

2016

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Improving the quality of the science base and fostering innovation in enterprises

INVESTMENT IN R&D

R&D SPENDING

R&D investment is growing as a proportion of GDP, with progress towards the national R&D intensity target. However, it remains one of the lowest in Europe, strongly dependent on EU Structural Funds



STRENGTHS OF R&I SYSTEM



% 30-34-year olds who have graduated from tertiary education (2015)

KEY CHALLENGES

INNOVATION LEVELS

The innovativeness of the economy still requires policy attention

Share of new graduates (thousand aged 25-34) in science and engineering (2014)



Value added in HT and MHT manufacturing and KI services as % of total value added (2013)

QUALITY OF RESEARCH SYSTEM

43.1 30 Highest

Scientific quality is still far from EU standards

Scientific publications within the top 10% most cited worldwide as % of total scientific publications (2010)

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The system would benefit from more openness to international collaborations



Number of international scientific co-publications per million population (2013)

RECOMMENDATIONS

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT



More **business innovation** needed – drive economy towards more mediumand high-tech products and services



Raise the quality of the **public science base** and nurture its international exposure



Strengthen cooperation between academia and business

Improve synergies between regional and national R&I governance systems

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HORIZON 2020 POLICY SUPPORT FACILITY ACTIVITIES



Poland asked for a **Peer Review** of its research and innovation system – to

SME INNOVATION

SMEs are less innovative than in EU average



SMEs introducing product or process innovation, as % of SMEs (2012)

be launched at the beginning of 201,



