SAC Symposium
Building a Scientific Narrative on Impact and the Societal Value of Science
Session 1

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Political context

"Make sure that every action we take delivers maximum performance and value added"

Jean-Claude Juncker
Political Context

"We have an obligation and an incentive to be much better at understanding and communicating the impact of what we do. Not only to ministers of finance, but to the general public!"

Commissioner of Research and Innovation Carlos Moedas
BFOR: Performance based budgeting - from input to measurable results

**Outputs**
specific deliverables of an intervention

**Outcomes/results**
 immediate effects of the measure concerned

**Impacts**
impact on the economy/society, beyond those directly affected by the intervention
Better Regulation

Evidence-based Policy making

Reduction of administrative burden/simplification

Impact assessments for new EU policy initiatives

Monitoring and evaluation of existing EU policy initiatives
When do we report on impacts of EU Framework Programmes?

- Ex-ante Impact Assessment of Horizon 2020
- Ex-Post Evaluation of FP7
- Review of EIT
- Mid-term evaluations of JTIs and the Art. 185s
- Monitoring Report 2015

Horizon 2020 Interim Evaluation

- MFF proposal
- Ex-Ante Impact Assessment of the next EU FP
- Ex-Post Evaluation of Horizon 2020
Examples of different types of impact

Economic
- Increased innovation capacity in private sector
- New products and services

Scientific
- Publications in high impact journals
- Better academic/private collaboration

Societal
- Progress on cancer research
- Better understanding of radicalisation
- Improved health and care sector

Innovation
- Jobs creation
- Growth due to R&I investments
- Growth due to R&I investments
Horizon 2020 Impact Assessment looked at:

- Structuring effects
- Network effects
- Promoting scientific and technological excellence
- Leverage effects
- Innovation impacts
- Wider socio-economic impacts
  - Job creation
  - Contribution to societal challenges
  - ....
Horizon 2020 objectives

• Horizon 2020 shall maximise Union added value and impact, focusing on objectives and activities that cannot be efficiently realised by Member States acting alone.

• General objective:
  to contribute to building a society and an economy based on knowledge and innovation across the Union;
  to support the implementation of the Europe 2020 strategy and other Union policies, as well as the achievement and functioning of the European Research Area (ERA).

• Specific objectives/three pillars
Interim Evaluation of Horizon 2020

- Report on results and progress toward achieving the objectives
- Cost-effectiveness
- Relevance
- Coherence
- EU added value

"Your evaluation will be based on what you do in the next thirty seconds. Go!"
Monitoring & evaluation of Horizon 2020

- Key Performance indicators
  - 3% target
  - Innovation output indicators
  - researchers
- Indicators for cross-cutting issues
  - Eg publications and patents
Ex-post evaluation of FP7 – Indicators for scientific excellence

An important share of FP7 publications are among the top 1% and top 5% highly cited publications in their disciplines, in most cases well above the overall EU average and the US average.

Field-weighted-citation impacts of FP7 publications are above the EU average and in most cases above the US average.
Researchers in institutions participating in the FPs produce more publications and patent applications than researchers in non-participating institutions. Maybe because of higher academic-corporate collaboration in publications.

The share of cross-border co-publications in all publications is higher for FP7 than for the EU, the US and the world.
ERC – an example of impact of research

7% of ERC publications in top 1% of most highly cited publications

Evaluation of July 2016:
More than 70% of projects evaluated made scientific breakthroughs of major advances
30% had a very positive impact on the careers of researchers
Experts estimate that at least 75% of the research outputs will have an impact on the economy or society in the medium and long term.
Impact of research - challenges

Impact of Research difficult to measure (problem of attribution, intended/unintended effects, effects dispersed throughout economy, etc.)

Research takes time to produce results, outcomes and impacts

How to measure impact from just started and ongoing projects?

FPs accounted for less than 10% of total public R&D expenditures in Europe

No comparable benchmark
Outlook for the future

- Work with stakeholders to define impact categories and streamline indicators (short, medium and long term) by linking them to an impact category
- Improve benchmarking
- Portfolio analysis and towards more aggregated/challenge-based success stories to demonstrate societal impact
- Continue to report on results and impacts of previous FPs
- Work with Member State to assess FP impact at national level
Thank you for your attention

Everything that can be counted does not necessarily count; everything that counts cannot necessarily be counted.

(Albert Einstein)
Find all the indicators for monitoring and evaluation [here](#)
Find more information on impact of Research and Innovation funding [here](#).