban area. With its clear linkages to the focus areas of the IEE pillar especially to the SAVE (including energy-efficient buildings) and STEER (covering energy-efficient transport) sub-programmes, the projects funded address two major application areas:

Energy efficiency of the built environment, including buildings (e.g. HoSPilot-Intelligent Energy Efficiency Control in Hospitals, SAVE ENERGY or BEST ENERGY), streetlights (e.g. LITES: Led-based intelligent street lighting for energy saving)

Box 4 Built Environment Sustainability and Technology in Energy project

The main objective of the **Built Environment Sustainability and Technology in Energy (BEST Energy)** project is to improve the energy efficiency in public buildings and street public lighting, by the ICT-based centralized monitoring and management of the energy consumption and production, and to provide decision makers with the necessary tools to be able to plan energy saving measures.

Transportation: e.g. the Intelligent and Efficient Travel Management for European Cities (In-Time) project or the Urban Freight Energy Efficiency Pilot (FREILOT) project.

Box 5 Intelligent and Efficient Travel management for European Cities project

Intelligent and Efficient Travel management for European Cities (In-Time) focuses on Multimodal Real Time Traffic and Travel Information (RTTI) services with the goal to reduce drastically energy consumption in urban areas across the different modes of transport by changing the mobility behaviour (modal shift) of the single traveller.

Eco-innovation under Intelligent Energy Europe Programme

Under IEE II, many projects potentially support eco-innovation, with an energy related theme. During the study a number of issues have arisen in relation to the line drawn between eco-innovation and energy. There are a number of opinions, stemming from national authorities responsible for the implementation of CIP, questioning how to distinctly separate these two topics and indeed asking why eco-innovation market replication projects are not dealt with under IEE II only (instead of EIP).

Under CIP legal base, eco-innovation market replication projects are foreseen both within EIP and IEE II. As stated earlier, a boundary has been drawn the two: the EIP work programme explicitly states that the eco-innovation market replication projects will not focus on energy efficiency (which will be funded through IEE II). The 2007 and 2008 work programmes for IEE did not include market replication projects. The support for market replication projects was introduced for the first time under the 2009 IEE work programme. In December 2009, the European Local ENergy Assistance (ELENA) initiative was launched. The ELENA facility is endowed with a fund of EUR 15 million from the IEE 2009 budget. It is a technical assistance facility established by the European Commission and managed by the European Investment Bank. Its primary focus in 2009, is to provide project development services for energy efficiency and renewable energy projects in municipalities and regions. ELENA support will cover a share of the cost for technical support that is necessary to prepare, implement and finance the investment programme, such as feasibility and market studies, structuring of programmes, business plans, energy audits, preparation for tendering procedures - in short, everything necessary to make cities' and regions' sustainable energy projects ready for EIB funding.

Assessment of Internal Coherence and Synergies

Table 9 provides an overview of existing synergies and linkages between the three specific programmes on the basis of the preceding discussion on how eco-innovation is supported by each programme.

Table 9 Eco-innovation: Assessment of Internal Coherence and Synergies

Level of Analysis	Overall Assessment
Strategic – the extent to which programme level objectives are complementary	CIP overall aims to bridge the gap between successful demonstration of eco-innovation and its broad market up take. To this end, all three programmes support eco-innovation in one form or the other: ▪ EIP focuses on any type of eco-innovation and its main (but not exclusive) target audience is SMEs; ▪ ICT-PSP focuses on eEfficiency particularly within social housing and urban infrastructure; and, ▪ IEE II focuses on energy efficiency and renewable energy. Although, SMEs ultimately benefit from eco-innovation activities funded through ICT-PSP and IEE, they are not intended to be direct beneficiaries of the two programmes; and are expected to benefit indirectly through the market opportunities created by ICT-PSP and IEE projects. There is no duplication or overlap between programme instruments – they target specific different audiences and have different intervention logics. However, national stakeholders find this structure confusing and do not understand why eco-innovation is not placed under IEE. This implies the need for improved communication on the integration and implementation of eco-innovation as a cross-cutting theme within CIP.
Institutional – coordination between the DGs and Agencies involved in the implementation of the three programmes	EACI has a key role to play in coordinating IEE II and eco-innovation pilot and market replication projects funded under EIP due to its function in supporting both. In addition, the EACI's role in running the Enterprise Europe Network means that dissemination channels between all three areas can support improved coherence and synergies through better awareness raising of actions and opportunities.
Operational – the extent to which the programme instruments/ initiatives are	As data on results of projects/ instruments is not available, it is hard to judge the extent to which the instruments outlined in Table 4 are mutually reinforcing. However, there are a couple of points to note: • There is scope to improve the linkages between the individual

mutually reinforcing	instruments (see following section) • Particularly within ICT-PSP and IEE II, it is important to achieve critical mass within a limited number of themes for project activities to be mutually reinforcing. At least conceptually, solutions offered by IEE II and ICT-PSP projects can create market opportunities that can be addressed through EIP. For example, projects such as DTV4All and T-Seniority involve the adoption of next-generation digital TV . The substitution of analogue TV by digital TVs by consumers could create opportunities for eco-innovation projects that involve re-cycling/ disposal of analogue TVs and which could be funded through EIP.

Potential linkages/ complementarities between CIP Instruments

This evaluation identifies the following specific areas where there is potential to create synergies bottom-up:

- The pilot and market replication projects may be ideal candidates as a source of deal flow for VC funds supported under EIP. Since, the access to finance for eco-innovation is wide in its remit, it also follows that businesses offering solutions funded under ICT-PSP are also a potential source of deal flow for VC. These types of scenarios will not happen by accident, but if awareness of market opportunities is supported through the Enterprise Europe Network and other networks of regional actors, potential market leaders could be supported throughout the process.

- There is potential for multiple uses of the instruments supporting eco-innovation at the European level which could enhance EU added value but would involve better awareness raising of opportunities i.e. through the Enterprise Europe Network and also other networks of national and regional actors. Specifically, the Enterprise Europe Network could be a key tool for disseminating information to SMEs on market opportunities being created by ICT-PSP and IEE projects.

- In addition, the market intelligence produced through Eco-innovation observatory could be widely used by the networks and also projects and potential projects and investors.

- Another key tool for promotion and understanding is the Thematic Networks under ICT PSP who have a role in improving communication and consensus building in specific thematic areas.

- There is the opportunity to create synergies and coherence through the joint communication and promotion of cross cutting themes across the pillars of the CIP, for example, energy efficient buildings occurs in all three pillars in 2008/9. This could be looked at in details, to explore the linkages and also to raise awareness of all of the efforts being undertaken to improve building and construction in a sustainable way.

ICT

Information and Communication Technologies contribute substantially to growth and jobs in the EU. It is an important enabler of innovation, productivity growth & competitiveness:

- ICT underpins progress in all science & technology fields, innovations in all major products and services, impacts efficiency across the economy (business as well as public sector).
- It is an important economic sector: ICT producing sector accounts for 6 per cent of EU's GDP.
- ICT provides the tools for addressing key societal challenges such as ageing population, inclusion, health and social care, environment etc.

The Commission launched its post-i2010 initiative in summer 2009. In this context, the Commission's Digital Competitiveness Report[4] shows that Europe's digital sector has made strong progress since 2005, when the i2010 strategy was first launched. It warns however, that Europe is at risk of losing its competitive edge when it comes to new, innovative developments. It stresses that Europe '*needs a new digital agenda to meet the emerging challenges, to create a world beating infrastructure and to unlock the potential of the internet as a driver of growth and the basis for open innovation, creativity and participation*'. The Report sets out nine key areas for Europe's future ICT and media policies:

1. Unleashing ICT as a driver of economic recovery and as a lead contributor to the Lisbon growth and jobs agenda.
2. Increasing the role of ICT in the transition to a more sustainable low-carbon economy.
3. Upping Europe's performance in ICT research and innovation.
4. Creating a 100% connected economy through a high-speed and open internet for all.
5. Consolidating the online single market.
6. Promoting users' creativity. With new participative platforms and services, users have become active players, producers or 'prosumers' and it is essential to put in place new policies to encourage users' creativity and participation.
7. Reinforcing the EU's position as a key player in the international ICT arena.
8. Making modern and efficient public services available and accessible to all.

[4] Digital Competitiveness Report : main achievements of the i2010 strategy 2005-2009 – COM(2009) 0390

9. Using ICT to improve the quality of life of EU citizens by unlocking the storehouses of Europe's cultural heritage and bringing it online.

These key areas fit well with the overall objectives of CIP to improve competitiveness and innovation. It includes references to low carbon economy, it focuses on some of the areas which are being dealt with under ICT-PSP in particular through its focus on public services and new policies.

Box 1 Synergies at EU level

At the European level there are a number of mechanisms which mutually reinforce ICT as a cross cutting theme. ICT-PSP has joint events with the Committee of the Regions and DG Transport and Energy. All information is passed through the European Construction Technology Platform and a number of regional bodies which creates more than enough interest in the target audience. The NCPs for FP7, ICT-PSP and IEE all work with the Enterprise Europe Network. The Enterprise Europe Network also has sector groups which are helping to collaborate with ICT NCPs. There are also examples where the Enterprise Europe Network is supporting SMEs to participate in ICT-PSP.

ICT in the Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme

EIP contains elements of instruments which address issues relating to ICT or ICT usage. ICT also appears in numerous EIP eco-innovation market replication projects as a fundamental tool in project implementation. ICT related to eco innovation is already partially addressed in the case study on eco-innovation.

ICT is supported through the Venture capital funds with 4 VC funds supported by GIF1 are focussing exclusively on the ICT sector; additionally, 2 VC funds are covering ICT sector along with other sectors (source: Second Quarter report for GIF issued on 30th September 2009).

EIP's support for innovative actions have also clear linkages to ICT applications. Examples include the eBSN – with online dissemination of sector best practice; Europe Innova that aims at the collection, analysis and exploitation of innovative project results, further to providing access to online supporting, advisory and monitoring tools for SMEs in a broad range of thematic areas; and the e-Business W@tch aims to measure the use of ICT and e-Business in different sectors, regions of Europe. ICT is also important for the Enterprise Europe Network. There was an ICT sector group established from the Network members.

Box 2 EIP Innovation Support Projects focusing on ICT

The **"Sectoral e-Business Watch**" studies the impact of ICT and e-business on enterprises, industries and the economy in general. It highlights barriers for a wider or faster uptake of ICT and identifies public policy challenges arising from these developments. In this way, e-Business Watch supports the work of the European Commission's Enterprise and industry DG in the field of ICT

The **European e-Business Support Network for SMEs (eBSN**), established by the European Commission, aims to encourage SMEs to look into the innovative potential of ICT and e-Business. eBSN is an e-Business policy coordination platform designed for decision-makers and public policy experts in the field of e-Business to share information and to examine strategic policy orientation. It is a tool to make existing e-business policies more consistent

Europe INNOVA – online tools and multimedia presentations. The assortment of online tools include: Renewable Energy Sector: Project Risk Assessment Tool; Innovation Management Self Assessment Tool; Construction Sector: 'How to write a business plan' Tool.

Europe INNOVA also supports projects such as **ACHIEVEMORE**. The ACHIEVE MORE Partnership is an ICT sectoral initiative to help 400 European SMEs to access the best tools and funding they need to accelerate their growth. The Partnership is managed by nine delivery partners from five European countries and extends out to 50 business and technology incubators, 15 ICT clusters and up to 5 early stage finance providers. The Partnership particularly seeks to overcome the barriers and challenges to the development of Knowledge Intensive Services ventures in the ICT sector by assembling a powerful toolkit of business support tools and methodologies, and disseminating it through an innovative business support mechanism - The Innovation & Entrepreneurship Exchange. This exchange meets physically several times to showcase the state of the art of incubation and clustering, but it is also a continuous platform for the exchange of what works in innovation in KIS, linking business support practitioners and entrepreneurs to enable high levels of success in innovation exploitation

ICT in ICT-Policy Support Programme

ICT is not just a theme in ICT, but is the main focus of the programme and underpins all of the projects funded under the programme Interviews undertaken with individuals involved in the programme formulation highlighted how it would not be credible to have a competitiveness and innovation programme which did not have a core ICT element.

ICT PSP distinguishes itself and its strong alignment with competitiveness and innovation in Europe by focusing on tackling societal problems by involving public authorities. For example:

- Efficient and interoperable eGovernment services;
- ICT for user friendly administration, public services and inclusion; and,
- ICT for accessibility, ageing and social integration.

ICT in Intelligent Energy Europe Programme

Within IEE II, there is the potential to use ICT in the delivery of projects (see Box 3). Whilst some projects look to promote energy efficient living through awareness campaigns, design initiatives, or networks, others adopt innovative new solutions and

ICT platforms to achieve their goals. In this way, the following projects have been identified to cover two or all of the crosscutting themes.

Box 3 IEE project examples with ICT relevance

Biomass energy register for sustainable site development for European Regions (BEn) - BEn supports local communities through the development of an easily applicable tool for local energy planning. The core objective of this tool is the development of a regional energy register indicating regional energy sinks as well as biomass potentials for energy production. This data collection is designed to be transferred and displayed in a web based geographic information system (GIS). Based on the register, local communities and regional authorities develop a joint strategic master plan for sustainable bio-energy planning including guidance for management and financing biomass energy investments. The energy register will facilitate the discussion between different regional stakeholder groups in the field of energy policy.

With the BEn project local communities will be able to plan their energy supply in a sustainable way based on an efficient utilisation of locally available biomass resources. **Advanced tools for surface finishing processes to optimise energy efficiency** (**SURFENERGY**) –supports all three themes through the introduction of energy efficiency measures by SMEs in the Surface Finishing and Printed Circuit manufacturing industry sectors. SURFENERGY addresses non-technological barriers to the introduction of energy efficiency measures through the main project actions: an interactive software toolkit; process benchmarking; intelligence on emerging technologies; integration with environmental assessment. The project demonstrates good use of ICT and an innovative approach to support energy efficiency.

Assessment of Internal Coherence and Synergies

Table 1 provides an overview of existing synergies and linkages between the three specific programmes on the basis of the preceding discussion on how eco-innovation is supported by each programme.

Table 1 ICT: Assessment of Internal Coherence and Synergies

Level of Analysis	Overall Assessment
Strategic – the extent to which programme level objectives are complementary	CIP overall aims to stimulate innovation and competitiveness through wider uptake and best use of ICT and digital content by citizens, governments and businesses. ▪ ICT is the main focus of the ICT-PSP programme which deals broadly with uptake of ICT and developing a European information space together with strengthening the internal market and with increasing interoperability, Many enabling issues also addressed, for example through ICT standards. ▪ It is addressed to a limited extent within the EIP programme through ICT focused venture capital funds and some sectoral initiatives; additionally, as demonstrated in

	the case study on eco-innovation, the environmental impact of greater ICT usage can be mitigated through eco-innovation. ▪ IEE programme essentially funds soft measures such as such as: awareness raising and information provision; building and spreading of know-how; development of skills and methods; exchanges of experience; capacity building; development of market and intelligence; education and training; and policy input. ICT is used as a means of delivery of project activity – particularly for dissemination of information. ICT is a vertical theme within the ICT-PSP programme and there are some vertical measures within EIP that support the ICT sector. However, within IEE the theme is not actively promoted and there is little beyond the use of ICT (such as computers and websites) as a general purpose technology.
Institutional – coordination between the DGs and Agencies involved in the implementation of the three programmes	Joint calls with ICT PSP and other elements of CIP have in the past been talked of and the evidence would suggest this could be beneficial in creating better links between the themes of the pillars.
Operational – the extent to which the programme instruments/ initiatives are mutually reinforcing	The operational synergies between the three pillars are virtually non-existent. There is scope for promoting the market opportunities created by ICT-PSP programme through the Enterprise Europe Network. Moreover, the financial instruments can be used to finance SMEs that provide innovative solutions for ICT-based services. However, the ICT-PSP programme should demonstrate the potential for achieving critical mass in selected themes to act as catalyst for business investment.

ENERGY

European energy policy is wide in its remit. At its heart is the need for Europe to have a secure supply of energy at affordable prices, while at the same time balancing this with the need to reduce the negative effects of energy use.

EU policy focuses on creating a competitive internal energy market. It covers the full range of energy sources from fossil fuels to nuclear energy and renewables.

The EU adopted an integrated energy and climate change policy in December 2008, including ambitious targets for 2020. It hopes to set Europe towards a sustainable future with a low-carbon, energy-efficient economy, by:

- Cutting greenhouse gases by 20% (30% if international agreement is reached);
- Reducing energy consumption by 20% through increased energy efficiency;
- Meeting 20% of our energy needs from renewable sources.

As described earlier, 'energy efficient buildings' is a particular theme that features in all three CIP pillars. This has the potential to be a specific crosscutting issue which could be further capitalised during the course of the programming period.

Box 1 Project examples specifically related to buildings across the three pillars

Reducing the environmental impact of concrete by knowledge-based design and utilisation of industrial waste materials (ECOCRETE)- EIP eco-innovation project: EcoCrete is developing a software toolset to design concrete mixes using industrial waste or recycled aggregates, and will produce a new concrete mix containing oil shale ashes from Estonian power stations. The waste ash will replace cement in the production of concrete; and can be used in the construction of prefabricated concrete buildings,

European ICT network for energy efficiency (ICT21EE) – **ICT-PSP project**: A thematic network of ICT for energy efficiency aims at federating a wide variety of stakeholders to develop common understanding of good practices in the field of ICT applied to energy efficiency in cities. Working groups will gather public and private stakeholders operating in the field of policy making, applied research and products conception around three topics: ICT for energy efficiency in buildings, ICT for energy efficiency in transportation and how ICT shall contribute to improved citizen behaviours regarding energy consumption.

POWER HOUSE EUROPE – IEE – SAVE project The project functions as a catalyst to trigger action. It aims to achieve the maximum potential energy saving in the residential sector by mainstreaming existing know-how required to refurbish and build housing with optimal energy consumption levels. The actual needs of social housing organisations regarding energy efficiency and renewable energy have been identified and analysed, based on a survey of 300+ of them carried out in 2009.

Energy theme within the Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme

Within EIP, although the market replication projects do not focus on energy efficiency or renewable energy sources (as these are expected to be supported by IEE II), there are a number of eco-innovation projects that contribute to improved energy efficiency of existing products or processes (Box 2).

Box 2 EIP eco-innovation market replication project examples that contribute to improved energy efficiency

Sludge free-process for the production of innovative natural stone-like obtained by micro-structuring of sintered tiles (NATSTOCER) – aims to reduce the energy consumption in obtaining stone tiles for decorative materials, thus increasing the energy efficiency of the overall process.

Ceramic glaze clean process (TREC) – reducing the amount of energy in the industrial production of ceramics.

Full recycling of planar ceramic waste for the production of innovative ECOCER inert materials for high-performance asphalt cement (ECOCER) – lower consumption of energy to produce paving slabs for the construction industry.

Economically viable solution for the energy autarkic treatment of sewage sludge to multi usable ash (ECO Sludge) – energy surplus from the treatment to be used for district heating network or transformed into electricity.

Innovative clean process for the coloration of leather (S.N.S.S.) – reducing the energy required to dye animal hides.

Waste reduction and process optimisation in the European meat and dairy industry (WASTERED) – treatment of waste water from food industry increasing the energy efficiency of treatment.

The role of the Enterprise Europe Network has to be also emphasised regarding the energy theme. The Intelligent Energy Europe Programme has provided support to Enterprise Europe Network consortia members to become energy efficiency advisors in the Member States.

Energy theme within the ICT Policy Support Programme

As already highlighted, ICT-PSP in 2008 included the theme ICT for Energy Efficiency and Sustainability in urban areas, the 2009 work programme includes the theme: ICT for energy efficiency in social housing. The 2010 work programme introduces the theme: ICT for a low carbon economy and smart mobility. These themes suggest that there is a potential for exchange of information and best practice across the projects funding under ICT-PSP and IEE.

Box 3 Project examples under ICT-PSP that cut across the themes

European ICT network for energy efficiency (ICT21EE) – A thematic network of ICT for energy efficiency aims at federating a wide variety of stakeholders to develop common understanding of good practices in the field of ICT applied to energy efficiency in cities. Working groups will gather public and private stakeholders operating in the field of policy making, applied research and products conception around three topics: ICT for energy efficiency in buildings, ICT for energy efficiency in transportation and how ICT shall contribute to improved citizen behaviours regarding energy consumption

Supporting energy efficiency in smart generation grids through ICT (SEESGEN-ICT) - Gathers the maximum number of key players in Europe to enhance the role of ICT based solutions for improving and implement energy efficiency in smart distributed power generation and grids. SEESGEN-ICT will report state of the art, good practices and recommendations regarding ICT and related successful business cases from all regions.

Energy theme within the Intelligent Energy Europe Programme

IEE II is the Intelligent Energy Europe programme. It has become the main Community instrument to tackle non-technical barriers to promote the efficient use of energy and greater use of new and renewable energy sources. It supports two types of actions:

- Promotion and dissemination projects – these include activities such as the development of networks, training courses, dissemination, promotion, education and training, development of standards, as well as on certification and labelling, to improve market confidence. Both, the 2007 and 2008 work programme, focused exclusively on these types of actions.

- Market replication projects of innovative techniques, processes, products or practices of Community relevance, which have already been technically demonstrated with success. The support for market replication projects was introduced for the first time under the 2009 IEE work programme. In December 2009, the ELENA facility was launched to provide project development services for energy efficiency and renewable energy projects in municipalities and regions.

Box 4 IEE II project examples in the field of energy efficiency (SAVE)

ENGINE aims at helping the engine of European economy become more energy efficient. ENGINE addresses managing and technical staff in SMEs of the automotive, metal and wood processing sectors as well as food industries and energy efficiency advisors in professional associations, Chambers of Industry and Commerce, energy service companies or relevant stakeholders in public authorities in the partner regions. The activities of ENGINE will include specific energy efficiency checks for the SMEs and training for potential and existing energy advisors to support capacity building on both sides

Automatic Intelligent Metering For Small and Medium-sized Businesses (aIM 4 SME's)- The project will involve supporting small/medium businesses to use automatic detailed monitoring and targeting technology (intelligent metering). The detailed metering will be established for a range of business types and sizes in the small/ medium business sector and the resulting detailed energy and water use data will be analysed to identify energy saving opportunities.

Regional clusters in energy planning (REGCEP) - RegCEP will focus on the use of regional clusters for sustainable energy planning, providing a territorial instrument for the development of intelligent energy by enterprises. RegCEP aims to help overcome barriers to the intelligent use of energy in SMEs, by exploiting regional clusters as a tool for energy planning by industry.

In addition to the market replication project the local and regional energy agencies under the Intelligent Energy Europe Programme provide services and information on energy related themes based on the local needs.

Assessment of Internal Coherence and Synergies

Table 1 provides an overview of existing synergies and linkages between the three specific programmes on the basis of the preceding discussion on how eco-innovation is supported by each programme.

Table 1 Energy: Assessment of Internal Coherence and Synergies

Level of Analysis	Overall Assessment
Strategic – the extent to which programme level objectives are complementary	CIP overall aims to foster energy efficiency and the rational use of energy resources; promote new and renewable energy sources and to support energy diversification. ▪ The energy theme is addressed to a limited extent within EIP in order to distinguish itself from IEE II. However a number of eco-innovation market replication projects contribute to the objective of improved energy efficiency (although its not their main focus). ▪ Within ICT-PSP programme there is a clear focus on eEfficiency i.e. tackling energy efficiency issues through ICT. The thematic focus so far has been on social housing and urban infrastructure. ▪ Energy is the core focus of the IEE II programme. At a strategic level there are no overlaps – the three programme support the energy theme in different ways. Energy efficient buildings stands out as a crosscutting theme in every pillar.

	As market replication projects are developed further within IEE II, it will be important to think upfront about potential complementarities and synergies with other instruments, most notably EIP market replication projects and ICT-PSP eEfficiency projects.
Institutional – coordination between the DGs and Agencies involved in the implementation of the three programmes	There is good management integration between IEE and the Enterprise Europe Network and eco innovation. This is through the EACI. • In particular the Enterprise Europe Network put together all calls and project results for IEE II and disseminate information from the intranet. • IEE II has supported Enterprise Europe Network consortia members to become energy efficiency advisors in the Member States. • Under the Enterprise Europe Network: there are 18 sector groups which are now supporting the sectoral approach of the Network activities. In terms of synergies, it includes one sector group on intelligent energy and another on the environment.
Operational – the extent to which the programme instruments/ initiatives are mutually reinforcing	There is the potential for establishing better linkages between the financial instruments and IEE market replication projects through the involvement of EIB. There may be scope to create linkages between ELENA facility and the ICT-PSP eEfficiency theme which focuses on urban infrastructure and social housing.

6 WORKSHOP REPORT

6.1 Introduction

The Thematic Workshop for the Interim Evaluation of the Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme for 2007 – 2013 (CIP) was held on 25th November 2009 in Brussels. This report summarises the results of the workshop.

Purpose of the Workshop

The purpose of the workshop was twofold:

- To discuss and reflect upon the first findings of the interim evaluation; and
- To examine options for refinement and/ or enhancement of the Framework Programme in relation to three key issues:
  - Internal and external coherence of CIP;
  - Visibility and awareness of CIP as a framework programme; and,
  - Improving the efficiency and capability of the Enterprise Europe Network.

Workshop Agenda

10.00	Welcome, Enterprise Unit Planning and Management
10.15	Overview of the first findings of the Interim Evaluation by Nick Bozeat, GHK
11.00	Key questions for the workshop participants by Nick Bozeat, GHK
11.15	Break out sessions to discuss the key questions and test the first findings
12.45	Lunch
14.00	Report back to the workshop - Rapporteurs
14.45	Discussion (facilitated by evaluators)
15.45	Summing up by the evaluators
16.00	Close

Workshop Participants

Some 35 officials from the following five DGs and the Executive Agency for Competitiveness and Innovation (EACI) participated in the workshop:

- DG Enterprise and Industry;
- DG Economic and Financial Affairs;
- DG Environment;

- DG Transport and Energy;
- DG Information Society and Media.

Workshop Format

The workshop was facilitated by the evaluators. To make effective use of time, three breakout sessions were organised on each of the key issues outlined in Section 1.1. All break-out groups had a rapporteur attached to them to take notes.

Structure of this Report

The remainder of this Report is structured as follows:

- Section 5.2 summarises the comments made by participants during the introductory presentation;
- Sections 5.3 , 5.4 and 5.5 present the notes of the breakout sessions; and,
- Section 5.6 summarises the key points discussed in the plenary session.

6.2 First Findings of the Interim Evaluation

Evaluators' Presentation: *Please refer to document titled 'Workshop Presentation'.*

Participants' Comments on the Presentation

The following comments were made by various participants during this presentation:

- For the next programming period, the Commission should think upfront about synergies, linkages; and not try to create these linkages and synergies ex-post (as was the case with CIP). The Commission should map the inventory of all Community tools and instruments against policy objectives and indicate a clear gradation path. EU programmes and instruments can be plotted along a continuum of market maturity level – for example, CIP financial instruments are market orientated instruments that are more suited to mature financial markets whereas financial instruments under Structural Funds could support relatively underdeveloped markets by offering possibly subordination or higher upside.
- There is a need for a common understanding that SMEs are at the core of the programme, even if they are not the recipients of all of the component parts or instruments. All the elements of CIP are about creating a better business environment for European SMEs.
- There needs to be global view on which instrument should be placed under which Community programme – is the money deployed for the right purpose through the right instrument? For example, recent research suggests that small VC funds supported at a regional level have delivered sub-optimal returns and are undermining the attractiveness of the European VC asset class. There is therefore a need to examine whether VC funds are better supported through CIP or Structural Funds.
- In relation to the stakeholders comment that the results of evaluations (of proposals received in response to calls for grants) are not shared with them (slide # 13), EACI representatives pointed out that NCPs are appointed by the Member States and often there is some conflict of interest – for example, the NCP organisations may also compete in the calls for grants alongside other applicants. If the Commission/ Agency were to share evaluation results, the NCPs could potentially use this information for commercial benefit. The programme would benefit from having NCPs that are truly independent and as such able to offer independent support to potential applicants.
- There are two ways to address the innovation issue:
  - Providing direct financial support to the SMEs;
  - Use leverage, influence, policy persuasion and stimulate change through soft means.

  Presently, within CIP, these options are blurred and in future, CIP strategy should be made clearer.
- With regard to the issue of visibility and awareness, it was suggested that there needs to be focussed visibility and there is a need to also be mindful of managing expectations. The question to ask is: are we reaching the people we want to reach? It was put forward that the main target audience for awareness raising should be policy makers and then the further dissemination (and

interpretation of this information in a national context) should be undertaken and adjusted to fit the national priorities.

6.3 Break out session 1: Internal and External Coherence

Facilitator: Nick Bozeat

Rapporteur: Sophie Servagnat

Background and Context

In its recent policy statements, the Commission acknowledges the need for a coherent approach to innovation policy and support at a European level. This issue is particularly important for CIP which is not an expenditure driven programme (i.e. it has a relatively small budget compared to FP7 and Structural Funds; and in relation to its broadly defined objectives) but one that seeks to achieve its ambitious and broadly defined objectives by leveraging its ideas, products and partnerships into other policies and programmes. For example:

- It influences national/ regional policy making (and policy orientation) by introducing policy fields that have not been previously addressed or by prioritising needs according to a EU intervention logic e.g. Baltic Sea Region innovation action plan or sustainable energy action plans by local authorities;
- Acts as a catalyst for further investment in innovation by the public / private sector; and channels existing EU / national funding to specific fields of activity that would otherwise not be funded e.g. ICT interoperability;
- Acts as a springboard/ launch pad for innovative ideas and approaches i.e. it acts as a mechanism for testing and relaying new ideas, piloting of initiatives which are later scaled-up or rolled out to other MS e.g. VC funds, eco-innovation market replication projects, etc;
- Supports institutional capacity building by bringing people and organisations together to share best practice, knowledge and experience in terms of designing and aligning policies e.g. mutual policy learning.

Questions Addressed by the Breakout Group

The discussion centred on the following questions:

- Is there a need for greater focus?
- Addressing needs or backing winners?
- Synergies w.r.t. cross-cutting issues?
- Added value of the framework structure?
- What are the actual and potential linkages between the three pillars?
- What are the implications of new policy developments? Or changes in the Commission structure (e.g. creation of DG Innovation)?
- Improving leverage and external linkages?

Feedback from the Rapporteur

A common view that emerged from the workshop was that the Framework Programme lacks coherence. According to some participants, there should be clearer and more

focussed objectives at CIP level, cascading into mutually-reinforcing pillar level objectives.

Participants also acknowledged that the links between CIP measures and the wider EU policy agenda are not explicitly articulated at the moment. They suggested that CIP objectives should refer to main EU goals on issues such as climate change.

Participants felt that the current governance structure is affecting coherence at an operational level. The three Committees do not have an overarching picture of CIP.

In this context, the issue of annual work programmes was also discussed – while annual work programming allows the flexibility to adapt funding to changing policies / priorities; it is nonetheless important for CIP as a whole to develop a longer term strategy.

As regards the issue of synergies, participants were of the opinion that there are insufficient bridges between the three specific programmes and not enough information on good practices is circulated to facilitate the exploitation of synergies.

The issue of geographic distribution/ take-up of CIP funds and instruments was raised by many stakeholders during the fieldwork. Stakeholders from some of the new Member States were of the opinion that CIP was not suitable for their needs because:

a) participation in CIP is based on competitive calls for grants/ tenders - organisations in new / smaller Member States don't have the resources to put together winning proposals;

b) certain parts of CIP support commercialisation of innovation – Member States that are weak in R&D are unable to participate in such activities; and

c) CIP instruments tend to be market orientated.

CIP is not designed to address needs of individual Member States; rather it is a Programme that aims to make Europe more competitive and therefore address issues at a European level.

In this context the evaluators asked the participants whether CIP should back winners or not. Generally, the participants felt that the emphasis was rightly placed within CIP on "potential winners".

The discussion moved on to linkages between CIP and other Community programmes. The following suggestions were made by workshop participants to improve the external linkages/ coherence of CIP:

- Improve collaboration between DG ENTR /ECFIN and DG Regio to strengthen complementarity between the financial instruments.

- Improve coordination between the DGs involved in implementation of CIP and DG Regio to influence the spend of EUR 86 billion available through Structural Funds for supporting innovation.

- Offer more support to Member States for developing national policies.

6.4 Breakout session 2: Visibility and Awareness

Facilitator: Charu Wilkinson

Rapporteur: Marcelline Bonneau

Background and Context

CIP is not as well known as other EU programmes such as the FP7. Some reasons for this could be that it is a new framework programme and has a limited budget; also, it covers a broad range of issues and targets an equally broad range of audiences.

Moreover, the Commission tends to work on CIP within silos and with reference to individual pillars (as opposed to CIP as an overall concept). Even at a national level, when people talk about CIP, they are actually referring to the pillar/ instrument that they are dealing with.

There is some confusion among potential beneficiaries about which initiatives belong to CIP and which ones do not. Communication is done focusing on individual measures and very limited effort has been devoted to communicating the CIP as a whole. Almost each CIP initiative or programme has its own visual identity. The ICT-PSP and IEE pillars have good visibility; but EIP overall lacks visibility – stakeholders are more aware of EIP instruments/ initiatives such as Enterprise Europe Network and Europe INNOVA etc.

Questions Addressed by the Breakout Group

The following questions were raised by the evaluators:

- Who needs to be aware of CIP and its constituent programmes/ instruments? And what do they need to know?
  - What are the target audiences for CIP? Individual pillars? CIP instruments?
  - Is individual identity of pillars/ instruments desirable?
- How can communication and dissemination of the Framework Programme be improved?
- What? How? And when?

Feedback from the Rapporteur

The group kicked-off the discussion by exploring the reasons for poor awareness and visibility of CIP among national stakeholders. Various reasons were cited by participants:

- At Member State level, there isn't a single budget to cover all the activities funded by CIP - CIP projects are funded by several departments / bodies at the national level (e.g. Department of Innovation, Department for Energy/ RDAs etc). Consequently, awareness of CIP is fragmented at a national level.

- MS stakeholders do not understand the leverage effect of CIP. CIP does not deliver direct effects and stakeholders struggle to see the overall impact of CIP – consequently, it has low profile/ visibility.
- The word 'innovation' in the programme title is also confusing – MS confuse it for technological innovation. CIP is however, not only about technological innovation – for example IEE seeks to address non-technical barriers to innovation through initiatives such as labelling etc.
- Communication of the overall programme is missing. However, it is for the evaluation to address whether these communication activities are needed or not.

The group felt that different stakeholder groups/ audiences only need to know what is relevant for them – it would be unnecessary for stakeholders, if the Commission were o disseminate only information on CIP.

Regarding EIP visibility, the group considered not really necessary. For example, in case of the financial instruments it is not necessary for the financial intermediaries to be aware of EIP- they only need to know that the financial instruments are part of CIP. Providing them with information on EIP will add another layer of complication and is unnecessary. Other parts of the EIP, such as Enterprise Europe Network or Eco-innovation projects also mention that are part of CIP but not of EIP.

The group then discussed the issue of who needs to know what? It was agreed that communication has three purposes:

- To help with political negotiations relating to the financial envelope;
- To explain what CIP has to offer so as to create demand for CIP instruments / projects (i.e. attract project partners to implement the work programme); and,
- To enhance the leverage effect of CIP by disseminating information on results and benefits.

A matrix approach was suggested to help flesh-out the target audiences and the levels of communication for each audience.

Target Audience↓	← Communication purpose→		
	Political negotiations	Creating demand	Enhancing leverage
Policy/ decision makers	CIP level	X	CIP level
Stakeholders or multipliers	X	**CIP / Pillar/ instrument level according to their area of influence***	**CIP / Pillar/ instrument level according to their area of influence***
Partners/ Beneficiaries	X	**Pillar/ instrument level****	**CIP as well as relevant pillar/ instrument**

**Example an organisation such as European Venture Capital association only needs to know about the VC funds; whereas and organisation such as Business Chambers might need to know how CIP as a whole interacts with the business environment*

***although they should be able to associate a particular pillar/instrument with CIP*

As regards the content of the communication, the group came up with the following ideas:

- Policy/ decision makers – simple and coherent headline messages on what CIP is about and how it links with related but distinct policies;
- Stakeholders/multipliers (who will pass on the information) – again they need simple messages at CIP/ Pillar or instrument level according to their area of interest/ influence.
- Partners/ beneficiaries – need to have concrete information on how they can participate / engage in the programme such as information on calls. However, they should also have basic awareness of CIP and should be able to associate the pillar/ instrument they are interested in with CIP.
- Important to diffuse information on the results and benefits of CIP so stakeholders can see how CIP is making a difference.

6.5 Break out session 3: Enterprise Europe network

Facilitator: Rebecca Allinson

Rapporteur: Anca Dumitrescu

Background and Context

The Enterprise Europe Network has been fully operational for over a year and after some initial teething problems, it is now operating well. The objective of the Network is to ensure the support of business and innovation – in particular for SMEs – by offering information on EU programmes and initiatives, feedback, business cooperation services, innovation, technology and knowledge transfer services as well as services encouraging the participation of SMEs in the Community framework programmes for R&D. Network partners provide integrated services to SMEs within the "one-stop shop"/"no wrong door" concept.

There is the potential for the Network to provide an effective 'listening' function and more generally, it already plays an important role in supporting the wider objectives of CIP (for other parts of the programme) with some potential for further development :

- Enterprise Europe Network partners are typically embedded into host organisations at regional level such as Chambers of Commerce, innovation agencies, regional development agencies and university technology centers;
- Some Enterprise Europe Network partners are already working well to support ICT-PSP, for example.

In addition to the Enterprise Europe Network, CIP supports a number of internal and informal networks mostly with a coordinating role within a sub-programme, such as mutual policy learning networks, ICT Thematic networks and the Energy Agencies. There might be scope to improve linkages an synergies between the Enterprise Europe Network and the various programme-specific networks and to make them more effective.

Questions Addressed by the Breakout Group

The following questions were the focus of the discussion:

- What else should the EC/EACI do to further support the Network through its next phase of development?
- Which functions/ activities of the Network need to be strengthened in the next period?
- How can the work and functioning of the Network be made more coherent with the other aspects of CIP whilst maintaining their important role embedded in the enterprise landscape?

Feedback from the Rapporteur

The evaluator gave a brief presentation of some of the more specific results of the evaluation in relation to feedback from the Enterprise Europe Network.

Please refer to document titled 'Workshop Presentation'.

The presentation highlighted existing strengths and weaknesses as well as feedback from the Network partners to the EACI/European Commission. The main points included:

- There is a high level of commitment to the role of the Enterprise Europe Network in the European business and innovation support landscape
- There was an issue with the set up of the new Network, with a lengthy start up phase and late delivery of support infrastructure (IT tools)
- Reporting on Network activities. The Network is encouraging and is starting to deliver some real results (outcomes and impacts)
- There has been a tendency to focus on the activities of funding and business cooperation and less understanding of how to support policy making and development
- There is a need for more feedback to the partners to understand how the programme (CIP) is benefiting SMEs overall. At the moment, the message of CIP as a programme for SMEs is not clearly understood by the Member States. There has been a call from the Network to improve this by making sure the feedback loop is working in both directions (Partners to the Commission and vice versa) .
- There were some concerns over the large number of output related indicators collected
- There is a need to speed up marketing and awareness raising and for the Network partners to work closer and more efficiently with the EACI. This stems from the need for the Network to set a new brand for itself in the first year and to remove confusing traces of the old networks which were amalgamated to form the new Network.

The discussion was wide ranging and colleagues from the EACI and the European Commission presented a summary of the Annual Guidance Note which was already addressing many of the issues raised.

The Annual Guidance Note of the Network places it within the broader Commission framework policy. There are priorities set every year which guide the Network partners towards coherent focus in the Network

For 2009 they are:

- The implementation of the SBA
- The broad based innovation strategy for the EU
- The sustainable industry policy

Important elements included in the Annual Guidance Note for 2010

- Helping SMEs do business (Small Business Act, Think Small First, Skills for Business, bringing EU added value to businesses in the regions, business and innovation support in the services sector, the Network as a partner for sustainability and energy efficiency…)
- Making Europe Innovate
- Strengthening communication activities

The priorities guide the Network's communication, training and business support activities throughout the year. From the next contracting period – starting in Jan 2011 they will reassess and further develop the measurement of the Network activities by distinguishing Management Data (activities) and performance data (output and outcomes) with performance indicators to measure the effectiveness of the service delivery. This will lead to the provision of more interesting data on outcomes and impacts of the Network.. It should be noted that the collection of outcome and impact related data was extremely difficult, due to the newness of the Network.

The issue of administrative burden was discussed (i.e. currently 50 indicators) but as highlighted in the Annual Guidance Note, the future focus on more outcome and impact oriented data will improve the reporting. This system will become embedded in the next Network contracting period from the starting point (presentation of work programmes by Network partners).

The issue of the IT tools and slow start of the Network was acknowledged as an issue which is being resolved. There is an IT contact group of experts selected among Network staff and they have defined the requirements for a new system which will be rolled out in 2010/2011.

The participants discussed the issue of changing the mindset and culture of some of the Network partners who were EICs and IRCs under the last funding period. This has taken some time which is one of the reasons that the new Network has taken so long to settle into its new form.

It was suggested that the Network need to look more closely at how to strategically move forward. The Network should look at who it is, what is its mission, competitors etc, undertake a SWOT analysis (or other similar approach) and define targets at the consortia level. It was also suggested that benchmarking could be used as a tool to help the Network set specific targets.

Some of the Network partners already act as important lynch pins between SMEs and policy makers and they can play a key role in facilitating synergies between the three pillars of CIP. This often already happens automatically at the national and regional level. This is a role which can be capitalised on and expanded. On the issue of feedback to policy makers, it was highlighted that the Network partners sometimes felt the feedback did not come full circle allowing them to see if the message which is being passed on was used at the European level. This is something which will be tackled and strengthened.

6.6 Final Workshop Session

This section summarises the open discussion that followed the feedback provided by the Rapporteurs on the proceedings of the individual breakout sessions.

6.6.1 Awareness raising and visibility

- It was emphasised that CIP communication has three purposes:
  - Negotiating a budget line for the programme with co-legislators;.
  - Explaining what's on offer to beneficiaries; and,
  - Diffusing information on results
- Overall workshop participants felt that good progress had been made in the breakout session in developing the key elements of the CIP communication strategy.

6.6.2 Coherence and EU added value

The following comments were made on the Rapporteur's summary:

- Through CIP, the Commission is addressing the business environment i.e. the functioning of the system so the whole issue of backing winners versus addressing needs does not arise;
- The Commission had a workshop on streamlining innovation support and the workshop conclusion was that there is a need for better (not more) support; and,
- It is very important for Community support to demonstrate EU added value.

On the issue of synergies, it was pointed out that synergies could be increased between the different CIP pillars (EIP-ICT PSP, EIP financial- EIP non financial). But, synergies are occurring at an institutional level. EACI is involved in delivery of the Network and many elements of the IEE as a result of which cross fertilisation happens naturally. According to EACI representative, for the parts managed by EACI, the synergies are well developed already (in particular Enterprise Europe Network - other CIP programmes).

Specific examples of linkages/ synergies cited by participants include:

- **Cooperation between the Network and financial instruments**: the Network played a key role in organising SME days (see box below)

EU Finance Day for SMEs is a series of events in the Member States that the European Commission is organising *to inform about the EU financial instruments for SMEs* together with the national financial intermediaries that implement these instruments locally. The aim is *to raise awareness about different sources of finance* and provide *a forum for sharing good practices* in helping innovative SMEs get easier access to finance.

For these events, the European Commission also invite speakers from:

- *European Investment Fund (EIF),*

- *Enterprise Europe Network,*
- *European Private Equity and Venture Capital Association (EVCA),*
- *European Business Angels Network (EBAN),*
- *European Association of Mutual Guarantee Societies (AECM),*
- *national and regional financial intermediaries,*
- *organisations representing SMEs.*

More recently, the Commission is also inviting EIB to talk about its SME instrument and EIF to talk about JEREMIE.

- **IEE, Enterprise Europe Network and eco innovation**: good management integration which leads to coherence and synergies on the ground (the role of EACI in bringing them under one roof). For instance IEE and eco-innovation SME-related information is made easily accessible to Network members.
- **IEE and Enterprise Europe Network**: IEE has supported Enterprise Europe Network members to become energy efficiency advisors for SME's.Links have been established between IEE and the EEN 'Intelligent Energy' sector group.
- **IEE** has supported **Enterprise Europe Network** partners to become energy efficiency advisors in the Member States.
- **Enterprise Europe Network and ICT-PSP**: the Network is invited to the Annual Conference on Research and Innovation and also to participate in European Sustainability week. There are numerous examples of the Network supporting the process of putting together ICT PSP projects.
- **Eco innovation and Enterprise Europe Network**: Network partners support SMEs with IPR advice, partner searching
- **Eco innovation , RTD and LIFE**: Many small inter-service consultations take place which provide for exchange of information. Learnt a lot on how to manage programmes effectively.
- EIP innovation support is addressing creativity which is a driver for widespread innovation
- Enterprise Europe Network: there are 18 sector groups which are now supporting the next phase. In terms of synergies, it includes one on intelligent energy and another on the environment.

The ECTP-E2BA Conference "Innovation in Construction: Taking the lead in greening the future" took place in Hotel Le Plaza in Brussels on 24th and 25th November 2009. The Conference is organized in collaboration with the Enterprise Europe Network (Sector Group Sustainable Construction) and the European Council for Construction Research Development and Innovation (ECCREDI).

One of the Conference sessions is called the “Innovation Market” and will give the opportunity to Innovative SMEs to present their products (building components, construction materials, site equipment, testing systems…) under development or just introduced on the market.

The participants emphasised that having all these elements under one CIP roof, facilitates synergies. Synergies are further facilitated when programmes are managed by the same body (EACI).

However, additional benefits could be realised by developing synergies in particular with structural funds, possibly with FP7 ("possibly" because for the Enterprise Europe Network already works on FP7). This would highlight the complementarity of tools

- SF : support to innovation without necessarily the European Dimension. Enterprise Europe Network members could pass to regional support organisations quality proofed innovation support tools or include their local offer in the regional context (including the consumption by Network member organisations of SF credits for doing this).
- FP : R&D before market reach including EU dimension.
- CIP : Close to market projects and business development.

6.6.3 The Network

- The Network provides integrated services to SMEs within the "No wrong door" principle with a major focus on the European context of these services. They further signpost requests or enquiries from SMEs seeking notably tailor-made support on programmes owned by regional or national authorities.
- All 4,000 partners in the Networks have access to the permanently on-going training activities and until 31st December 2010; nearly 1300 staff members have been trained.
- The activities of the Network are grouped into 3 modules:
  - Module A: information giving, business cooperation and feedback
  - Module B: innovation and technology transfer
  - Module C: encouraging SMEs to participate in FP7
- It was suggested that in future, the Network should also be aware of SF funded supported SME support available locally; and the client follow-up function could be strengthened.
- It was also suggested that the Network could play a stronger role in influencing MS policy and SF deployment. This is already implicitly the case as a result of their daily activities and relation deployed by their host structures, however the major objective of the Network partners is to provide integrated services to SMEs willing to go across border or international, rather than to lobby with the local or regional policy makers. For example, in SF Operational Programmes there are measures for investment in environmental infrastructure (e.g. sewage plants, recycling) and ICT infrastructure. The Network could, when organising their brokerage events, expose the public bodies to their services offered, to the latest solutions and technologies.
- There are 400 local/ regional energy agencies in the EU. 80 agencies were set up with IEE support. A meeting is being organised to facilitate discussion on how the energy agencies and the Network partners could work together at a practical level. More could be done in this area.

6.6.4 Other Issues

Management Committees and Strategic Advisory Board

- A general opinion expressed by the participants was that there is no synchronisation at MS level and no coordinated national position on issues. A number of Committee members lack competence and the Committees do not function efficiently as a steering mechanism.
- However, it has to be noted that under the CIP, the role of the Committee is limited to give an opinion on the work programme
- It was generally agreed that CIP is a complex programme which makes it difficult for it to have a single committee

EU Added Value

- EU is a world leader in energy efficiency and renewable energy. The Renewable Energy Directive and the Energy Efficiency Directives have elements which are derived from IEE projects.
- There are other activities that demonstrate EU added value
  - Mutual policy learning;
  - Benchmarking activities; and,
  - ICT interoperability
- CIP encourages a cross border perspective but also puts money on the table.

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7 GEOGRAPHICAL TAKE UP OF CIP INSTRUMENTS

7.1 CIP Financial Instruments

SMEG Loan Window – Loan Portfolios by Country

Country	EU Guarantee in mEUR	Guarantee Cap in mEUR	Gearing
Austria	10.1	0.8	12.5
Belgium	40.0	4.2	9.5
Bulgaria	66.0	3.5	18.8
France	623.8	19.2	32.5
Germany	146.0	29.2	5.0
Hungary	35.0	1.0	34.5
Italy	704.5	27.1	26.0
Latvia	15.0	2.8	5.3
Slovenia	16.5	1.7	10.0
Spain	322.0	9.7	33.3
Total	**1,978.8**	**99.2**	**20.0**

Source: EIF Quarterly Report, 30 September 2009, SMEG 2007 Facility, issued on 31/12/2009

SMEG Micro-credit Window – Loan Portfolios by Country

Country	EU Guarantee in mEUR	Guarantee Cap in mEUR	Gearing
France	45.0	2.4	18.5
Ireland	2.3	0.3	7.4
Spain	98.3	9.8	10.0
Total	**145.5**	**12.6**	**11.6**

Source: EIF Quarterly Report, 30 September 2009, SMEG 2007 Facility, issued on 31/12/2009

GIF – Venture Capital Funds Approved

Intermediary	Country of establishment	Geographical Focus	Sector Focus
GIF1			
360 Capital One	Luxembourg	*Multi-Country	Generalist + ICT
Bullnet Capital Fund II	Spain	Spain	ICT
Chalmers Innovation Fund	Sweden	Sweden	ICT-Life Science
Dritte SHS Technologie GmbH & Co. KG	Germany	Germany	Life Science
Fountain Healthcare Partners Fund I	Ireland	Ireland	Life Science
Inventure Fund Ky (ex Holtron)	Finland	Finland	ICT
Pentech Fund II	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	ICT
Serena Capital	France	*Multi-Country	ICT
UMIP-MTI TTA Fund	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	ICT-Life Science
Eco-innovation GIF1			
Capricorn Cleantech Fund	Belgium	*Multi-Country	Cleantech
WHEB Ventures Private Equity Fund II	United Kingdom	*Multi-Country	Cleantech
GIF2			
Albuquerque FCR	Portugal	Portugal	Generalist (Non-Tech)
Baltcap Private Equity Fund	United Kingdom	*Multi-Country	Generalist (Non-Tech)
Pinova Fund I	Germany	Germany	Generalist (Non-Tech)
Eco-innovation GIF2			
Demeter Fund II	France	*Multi-Country	Cleantech

Source: EIF Quarterly Report, 30 June 2009, High Growth and Innovative SME facility

7.2 EIP Eco-innovation market Replication Projects

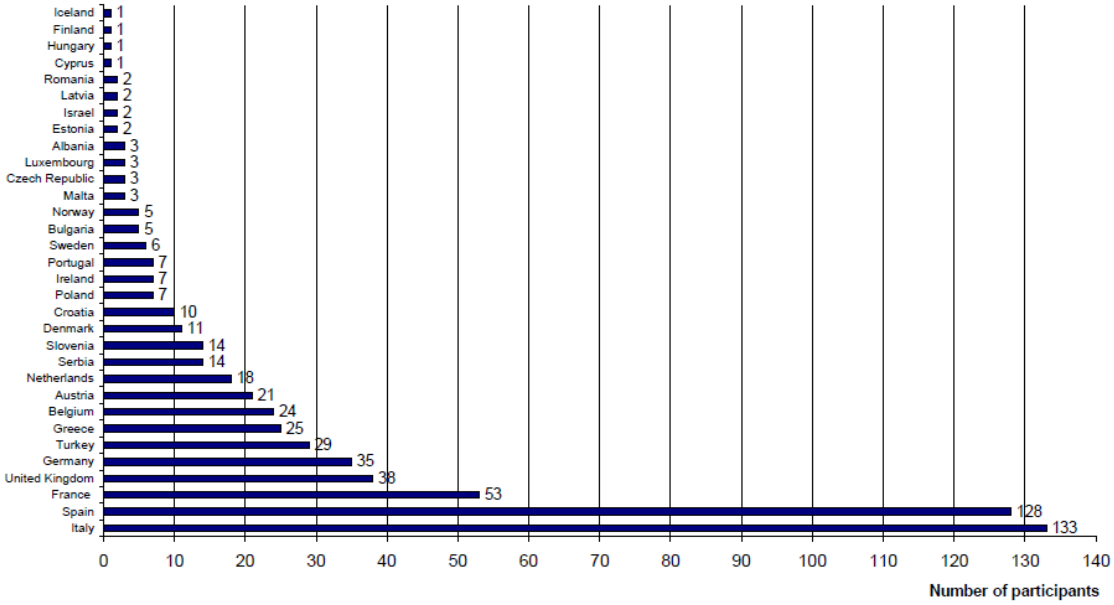
2007 Call Results – Number of Projects by Country

Country	Number
Austria	9
Belgium	9
Bulgaria	3
Cyprus	4
Czech Republic	1
Denmark	3
Estonia	2
Finland	2
France	11
Germany	22
Greece	2
Hungary	4
Ireland	2
Israel	1
Italy	35
Luxembourg	1

Country	Number
Malta	1
Montenegro	2
Netherlands	17
Poland	2
Portugal	5
Slovenia	2
Spain	30
Turkey	7
United Kingdom	9

Source: Overview of Beneficiaries of Awarded Grants and Intermediaries Of the Financial Instruments in Participating Countries in 2007 and 2008

2008 Call Results – Number of Participants by Country



Source: DG Environment http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eco-innovation/docs/projects/results_call_2009.pdf

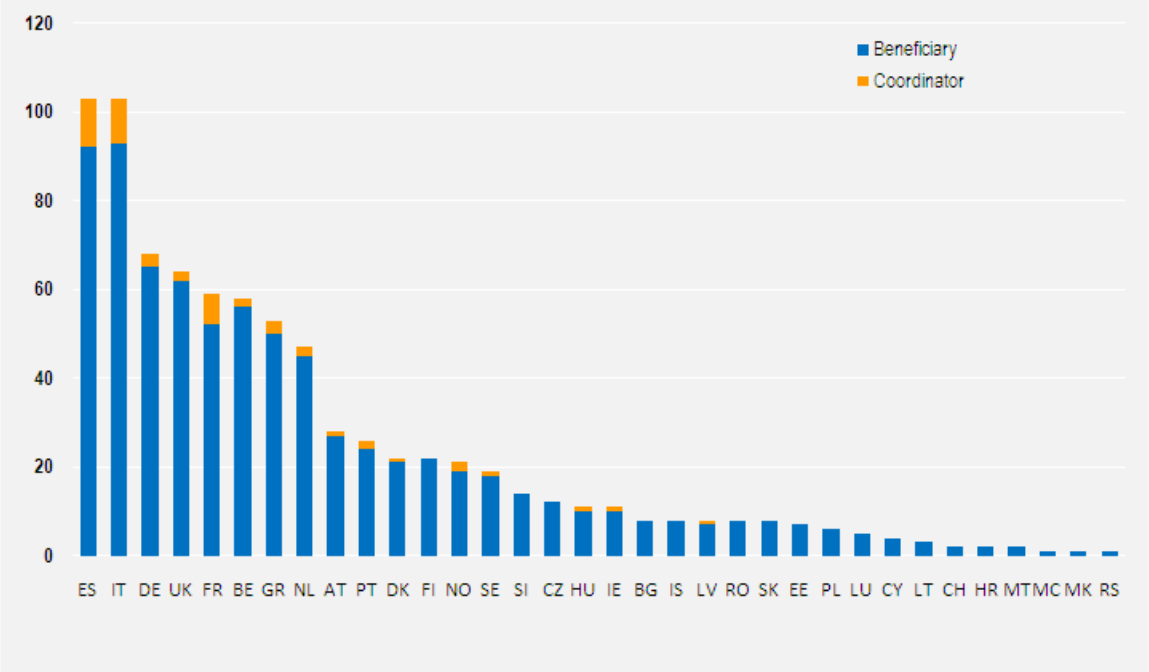
7.3 ICT-PSP: Number of Participants by Country

Table: Number of Participants by Country

Country	No. of Participants		
	Beneficiary	Coordinator	Total
AT	27	1	28
BE	56	2	58
BG	8		8
CH	2		2
CY	4		4
CZ	12		12
DE	65	3	68
DK	21	1	22
EE	7		7
ES	92	11	103
FI	22		22
FR	52	7	59
GR	50	3	53
HR	2		2
HU	10	1	11
IE	10	1	11
IS	8		8
IT	93	10	103
LT	3		3
LU	5		5
LV	7	1	8
MC	1		1
MK	1		1
MT	2		2
NL	45	2	47
NO	19	2	21
PL	6		6
PT	24	2	26
RO	8		8
RS	1		1
SE	18	1	19
SI	14		14
SK	8		8
UK	62	2	64
	765	50	815

Source: DG Information Society and Media

Figure: Number of Participants by Country



Source: DG Information Society and Media

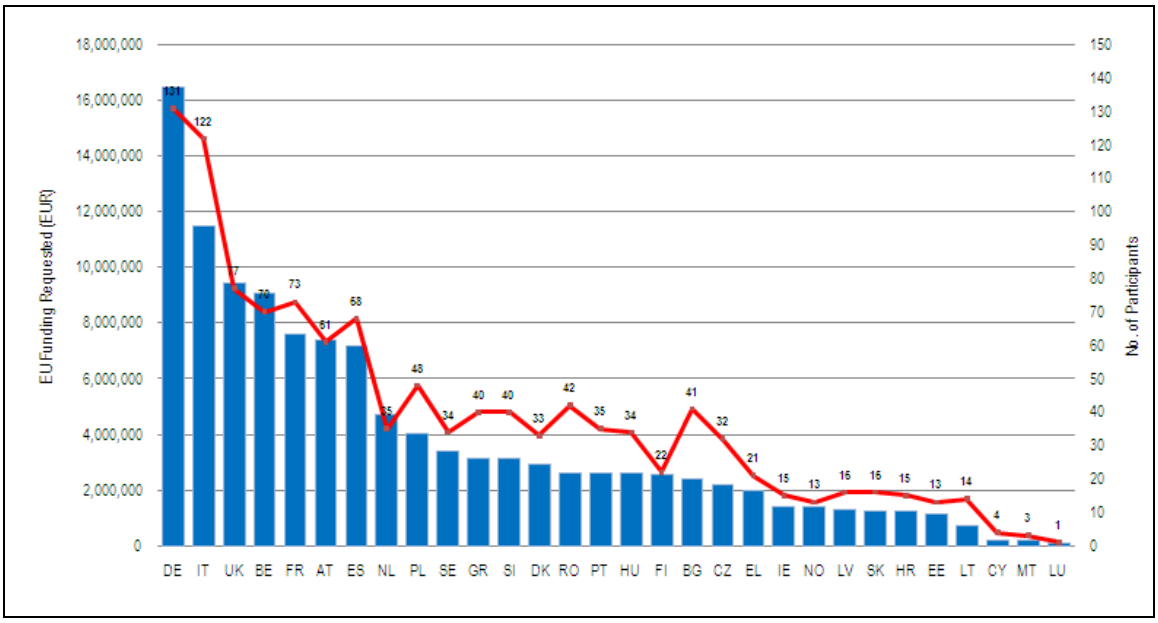
7.4 IEE II: Number of Participants by Country

Table: Number of Participants by Country

	EU Funding Requested	No. of Projects	No. of Participants		
			Project Partner	Project Coordinator	Total
AT	7,382,055	48	53	8	61
BE	9,054,473	45	56	14	70
BG	2,402,478	30	41		41
CY	193,436	4	3	1	4
CZ	2,206,133	30	31	1	32
DE	16,485,249	66	102	29	131
DK	2,920,231	25	33		33
EE	1,139,644	12	12	1	13
EL	1,956,271	17	20	1	21
ES	7,201,559	54	62	6	68
FI	2,548,707	18	17	5	22
FR	7,618,236	50	65	8	73
GR	3,160,292	24	38	2	40
HR	1,220,171	12	13	2	15
HU	2,606,131	30	33	1	34
IE	1,413,396	12	13	2	15
IT	11,470,297	66	107	15	122
LT	724,023	13	14		14
LU	82,258	1	1		1
LV	1,320,836	14	14	2	16
MT	167,840	3	3		3
NL	4,705,313	26	30	5	35
NO	1,376,994	13	12	1	13
PL	4,002,493	40	43	5	48
PT	2,606,600	27	31	4	35
RO	2,620,357	31	39	3	42
SE	3,383,142	30	32	2	34
SI	3,158,687	33	39	1	40
SK	1,239,951	13	15	1	16
UK	9,431,359	56	67	10	77
	115,798,612	843	1,039	130	1,169

Source: DG Energy and Transport

Figure: Number of Participants by Country



Source: DG Energy and Transport

8 EIP MONITORING INDICATORS

EIP Measure	Indicators
Community programme for the reduction of regulatory administrative costs Follow-up on the High Level Group on Administrative Burdens	Number of awareness-raising events/campaigns completed
	Number of EC legal acts mapped and measured
	Percentage of burdens originated from EC legislation over total measured burdens
	Number of administrative burdens reduction proposals made by the Commission
	Reduction potential of the proposals made by the Commission (EUR billion)
	Percentage of proposed reduction over total measured burdens
	Number of administrative burdens reduction proposals adopted by the Council and the European Parliament
	Reduction potential of the proposals adopted by EC legislator (EUR billion) and other measures taken by the Commission (IT tools…)
	Percentage of reduction over total measured burdens
	1. Participation Total number of countries participating in the exercise
	2. Quantitative Periodical progress reports by policy area, update and completion of a data base containing all Information Obligations (IO)
	3. Qualitative Relevance of information and measurement - to be validated through appropriate interviews and expert panels
	4. Impact: • The degree to which results of the work will contribute to set concrete reduction targets at Community and to measure progress on a regular basis.
	4. Impact: • The degree to which results of the work will contribute to set concrete reduction targets at MS level
	• Willingness of MS public authorities to launch national reduction programmes, as judged by their actions
	Support to Member States (starter kit) - quality of the supporting tools
	Support to Member States (starter kit) - number of users
IPR Awareness and Enforcement Project (including IPR Helpdesk)	Number of queries answered
	Number of services provided
	Number of local IPR partnerships developed
	Range and quality of produced material
	Number of seminars run and numbers of participants to the seminars
	Number and type of questions answered by the helpline and number of users of website
	Survey of users on the quality of material, seminars, and helpline
	Number of SME given advice on enforcement strategies
	Number and satisfaction of SME referred for legal advice service (through survey)
	Degree to which the provision of requested services is within the requested time and agreed budget
E Skills EBSN Workshops and Meetings Study on innovation systems and	**E Skills Study on the Impact of Global Sourcing:** Number of participating countries and stakeholders

EIP Measure	Indicators
leading ICT markets Enterprise survey on the use of the ICT and the electronic commerce. European E-Business Support Network for SMES (EBSN) E-business w@tch Assisting SMES to participate in global supply chains in specific industry sectors	**E Skills Study on the Impact of Global Sourcing:** timely reports including conclusions and recommendations for policy and good practices endorsed by key stakeholders; and two workshops with key stakeholders to validate the conclusions and foster consensus on policy recommendations
	E Skills Study on the Impact of Global Sourcing: Qualitative: Comprehensive picture of policy options and examples of good practice; and substantial policy conclusions endorsed by relevant stakeholders
	E Skills: Supply and Demand, European e-Competence Curriculum Development Guidelines, Financial and Fiscal Incentives, e-Learning Exchanges Mechanisms: Impact: Impact in supporting the exchange of good practice and influencing policy-making at EU level
	E Skills: Supply and Demand, European e-Competence Curriculum Development Guidelines, Financial and Fiscal Incentives, e-Learning Exchanges Mechanisms: Number of follow up measures taken by the Commission and participating countries
	E Skills: Supply and Demand, European e-Competence Curriculum Development Guidelines, Financial and Fiscal Incentives, e-Learning Exchanges Mechanisms: Effectiveness: follow up measures taken by the Commission and participating countries.
	E-skills: awareness raising campaign and evaluation: Number of events
	E-skills: awareness raising campaign and evaluation: Number of participating countries
	E-skills: awareness raising campaign and evaluation: Number of stakeholders
	E-skills: awareness raising campaign and evaluation: Deliverables Quantity: timely organised activities and reports endorsed by stakeholders
	E-skills: awareness raising campaign and evaluation: Deliverables Quality: well perceived messages and solutions
	E-skills: awareness raising campaign and evaluation: Implementation: successful organisation of the "EU e-Skills Week" and media coverage
	E-skills: awareness raising campaign and evaluation: Effectiveness: Follow up measures taken by the Commission, participating countries and stakeholders
	EBSN Workshops and Meetings: Participation: number of e-business support policy initiatives covered (be it from business organisations, SME support networks, public sector, public-private partnerships, etc.)
	EBSN Workshops and Meetings: • 3 SG meetings and 4 workshops. • timely delivery of the expected deliverables
	EBSN Workshops and Meetings: Documentation and dissemination of policy practices
	EBSN Workshops and Meetings: Impact (long-term): number of synergies between different initiatives as reported through the eBSN.
	European E-Business Support Network for SMES (EBSN)- Best eBusiness cases of European SMEs: Participation: The number of participating SMEs and countries

EIP Measure	Indicators
	European E-Business Support Network for SMES (EBSN): Best eBusiness cases of European SMEs: Output: Timely deliverables and reports, in full respect of the technical specifications of the two calls. Six targeted workshops (three for each call) to disseminate the results.
	Study on innovation systems and leading ICT markets Outputs – quantity: six semi-annual reports identifying and describing the technologies.
	Study on innovation systems and leading ICT markets: Qualitative: availability of sufficiently detailed information on conditions necessary for developing successful ICT products in order to propose sectorial policies aiming at strengthening the EU ICT industry's competitiveness in key ICT technologies. Quality will be evaluated by participants at follow-up workshop
	Enterprise survey on the use of the ICT and the electronic commerce: Consistency and timeliness of the statistical data provided by the National Statistical Institutes and ESTAT.
	Enterprise survey on the use of the ICT and the electronic commerce: Quality reports from MS to ESTAT provide information on the execution of the survey, accuracy of results, encountered problems in the survey execution and proposals to develop the procedures. These quality reporting obligations and time scedules and deadlines for delivery of results are defined in the yearly implementing regulation and in grant contracts. Results are used to develop the survey, methodology and implementation guidelines.
	E-business w@tch: Various reports, workshops, conferences, ENTR website, brochures, research papers
	Assisting SMES to participate in global supply chains in specific industry sectors (automotive sector): Participation: number of participating countries and stakeholders
	Assisting SMES to participate in global supply chains in specific industry sectors (automotive sector): Deliverables: consensus and level of agreement on harmonised sectoral e-business models and standards for data interchanges
	Assisting SMES to participate in global supply chains in specific industry sectors (automotive sector): Implementation: timely delivery of expected deliverables, respect of budget planning
	Assisting SMES to participate in global supply chains in specific industry sectors (automotive sector): Effectiveness: commitment of all relevant stakeholders in participating countries , to use the commonly agreed procedures and standards in their future business transactions
Europe Innova Europe Innova: accelerating innovation through public-private partnerships	**1. Pan-European innovation platform for start-ups in knowledge-intense services**
	Europe Innova: Number of organisations participating in the platform
	Europe Innova: Number of participants in the dissemination events
	Europe Innova: Positive evolution in the number of hits to the website of the initiative
	Europe Innova: Level of acceptance of the database of new research-based business models for services
	Europe Innova: Quality and relevance of the training schemes addressed to service start-ups
	Europe Innova: Quality and relevance of the specialised tools and methods to facilitate financing of service companies
	2. Sectoral Innovation Watch
	Europe Innova: Timely delivery of the different reports and milestones

EIP Measure	Indicators
	Europe Innova: Relevance and utility of the proposed indicators and sectoral innovation models
	Europe Innova: Acceptance of the project results by the different sectoral communities
	3. Europe INNOVA Communications
	Europe Innova: Number of hits of the Europe INNOVA website
	Europe Innova: Level of participation in the partnering events
	Europe Innova: Quality of the newsletters and the dissemination material produced
	Europe INNOVA: number of unique portal visitors (as per 13/07/09)
	Europe INNOVA: circulation numbers for newsletters
	Europe INNOVA: attendance at thematic workshops
	Europe Innova: accelerating innovation through public-private partnerships: Number, type and impact of new concepts, methods and approaches developed, tested and promoted
	Europe Innova: accelerating innovation through public-private partnerships: Number of SMEs having benefited through active involvement in the testing of the new concepts and the impact on their innovation performance
	Europe Innova: accelerating innovation through public-private partnerships: Number of innovation professionals across Europe, who shared directly or indirectly the knowledge gained from developing, testing and promoting the new concepts
	Europe Innova: accelerating innovation through public-private partnerships: Number, type and impact of new methods and tools proposed to the European Enterprise Network
	Europe Innova: accelerating innovation through public-private partnerships: Level and impact of liaising with related initiatives across Europe, demonstrating the openness of the Europe INNOVA initiative
Inno-metrics: 1-european innovation scoreboard + 2-Innobarometer	**EIS:-** Timely delivery of the different reports
	EIS: Good acceptance by the European Innovation Community (The number of downloads of the EIS from the Trend Chart website)
	EIS: Public attention raised by the publication of the EIS (as measured by the press coverage from unit R4)
	Innobarometer: Timely deliverable of the report
	Innobarometer: Relevance and utility of collected statistics, which are not covered by other statistical instruments
	Innobarometer: Provision of indicators on EU innovation performance
EIP Financial Instruments for SMEs	The number of SMEs receiving new financing
	Jobs created or maintained in SMEs receiving new financing
	GIF: Investment volumes in venture capital funds
	Thereof: GIF Eco-Innovation
	GIF: Investment volumes in investment vehicles promoted by business angels
	SMEG: EC commitment to debt finance and total financing guaranteed
	GIF and SMEG: number of SMEs supported, classified by sector of activity (SMEG: NACE classification)
EIC Network (2007) and Enterprise Europe Network (2008, 1H2009)	Number of promotion and informational local events organised
	SMEs participating in local events
	SMEs being contacted via Newsletters

EIP Measure	Indicators
	SMEs helped with questions on EU subjects
	SMEs receiving specialised advisory services (EU programmes, IPR, technology review, financing services etc.)
	SMEs consulted (SME Panels and SME Feedback database cases)
	Number of brokerage events co-organised
	Out of which the number of SMEs participating in brokerage events
	Number of company missions co-organised
	SMEs participating to company missions
	Partnership proposals produced and disseminated to SMEs (Business, Technology, Research)
	Number of expressions of interest on partnership proposals
	Out of which, the number of partnership agreements signed
	Total workforce involved in providing services (Full Time Equivalent)
	Client's satisfaction rate
	Availability of the network IT tools: number of reported problems
	Number of Network partner staff participating in training courses and working groups
SME Policy - Education Entrepreneurial culture of young people & Entrepreneurship education good practice Enterprise Europe Network: Network of female entrepreneur ambassadors Entrepreneurship education implementation actions	Number of measures/projects undertaken/supported
	Global value of the projects supported (in EUR)
	Number of educational institutions, students and/or teachers involved
	Impact in creating new models (examples) that can be replicated
	Sustainability of projects after the termination of Commission's funding
	Diversity: Range of different areas and problems addressed
	EEN - female entrepreneur: Number of countries participating in the network
	EEN - female entrepreneur: number of "ambassadors"
	EEN - female entrepreneur: number of female would be entrepreneurs reached
	EEN - female entrepreneur: index of satisfaction expressed by the target group
	EEN - female entrepreneur: quality of the final report
	EEN - female entrepreneur: quality of the national woman entrepreneurship ambassador groups
	EEN - female entrepreneur: contribution to increasing entrepreneurship among women in Europe
	EEN - female entrepreneur: level of publicity of the network
	Entrepreneurship education implementation actions: Number of countries participating
	Entrepreneurship education implementation actions: Final report with concrete proposals for action at European, national, regional and local level covering a variety of areas
	Entrepreneurship education implementation actions: Feedback of participants on the usefulness of the exchange of good practice and in influencing policy-making
	Entrepreneurship education implementation actions: Uptake of measures by participating countries based on panels and resulting follow-ups
SME Policy -General issues regarding SME Think small first principle: implementation at Community and National level Study on SME organisations' representativeness	**Think small first principle:** Number of good practices identified in MS
	Think small first principle: Number of countries participating in the workshop meetings
	Think small first principle: SME specific provisions included in Community legislation (exemptions and others)
	Study on SME organisations' representativeness: Number of SME organisations identified and number of SMEs represented

EIP Measure	Indicators
European SME Week and initiatives to foster entrepreneurship among target groups European Enterprise Awards 2010-2011 European Charter for Small Enterprises - Annual Conference 2010 European Charter for Small Enterprises: Dissemination of good practices and information	**Study on SME organisations' representativeness:** Predominance of sectors or categories represented (craft, cooperatives, etc...)
	Study on SME organisations' representativeness: Membership at EU level
	Study on SME organisations' representativeness: Comprehensiveness and usability of database for communication purposes
	European SME Week: Number of countries and attendees participating in actions
	European SME Week: Quality of the SME Week and feedback from participants.
	European SME Week: Quality of the expert meetings and their deliverables
	European SME Week: Level of publicity for the Week and the Awards
	European SME Week: actions delivered as planned and according to the budget foreseen.
	European Charter for Small Enterprises: Level of attendance at the Charter conference
	European Charter for Small Enterprises: Number of copies of the good practice brochure disseminated as a percentage of copies printed
	European Charter for Small Enterprises: Conference well organised – feedback via an exit survey
	European Charter for Small Enterprises: Deliverables delivered as planned and according to the budget foreseen
	European Charter for Small Enterprises: Number of cases where participating countries indicate that they have learned from each other's good practices
	European Charter for Small Enterprises: Dissemination of good practices and information: Number of persons attending the Charter conferences as a percentage of the number of invitations sent out
	European Charter for Small Enterprises: Dissemination of good practices and information: Deliverables quantity: No. of brochures disseminated/copies printed
	European Charter for Small Enterprises: Dissemination of good practices and information: Deliverables quality: Communication material easy to read and use, conference well-organised
	European Charter for Small Enterprises: Dissemination of good practices and information: Implementation: Were the deliverables delivered as planned and according to the budget foreseen?
	European Charter for Small Enterprises: Dissemination of good practices and information: Effectiveness: No. of learning from each other cases
Supporting SME and craft enterprises participation in the European standardisation process	Number of SME experts that participated in technical committees (TC) of the main standardisation bodies
	Level (numbers, frequency) of participation of SME experts in technical committees
	Number of TC and working groups (WG) in which experts participate
	Number of SME-position papers produced concerning individual standards
	Number of reports produced by experts participating in TCs
	Number of seminars, training for SMEs and experts
	Creation of a “SME Helpdesk” for experts in TC (in order experts take better into account SMEs needs when writing standards)
	Number of information initiatives to SMEs and craft enterprises (interactive Internet fora on propositions for standards, newsletters produced and mailed) undertaken
	Number of Guidebooks
	Number of abstracts of standards
	Number of website up to date in several languages
	Number of reports sent to the Commission

EIP Measure	Indicators
	Quality of interventions in technical committees (TC) of main standardisation bodies
	Quality of SME-position papers concerning individual standards
	Quality of targeting of information activities - do these actually reach the target group of small and craft enterprises feedback from SME representative
	Quality of the initiatives for dissemination of the information to SMEs and craft enterprises (seminars, WEB site, newsletter etc)
	Quality of reports to the Commission as judged by the evaluation committee
	Delivery of deliverables at agreed milestones
	Quality of external evaluation report to the Commission (incl. recommendations)
	Quality of delivery at agreed milestones external evaluation
Dissemination of agro-food industry innovation Follow-up and accompanying actions to the HLG on the competitiveness of agro-food industry. Foster agro SMES through technology innovation, marketing capabilities and access to financing	**Dissemination of agro-food industry innovation:** Number of SMEs, relevant associations, public administrations disseminator agents involved in the related fields, reached by this CIP action
	Dissemination of agro-food industry innovation: Outputs: timely reports including conclusions on possible co-operations and good practices for innovation purposes explained to key stakeholders
	Follow-up and accompanying actions to the HLG on the competitiveness of agro-food industry Completion of the studies
	Follow-up and accompanying actions to the HLG on the competitiveness of agro-food industry: Number of hits to the website
	Follow-up and accompanying actions to the HLG on the competitiveness of agro-food industry: Number of recommendations
	Foster agro SMES through technology innovation, marketing capabilities and access to financing: Number of conferences
	Foster agro SMES through technology innovation, marketing capabilities and access to financing: Number of participants in each conference
Networks for the competitiveness and sustainability of European tourism	Number of partners involved in the networks
	Degree to which the results of projects had direct and/or indirect benefits for SMEs
	Level of involvement of relevant actors, in particular from the new Member States: improved cooperation between existing tourism networks and between public and private stakeholders on sustainability and competitiveness issues in the tourism sector
	Quality of networking platforms created
Corporate Social Responsibility in support of the European growth and jobs strategy.	Number of enterprises receiving advice and assistance in the field of CSR (09)
	Number of downloads of responsible entrepreneurship videos, and demand for DVD copies (09)
	Qualitative feedback from teachers and students in responsible entrepreneurship videos (09)
	Perceived impact on the awareness and uptake of CSR amongst European enterprises (09)
	The number of enterprises adopting new CSR-related policies or activities as a result of the programme (08)
	Number of durable partnerships established at national level for the further promotion of CSR (09)
	Improved cooperation and understanding between different stakeholders involved in CSR (08)
	A better understanding of the links between CSR and competitiveness on a sectoral basis, including policy recommendations (08)
Eco-innovation: first application and	Number of the eco-innovation pilot and market replication projects

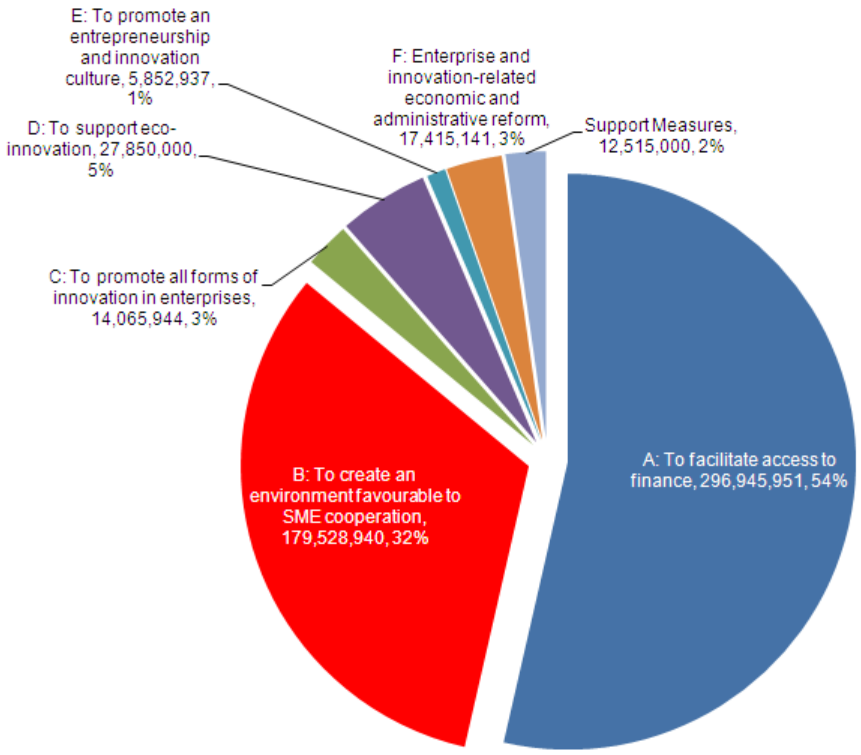
EIP Measure	Indicators
market replication projects	Number of the proposals received
	Percentage of the projects for which, direct or indirect, the beneficiaries are SMEs

Source: Unit A1, DG Enterprise and Industry

9 CIP BUDGET EXECUTION

9.1 Budget Commitment – EIP

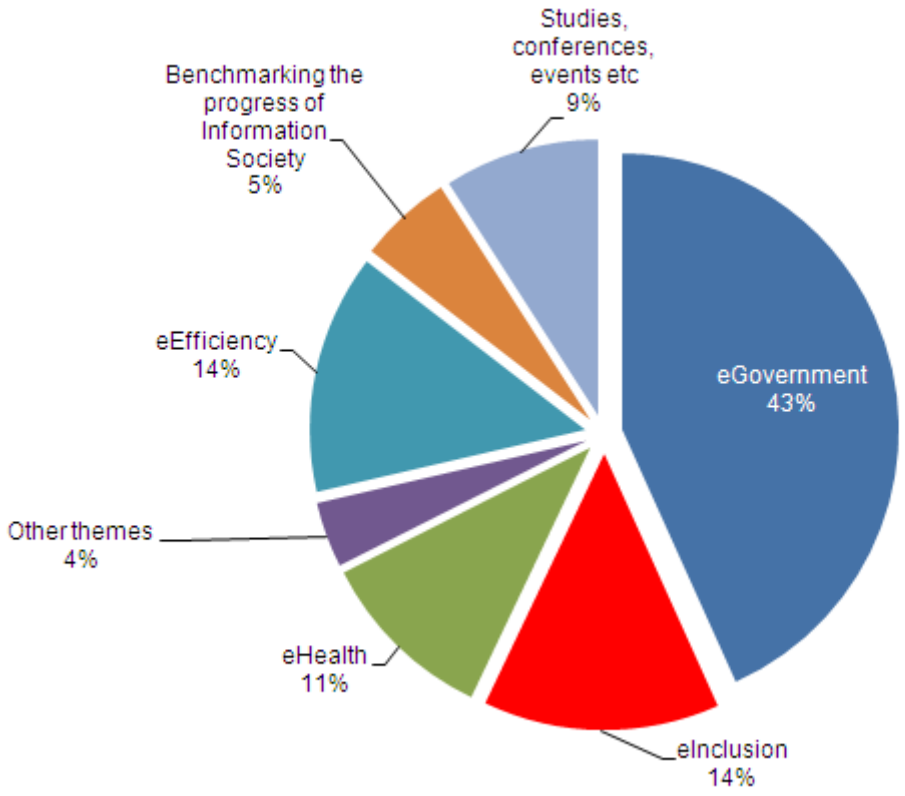
EIP Objective	2007	2008	Total
A: To facilitate access to finance	145,629,900	151,316,051	296,945,951
B: To create an environment favourable to SME cooperation	94,986,041	84,542,898	179,528,940
C: To promote all forms of innovation in enterprises	9,094,918	4,971,025	14,065,944
D: To support eco-innovation	0	27,850,000	27,850,000
E: To promote an entrepreneurship and innovation culture	771,341	5,081,596	5,852,937
F: Enterprise and innovation-related economic and administrative reform	11,236,000	6,179,141	17,415,141
Support Measures	5,266,000	7,249,000	12,515,000
Total	**266,984,201**	**287,189,711**	**554,173,912**



Source: Annual Implementation Reports and Work Programmes

9.2 Budget Commitment – ICT PSP

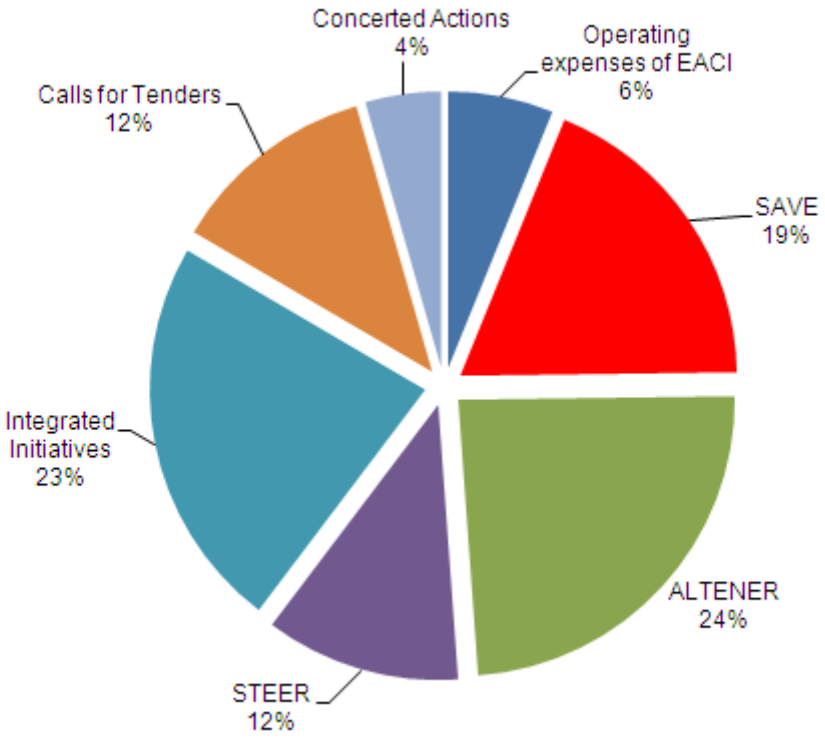
	2007	2008	Total
Call for Proposals			
eGovernment	24,300,000	23,289,000	47,589,000
eInclusion	15,200,000		15,200,000
eHealth	11,500,000		11,500,000
Other themes	3,000,000	1,219,000	4,219,000
eEfficiency		15,485,000	15,485,000
sub-total	54,000,000	39,993,000	93,993,000
Call for Tenders			
Benchmarking the progress of Information Society	3,500,000	2,500,000	6,000,000
Studies, conferences, events etc	8,000,000	2,000,000	10,000,000
sub-total	11,500,000	4,500,000	16,000,000
Total	**65,500,000**	**44,493,000**	**109,993,000**



Source: Annual Implementation Reports and Work Programmes

9.3 Budget Commitment – IEE II

	2007	2008	Total
Operating expenses of EACI	**3,963,848**	**4,608,000**	**8,571,848**
Calls for Proposals:			
- SAVE	*17,201,053*	*8,825,216*	*26,026,269*
- ALTENER	*14,992,500*	*18,584,614*	*33,577,114*
- STEER	*8,071,273*	*7,901,921*	*15,973,194*
- Integrated Initiatives	*18,055,449*	*14,232,139*	*32,287,588*
Sub-total (proposals)	**58,320,275**	**49,543,890**	**107,864,165**
Calls for Tenders	**2,936,560**	**13,989,760**	**16,926,320**
Concerted Actions	**3,100,000**	**3,085,464**	**6,185,464**
Total Commitment	**68,320,683**	**71,227,114**	**139,547,796**



Source: Annual Implementation Reports and Work Programmes