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

Fields marked with \* are mandatory.

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

## Introduction

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

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

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

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

As an integral part of this process and following on from the Reflection Paper on the Future of EU Finances (https://ec.europa.eu/commission/publications/reflection-paper-future-eu-finances\_en), the Commission is launching a series of public consultations covering all the major spending areas to gather views from all interested parties on how to make the very most of every euro of the EU budget.

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

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

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

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

Link to portal for recent consultations: https://ec.europa.eu/info/consultations\_en (https://ec.europa.eu/info/consultations\_en)

Interim evaluation of the programme for the competitiveness of enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises (COSME) (2014-2020) https://ec.europa.eu/info/consultations/interim-evaluation-programme-competitiveness-enterprises-and-small-and-medium-sized-enterprises-cosme-2014-2020\_en (https://ec.europa.eu/info/consultations/interim-evaluation-programme-competitiveness-enterprises-and-small-and-medium-sized-enterprises-cosme-2014-2020\_en

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

Public stakeholder consultation – interim evaluation of Horizon 2020 https://ec.europa.eu/research/consultations/interim\_h2020\_2016/consultation\_en.htm (https://ec.europa.eu/research/consultations/interim\_h2020\_2016/consultation\_en.htm) Open Public Consultation of the mid-term evaluation of the 3rd Health Programme 2014-2020 https://ec.europa.eu/health/programme/consultations/midterm\_evaluation\_fr (https://ec.europa.eu/health/programme/consultations/midterm\_evaluation\_fr)

Public stakeholder consultation – Interim evaluation of Joint Undertakings operating under Horizon 2020.

http://ec.europa.eu/research/consultations/interim\_jointundertakings\_h2020/consultation\_en.htm (http://ec.europa.eu/research/consultations/interim\_jointundertakings\_h2020/consultation\_en.htm)

Public Consultation – Evaluation of Public-Public Partnerships (Art.185 initiatives) in the context of the Horizon 2020 Interim Evaluation.

http://ec.europa.eu/research/consultations/pp\_partnerships\_art185/consultation\_en.htm (http://ec.europa.eu/research/consultations/pp\_partnerships\_art185/consultation\_en.htm)

Public consultation on Transformation of Health and Care in the Digital Single Market https://ec.europa.eu/info/consultations/public-consultation-transformation-health-and-care-digitalsingle-market\_en (https://ec.europa.eu/info/consultations/public-consultation-transformationhealth-and-care-digital-single-market\_en)

## About you

- \*1 You are replying
  - as an individual in your personal capacity
  - () in your professional capacity or on behalf of an organisation

#### \*8 Respondent's first name

Christopher

#### \*9 Respondent's last name

Thornton

#### \*10 Respondent's professional email address

info@phosphorusplatform.eu

#### \*11 Name of the organisation

ESPP European Sustainable Phosphorus Platform

#### \*12 Postal address of the organisation

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8 avenue du Dirigeable,
1170 Bruxelles
Belgium
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#### \*13 Type of organisation

Please select the answer option that fits best.

- Private enterprise
- $\bigcirc$  Professional consultancy, law firm, self-employed consultant
- Trade, business or professional association
- Non-governmental organisation, platform or network
- O Research and academia
- Churches and religious communities
- Regional or local authority (public or mixed)
- International or national public authority
- ⊖ Other

\*22 Is your organisation included in the Transparency Register?

If your organisation is not registered, we invite you to register here (https://ec.europa.eu/transparencyregister/public/ri/registering.do?locale=en), although it is not compulsory to be registered to reply to this consultation. Why a transparency register (http://ec.europa.eu/transparencyregister/public/staticPage/displayStaticPage.do? locale=en&reference=WHY\_TRANSPARENCY\_REGISTER)?

- Yes
- ⊖ No
- Not applicable
- \*23 If so, please indicate your Register ID number.

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- \*24 Country of organisation's headquarters
  - ⊖ Austria
  - Belgium
  - Bulgaria
  - O Croatia
  - ⊖ Cyprus
  - Czech Republic
  - O Denmark
  - Estonia
  - ⊖ Finland
  - ⊖ France
  - ⊖ Germany
  - ⊖ Greece
  - ⊖ Hungary
  - Ireland

- ⊖ Italy
- 🔿 Latvia
- 🔿 Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Netherlands
- O Poland
- Portugal
- O Romania
- O Slovak Republic
- ⊖ Slovenia
- ⊖ Spain
- ⊖ Sweden
- O United Kingdom
- ⊖ Other

\*26 Your contribution,

Note that, whatever option chosen, your answers may be subject to a request for public access to documents under Regulation (EC) N°1049/2001 (http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/PDF/r1049\_en.pdf)

- Can be published with your organisation's information (I consent the publication of all information in my contribution in whole or in part including the name of my organisation, and I declare that nothing within my response is unlawful or would infringe the rights of any third party in a manner that would prevent publication)
- Can be published provided that your organisation remains anonymous (I consent to the publication of any information in my contribution in whole or in part (which may include quotes or opinions I express) provided that it is done anonymously. I declare that nothing within my response is unlawful or would infringe the rights of any third party in a manner that would prevent the publication.

\*27 Please let us know whether you have experience with one or more of the following funds and programmes.

at least 1 choice(s)

- European Fund for Strategic Investments (Investment Plan for Europe)
- Horizon 2020
- European Structural and Investment funds
- COSME
- EU Health Programme
- EU Food and Feed Programme
- Customs 2020
- Fiscalis
- Anti-Fraud Information System
- EURES
- Employment and Social Innovation Programme
- Standards in the field of financial reporting Programme
- ☐ Implementation of single market for financial services
- Enhancing consumers involvement in EU policy-making in the field of financial services
- Consumer Programme
- European statistical programme

- ☐ Interoperability solutions and common frameworks for European public administrations, businesses and citizens (ISA2 programme) as a means for modernising the public sector
- Support for the functioning of various aspects of the single market (including goods, services, taxation, company law) standardisation, assistance to citizens and businesses, enforcement
- Digital Single Market support programme
- EEEF (European energy efficiency fund)
- □ PF4EE (private finance for energy efficiency)
- □ None of the above

\*28 Please let us know to which of the following topics your replies to this questionnaire will refer.

- □ EU support for Investment
- EU support for research and innovation
- □ EU support for SME and entrepreneurship
- EU support for the Single Market

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

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

	Very important	Rather important	Neither important nor unimportant	Rather not important	Not important at all	No opinion
Facilitate transition to low carbon and circular economy and resilience to climate change, support security of supply	۲	0	0	0	0	0
Foster research and innovation across the EU	۲	0	0	0	0	0

Support industrial development	0	0	0	0	0	۲
Support education, skills and training	0	0	0	0	0	۲
Ensure a clean and healthy environment and the protection of natural resources	۲	0	0	0	0	0
Facilitate digital transition of the economy, industry, services and society	0	0	0	0	0	۲
Ensure that existing rules are applied and enforced consistently across the EU	0	0	0	0	0	۲
Ensure smooth circulation of goods both within EU and at EU borders	0	0	0	0	0	۲
Ensure fair conditions of competition in the EU	0	0	0	0	0	۲
Promote security of citizens	0	0	0	0	0	۲
Support labour mobility	0	0	0	0	0	۲

Support capital flows and investment	0	0	0	0	0	۲
Facilitate access to finance, in particular to SMEs	0	0	0	0	0	۲
Promote financial stability	0	0	0	0	0	۲
Improve quality of public institutions (including digitalisation)	0	0	0	0	0	۲
Reduce unemployment and social disparities	0	0	0	0	0	۲
Ensure safe, sustainable transport and mobility	0	0	0	0	0	۲
Promote and protect public health	0	0	0	0	0	۲
Promote a safe and sustainable food chain	۲	0	0	0	0	0
Support social investment and social innovation	0	0	0	0	0	۲

Ensure a high level of consumer protection and effective redress	0	0	0	0	0	۲
Provide reliable and comparable statistics	0	0	0	0	0	۲
Other (Please specify below)	۲	0	0	0	0	0

\*30 If you identified another policy challenge, please specify it here:

#### 200 character(s) maximum

- 1) Transfer of tax / fiscal burden from labour to resource consumption
- 2) R&D targeting safety and social acceptance of recycled products, in
- c. organic carbon
- 3) EU standards for recycled products

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

	Fully addressed	Fairly well addressed	Addressed to some extent only	Not addressed at all	No opinion
Facilitate transition to low carbon and circular economy and resilience to climate change; support security of supply	0	۲	0	0	0
Foster research and innovation across the EU	0	۲	0	0	0
Support industrial development	0	0	0	0	۲
Support education, skills and training	0	0	0	0	۲

Ensure a clean and healthy environment and the protection of natural resources	0	۲	0	0	0
Facilitate digital transition of the economy, industry, services and society	0	0	0	0	۲
Ensure that existing rules are applied and enforced consistently across the EU	0	0	0	0	۲
Ensure smooth circulation of goods both within EU and at EU borders	0	0	0	0	۲
Ensure fair conditions of competition in the EU	0	0	0	0	۲
Promote security of citizens	0	0	0	0	۲
Support labour mobility	0	0	0	0	۲
Support capital flows and investment	0	0	0	0	۲
Facilitate access to finance, in particular to SMEs	0	0	0	0	۲
Promote financial stability	0	0	0	0	۲

Improve quality of public institutions (including digitalisation)	0	0	0	0	۲
Reduce unemployment and social disparities	0	0	0	0	0
Ensure safe, sustainable transport and mobility	0	0	0	0	۲
Promote and protect public health	0	0	۲	0	0
Promote a safe and sustainable food chain	0	0	0	0	۲
Support social investment and social innovation	0	0	0	0	۲
Ensure a high level of consumer protection and effective redress	0	0	0	0	۲
Provide reliable and comparable statistics	0	0	۲	0	0
Other (please specify below)	0	0	0	0	۲

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

- To a large extent
- $\bigcirc$  To a fairly good extent

- To some extent only
- Not at all
- O Don't know

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

1,500 character(s) maximum

EU Fertiliser Regulation: single market for recycled nutrient products and for recycling technologies & know-how.

EU project funding (H2020, LIFE, InterReg) enables scale-up of innovati on, synergy between national R&D competences, with industry.

EU standards (CEN, CENELEC): essential for single market, quality, safe ty, consumer confidence. Need to continue development of standards to a ddress issues related to recycling products, including LCA/sustainabili ty of recycling and quality criteria/safety of recycled nutrient and or ganic carbon products.

Data: ECOSTAT and EEA ensure credible, consistent data. Need to extend coverage on CRMs and on material flows relevant to circular economy (nu trients, organic carbon)

EU environmental legislation (e.g. Urban Waste Water Treatment, Nitrate s, Water Framework, Emissions Ceilings and Waste Framework Directives) generate EU markets for environmental technologies by driving implement ation, so improving cost-effectiveness and creating a market for techno logies and know-how (EU world frontrunner). Implementation should be re inforced in MS to ensure a level playing field. The reviews of UWWTD, E QS and WFD offer an opportunity to retain and reinforce these drivers f or eco-innovation.

There is a need to extend this policy framework to better support resou rce recycling; to modify agricultural funding (CAP) to improve coherenc e with environmental regulation and to ensure funding of farmer actions for environmental objectives.

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

1,500 character(s) maximum

More can and should be done by the Commission to address nutrient losse s (critical planetary boundaries for P, N). This would require concerte d effort across ENVI, AGRI, RTD, GROW, JRC, SANTE, etc and has potentia l to deliver significant health, environment and economic wins. It shou ld be prioritised as a key circular economy action.

Tax shift: to ensure that the Circular Economy and environmental protec tion are economically viable, a tax shift is necessary from labour (con tributions, VAT) to resource consumption and material and energy taxes, ecotaxes, reduced VAT on recycling.

Integrate health policies, public acceptance and dietary choice with ci rcular economy and CRM policies. Diet is the main driver for environmen tal impact of agriculture, but is also key to food cost and agricultura l economy. Public acceptance of recycled products (can contain contamin ants, do not have 'clean' image) is key to the future of the circular e conomy for nutrients: this must be supported by data, research and risk assessment. See joint position of NGOs and industry www.phosphorusplatf orm.eu/organic-contaminants EU should initiate dialogue with the food & beverage industries, supermarkets and consumers.

Long-term R&D: long-term R&D structures or coordination are necessary i n some areas (beyond 3-4 year 'project' horizon), e.g. long-term field trials, social acceptance, environmental impacts ...

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

	To a large extent	To a fairly large extent	To some extent only	Not at all	Don't know
Too complex procedures leading to high administrative burden and delays	0	0	0	0	۲
Insufficient administrative capacity to manage programmes	0	0	0	0	۲
Lack of flexibility to react to unforeseen circumstances	0	0	0	0	۲
Insufficient synergies between the EU programmes/funds	0	۲	0	0	0
Difficulty of combining EU action with other public interventions and private finance	0	0	0	0	۲
Insufficient critical mass	0	0	0	0	۲

Insufficient use of financial instruments	0	۲	0	0	0
Lack of information/communication	0	0	0	0	۲
Insufficient scope	0	0	0	0	۲
Lack of EU standards and EU rules	0	۲	0	0	0
Inadequate facilities to support enhanced cooperation	0	0	0	0	۲
Out of date and inadequate IT capabilities	0	0	0	0	۲
Insufficient involvement of citizens	0	0	0	0	۲
Other (Please specify below)	0	۲	0	0	0

#### \*37 If you have identified another obstacle, please specify it here:

#### 1,000 character(s) maximum

Despite some actions (e.g. EU Fertilisers Regulation, standards for sus tainable chemicals ...), insufficient integration of circular economy and Critical Raw Material objectives into other policies, in particular fis cal policies, CAP, public health policies (e.g. dietary choice, food sa fety, animal by-products).

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

	To a large extent	To a fairly large extent	To some extent only	Not at all	Don't know
Alignment of rules between EU funds	0	0	0	0	۲
Fewer, clearer, shorter rules	0	0	0	0	۲
More reliance on national rules	0	0	0	0	۲
A stable but flexible framework between programming periods	0	0	0	0	۲

Extension of the single audit principle	0	0	0	0	۲
Better feedback to applicants	0	0	0	0	۲
More structured reporting	0	0	0	0	۲
User-friendly IT tools	0	0	0	0	۲
E-governance	0	0	0	0	۲
Adequate administrative capacity	0	0	0	0	۲
Other (Please specify below)	0	0	0	0	۲

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

1,500 character(s) maximum

Document upload and final comments

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

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

ESPP\_input\_for\_FP9\_v15\_10\_2017.pdf

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

1,500 character(s) maximum

#### Contact

SG-OPC-INVESTMENT-SME-INNOVATION@ec.europa.eu

### ESPP ideas for R&D needs to support nutrient stewardship in EU R&D funding FP9

The EU is starting the process of defining objectives and outline of the R&D framework programme (FP9) which should follow Horizon 2020. Please comment on ESPP's proposed initial input below, by email to <u>info@phosphorusplatform.eu</u>

Theme / priority	Content
Phosphorus and nutrient flows	Quantitative data on nutrient flows: including within wastewater treatment flows, trends over recent years, nutrient needs to "feed" food production and the bioeconomy. Modelling impacts of policies. Spatial, material and economic feasibility of recycling of different flows. Use of big data to support nutrient stewardship.
	Development of specific regional strategies for nutrient recycling, energy, heat, waste valorisation.
Recycling organic carbon	Contaminants * <sup>\$</sup> in organic secondary materials (e.g. pharmaceuticals in sewage sludge, manures, microplastics, hydrocarbons) - data base, risk assessment* - impacts on microbiomes - mitigation/removal in treatment-recycling (composts, digestates) – evidence base for appropriate & safe use
and nutrients	Interactions between nutrient recycling and organic carbon recycling to soil (4/1000 Paris commitment), soil carbon-water and soil nutrient-carbon interactions
Social acceptance of nutrient	Social and food industry acceptance* of secondary raw materials from bio-wastes – creating market demand – drivers and barriers to nutrient and organic carbon recycling, including regulation – insurance of "contaminant risk"
recycling and the food industry	Phosphorus footprint – dietary choices – phosphorus in food – including nutrient stewardship into food industry sustainability criteria
Nutrient delivery	New fertilisers / fertiliser delivery which improve agronomic efficacy, plant uptake and reduce losses – new business models for delivering crop productivity (service rather than product, holistic approach soil – nutrients – crop)
to agriculture	Technologies to produce bespoke recycled nutrient products, tailored to specific regional farmer / crop needs* or with specific organic carbon – nutrient balances – soil interactions of P with K, Ca, Mg, micronutrients
	Life cycle analysis* of nutrient recycling compared to primary mineral fertiliser production
Agricultural	Agronomy "feed the plant not the soil" – nutrient leaching* – soil carbon* - catchment management of legacy P stores - influence of soil type and climate
practices for nutrient	Agricultural BEMP for phosphorus management – updating of knowledge base and information for farmers and policy makers - social science around farmer engagement in best management practices
efficiency and reducing nutrient losses	Precision farming application of recycled nutrient materials*: remote sensing, translation to yield and crop N content, combination with other monitoring tools - on-farm tools for nutrient content determination of manures and organic secondary materials*
	Nutrient stewardship in aquaculture
	Phosphate rock and phosphorus (P4) as a Critical Raw Material – innovation in recycling of secondary phosphorus sources into industrial applications to replace mineral P inputs, in production of white phosphorus (P4)**. Including P-recovery from mine wastes (iron ore tailings) and processing residues (phosphogypsum)
	Decadmiation technologies, technologies for removing contaminants from sewage sludge incineration ash
Industrial applications,	Development & demonstration of routes from secondary materials to EU-label Fertiliser products, including upstream separation of cleaner materials (e.g. biomass), reduction at source of contaminants
processes,	New phosphorus recycling technologies
value chains	Support for quality and standards of recycled nutrient products ***, including characteristics of organic carbon in secondary fertiliser products
	Wastewater treatment: Implementation of very low P discharge limits in sewage treatment, including in small sewage works – interactions with energy consumption, biosolids generation, contaminants, organics; combination of new energy efficiency approaches in wastewater treatment with nutrient and carbon recycling
Eutrophication remediation	Eutrophication remediation, in particular of lakes and enclosed seas (esp. Baltic) - nutrient removal and recovery from lake and marine waters, inflows and sediments – assessing quantities and understanding behaviour of internal P storages, interactions with different forms of P loadings and impacts on eutrophication. Impacts of climate change.
	Holistic catchment nutrient management through e.g. emissions trading or catchment permitting – linking biological and landscape parameters (Water Framework Directive) to chemical nutrient parameters in water and soil

\$ = Joint position already agreed with Eureau, EBA, ECN, ECOFI, Growing Media Europe, EEB

\* = Included in EIP-AGRI Focus Group 19 recommendations for R&D needs

\*\* = P4 (white phosphorus) added to EU Critical Raw Materials List 13<sup>th</sup> September 2017

\*\*\* cf. CEN/CLC/BT/JWG 11 (2017-2018 underway) Sustainable chemicals (DG GROW mandate: Identification of potential needs of standardisation for sustainable chemicals from primary and secondary raw materials related to the circular economy action plan)