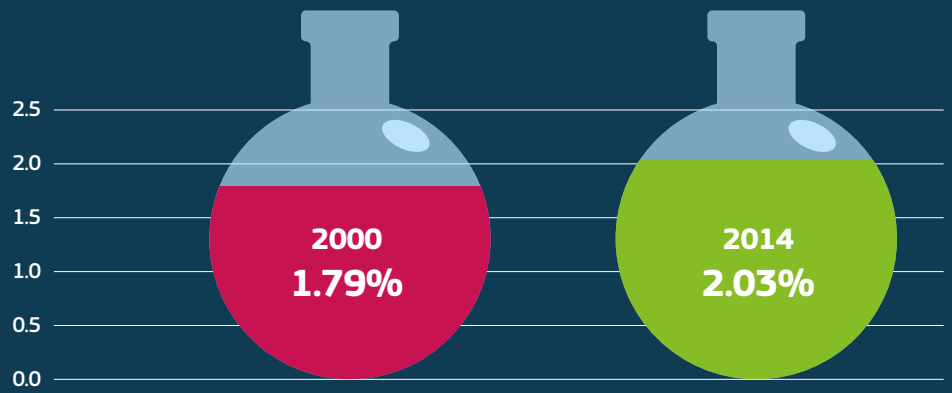
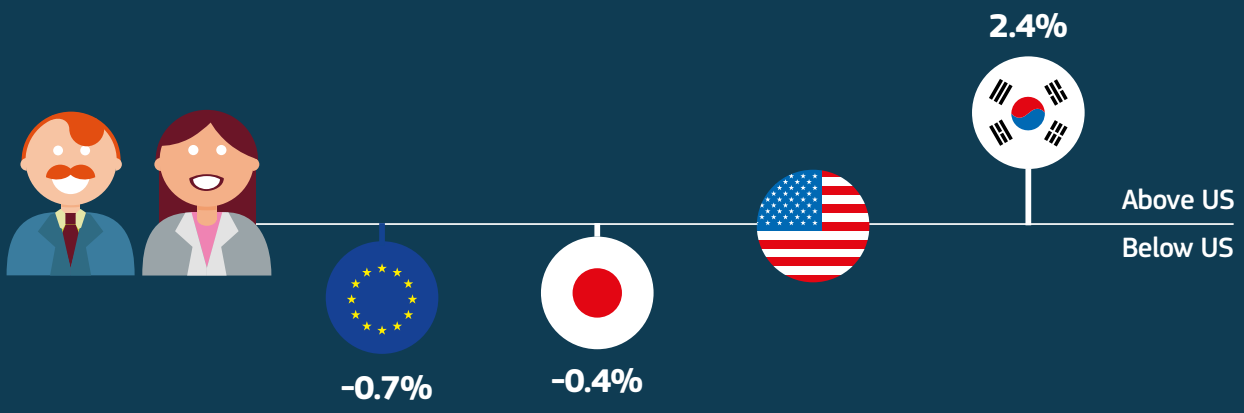
KEY CHALLENGES

The 3% target has stimulated progress in R&D investments, but further efforts are needed to boost R&D and other basic drivers of innovation such as ICT and education



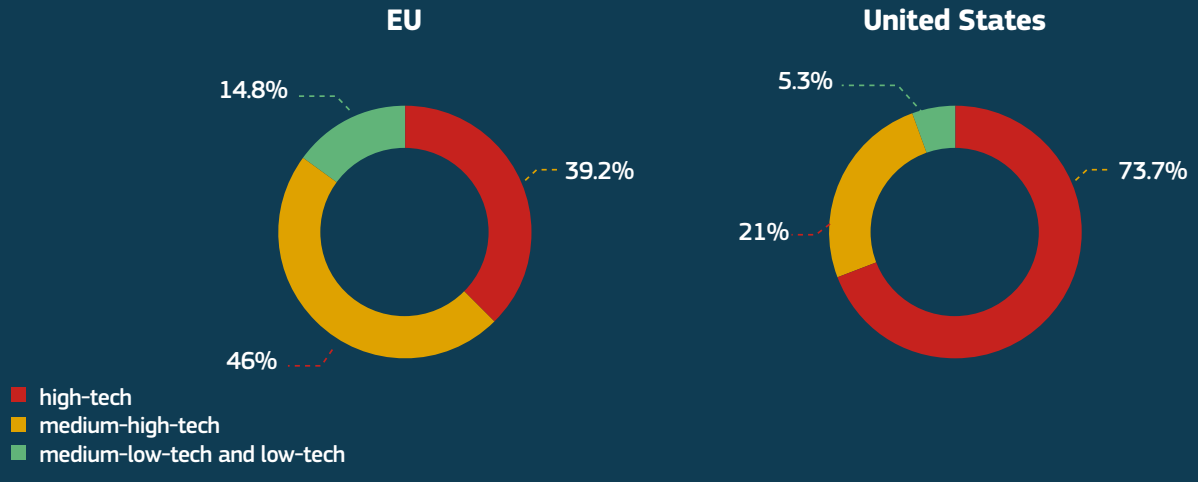
R&D intensity as % GDP

The EU needs to close the productivity gap with the US to create more growth and jobs



Gap in labour productivity growth against US

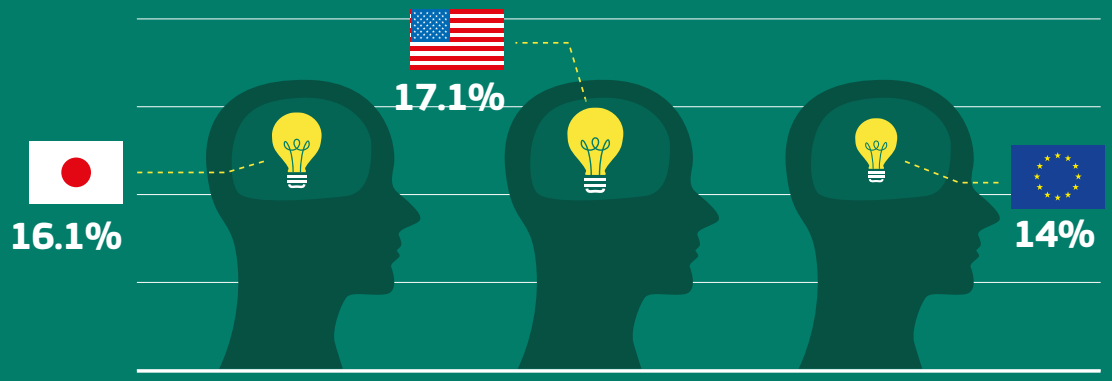
Europe needs more activities in high tech sectors such as ICT, pharmaceuticals or biotechnology



Sectoral composition of R&D intensive enterprises in the EU and the United States

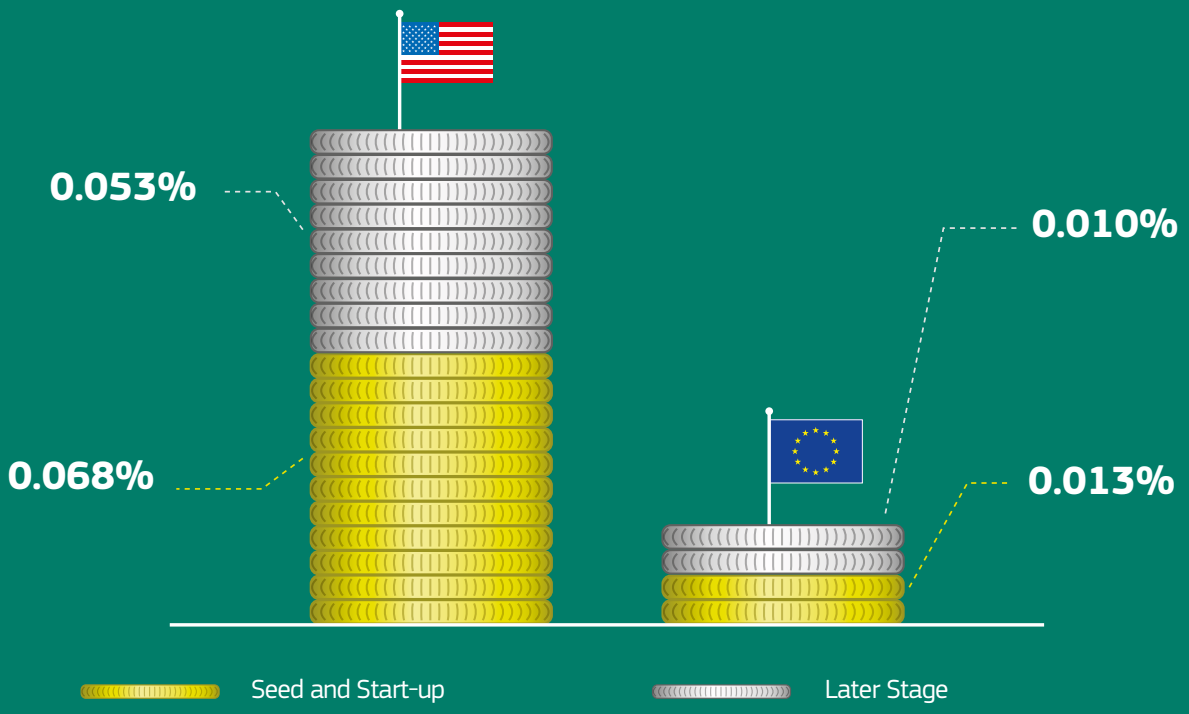
Open innovation

The EU should keep fostering a more knowledge intensive economy to close the gap with the US and Japan



Employment in knowledge-intensive activities as % of total employment

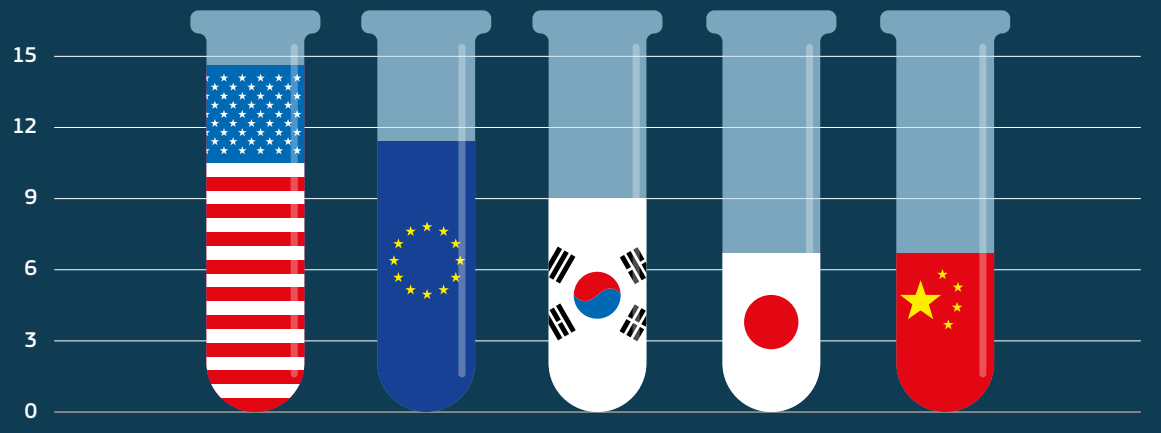
The business environment in the EU needs to be more investment-friendly



Venture capital as % GDP

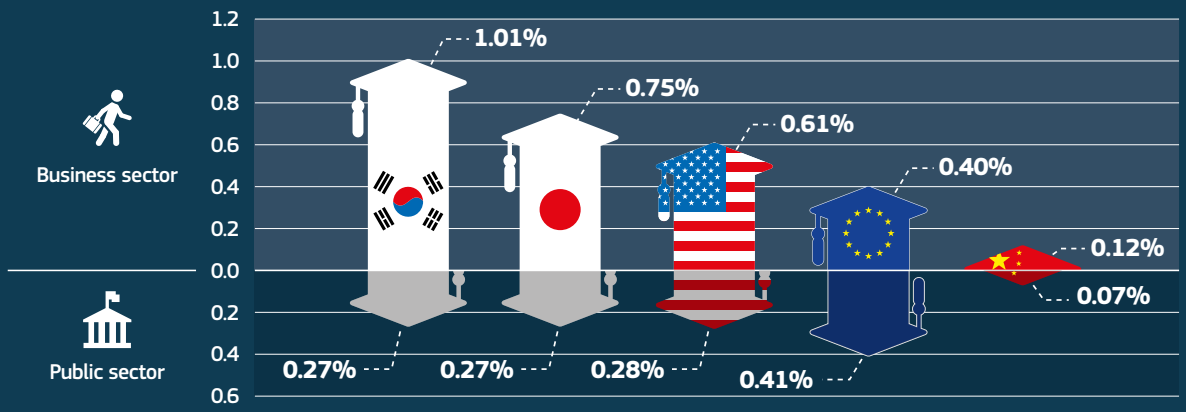
Open science

The EU is the world leader in scientific production but needs to catch up to the US in producing the very best science



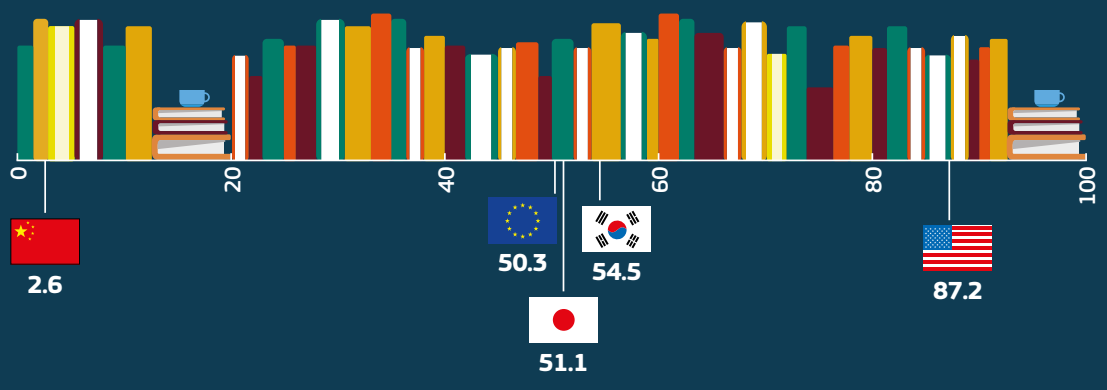
Highly cited publications as % of total publications

The EU produces the largest number of PhDs, but it needs more researchers in the business sector



Researchers as % of total employment

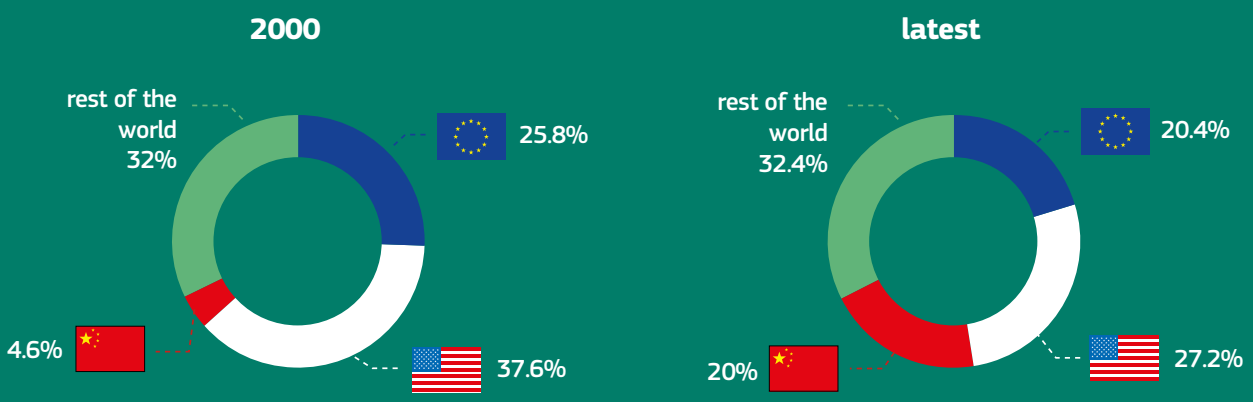
The EU's public and private research actors need to be better connected



Public-private co-publications per million population

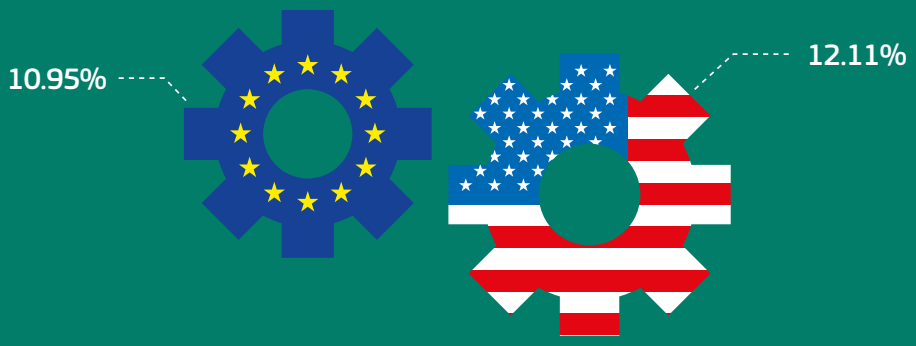
Open to the world

The EU is the second player in research and innovation in the world, but China is booming



Distribution of world R&D investment

The EU needs to work more closely with its international partners to develop the technologies of the future



Patent applications with foreign co-inventors as % of total patent applications

Source: European Commission, 2016

http://ec.europa.eu/research/index.cfm?pg=publications

http://bit.ly/SRIperformance2016

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