

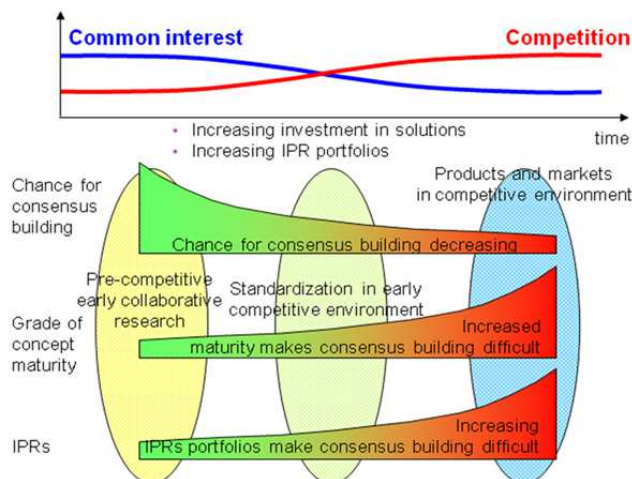
## On the Future of Research & Development in Europe

Research funding is a notable regional advantage for Europe. It is unique as there is no comparable system of research and development funding anywhere else in the world, where different stakeholders from the manufacturer, network operator, small and medium enterprise (SME), university and R&D centre domain are cooperating directly. Many success stories show innovation that builds on the results of EU funded projects. Over the period of the past 25 years, European research projects laid the foundations for the global success of GSM, UMTS, DVB, LTE and LTE-Advanced. The WINNER project for instance has resulted in LTE and IMT-Advanced and benefited a number of SMEs, universities, R&D centres as well as NSN and other large companies.

Additionally, European companies such as NSN show how they truly value R&D through their R&D spend - 14% of our annual turnover is spent on R&D.

### Nokia Siemens Networks' Beliefs

- Innovation happens in a network of businesses, universities, and public authorities – the innovation ecosystems. The European innovation ecosystems cannot be moved, but they can be lost, should EU fail to maintain world-class research, tangible results and fast implementation in actual products and services.
- Openness and transparency are vital aspects of the EU research framework program and need to remain key characteristics while making sure that European based companies get fair and comparable access to foreign research funding on a transparent reciprocity basis. Reciprocity is a key factor in levelling the playing field for EU-based innovations and remains an issue for companies such as NSN.
- For Horizons 2020 we urge policy makers to at least keep the overall level of funding at 80 billion Euros or preferably increase it and reinforce the role of ICT.



- R&D funding provides an important part of the overall R&D expenses. Also very important is pre-competitive cooperation with other stakeholders, alignment and consensus building before the global standardization process starts. Collaboration provides the opportunity to quickly exploit research results through standardization, leading to the global deployment of new ICT systems.

- Nokia Siemens Networks cautions against the implicit idea that industrial leadership, the

second pillar of the next EU research Framework Program Horizons 2020, appears to concentrate on small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs). As the past has shown particular benefits from research cooperation between SMEs and large companies, we strongly recommend explicitly including large enterprises as well.

- The EU proposal requires unlimited access to the research results. Nokia Siemens Networks sees this with great concern and urges that this aspect is refined. If any document, any given drawing, input, output of a project is seen as “result” that needs to be openly accessible by all, the IPR system becomes obsolete. Appropriate protection of intellectual property resulting from the projects is a key incentive to exploit the economical and societal benefits of the results achieved. Such protection can take place by various means like intellectual property rights or by keeping certain information confidential. Open access should be limited to publications and public deliverables in continuation of the successful common practice of past EU Research Framework Programs.

### Concluding Remarks

EU's Framework Program 7 will end in 2013 and Horizon 2020<sup>1</sup> (previously named FP8), which will shape the future of European research starting in 2014, is under preparation at the moment. As for the Seventh Framework Program we are deeply concerned about the plans of the European Commission to significantly cut EU funding for information and communication technologies (ICT) in the 2013 budget. The European Parliament and the Council are negotiating the EU budget 2014-20 (including the overall budget for Horizon 2020).<sup>2</sup> Horizon 2020 will concentrate on three pillars: Excellent Science (driven by researchers), Industrial Leadership (driven by SMEs and industry) and Societal Challenges (addressing societal challenges).

The European Parliament can table amendments to the EC proposal on Horizon 2020 until June 12. We recommend considering the abovementioned concerns (including large industrial enterprises in the focus and re-defining granting access to research results). With regard to the Seventh Framework Program we caution against the plans of the European Commission to cut EU funding for information and communication technologies (ICT) in the 2013 budget.

#### ***For further information:***

Margit Brandl, Global Head of Telecoms Policy, +49 1732862988, [margit.brandl@nsn.com](mailto:margit.brandl@nsn.com)

Olaf Schulz, Head of European Affairs, +32 475630335, [olaf.1.schulz@nsn.com](mailto:olaf.1.schulz@nsn.com)

Stephen Crisp, Global Head of Government Relations, +65 90731903, [stephen.crisp@nsn.com](mailto:stephen.crisp@nsn.com)

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<sup>1</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/research/horizon2020/index\\_en.cfm?pg=home&video=none](http://ec.europa.eu/research/horizon2020/index_en.cfm?pg=home&video=none)

<sup>2</sup> Horizon 2020 will be adopted using the "ordinary legislative procedure" (formerly known as "co-decision").