

Joint Research Centre

Policy Support as a Challenge for European Research and Innovation

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Serving society Stimulating innovation Supporting legislation

The JRC in the Commission





Joint Research Centre



... is to provide EU policies with independent, evidence-based scientific and technical support throughout the whole policy cycle.

Direct research: JRC is the European Commission's in-house science service and the only DG executing direct research; providing science advice to EU policy.



Serving society, stimulating innovation, supporting legislation



JRC at a glance



- Established 1957
- 7 institutes in 6 locations
- 3027 staff in June 2014
- 1388 scientific publications in 2013
- Budget: €393 million annually, plus €73 million earned income



JRC's structure

JRC Institutes

• IRMM – Geel, Belgium

Institute for Reference Materials and Measurements

- ITU Karlsruhe, Germany, and Ispra, Italy Institute for Transuranium Elements
- IET Petten, The Netherlands, and Ispra, Italy Institute for Energy and Transport
- IPSC Ispra, Italy

Institute for the Protection and Security of the Citizen

• IES – Ispra, Italy

Institute for Environment and Sustainability

• IHCP – Ispra, Italy

Institute for Health and Consumer Protection

• IPTS – Seville, Spain

Institute for Prospective Technological Studies

Mission and the role of the JRC



- Independent, evidence-based scientific and technical support
- Works in support of other Commission services, EU Institutions and Member States
- Independent of industrial and national interests

Provides EU policies with independent, evidence-based scientific and technical support throughout the whole policy cycle









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- Economic crisis
- Poverty, social exclusion, lack of fairness
- Demographic change
- Health
- Natural resources, food security
- Climate change
- Waste, pollution, sustainability
- Energy, transport
- Security



















A Selection of JRC Scientific Facilities



Furonear

European Laboratory for Structural Assessment (ELSA)



Hot Cells Laboratory



European Crisis Management Laboratory





Nano-Materials Laboratory

Vehicles Emissions Laboratory (VELA)



European Reference Laboratory for Air Pollution (ERLAP)





Van Der Graf Generator



Policy Challenges

Political Guidelines for the next European Commission "A New Start for Europe: My Agenda for jobs, Growth, Fairness and Democratic Change" – Jean-Claude Juncker, July 2014

3 example policy challenges:

- A resilient energy union with a forward looking climate change policy
- A connected digital single market
- A deeper and fairer internal market with a strengthened industrial base



Plus:

Resilience of the European Union

Each have their significant research and innovation challenges 21 September 2014



Example: Resilience - European food security



EC requires timely yield forecasts to coordinate Member States and propose appropriate decisions



JRC has developed Crop Growth Monitoring and Yield forecast Systems (CGMYS) with DG Agriculture and Rural Development

Example: Resilience – Global crop monitoring



Feasibility study to cover the globe

- Monitor the impact of weather in the main grain producing areas
- Produce short-term forecasts

4 zones of the world main crops of interest: wheat, barley, rice, maize, rape seed, soybean, sugar cane

Data source: FAO GAUL for the national boundaries FAO-GEONETWORK

rence of cropland map by IASSA - FAC



GLOBCAST is a feasibility study currently conducted for DG AGRICULTURE

GLOBCAST SOYBEAN MONITORING



European Flood Alert System (EFAS)

European Forest Fire Information System (EFFIS)

Flood forecasts



Fire danger forecast



Example: Resilience – GMOs





Detecting GMOs in food and feed

To be able to monitor the presence of GMOs on the market, it is important to have harmonised detection methods available. The JRC provides validated methods and certified reference materials for the detection of genetically modified organisms in food and feed.

Support in emergency situations

The JRC provides support to the management of food crises, for example in the case of unauthorised GMOs on the market.





Research in Systems Toxicology

The JRC carries out research to support the risk assessment of new technologies and substances, using High Throughput Screening and computational toxicology tools.

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Example: Resilience - BSE



- IRMM evaluated 29 different tests for BSE between 1999 and 2009, amongst which 12 were approved for use within the EU. IRMM also developed reference materials for the quality control of approved rapid BSE tests.
- In the EU all slaughtered bovine cattle above 30 months and all fallen stock above 24 months have to be tested for bovine BSE. More than 10 million BSE tests are carried out annually, as specifically laid down by Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.
- The number of approved tests greatly impacts the price of testing and in turn enables the safety net to work well. This facilitates better control of the disease in the EU and restoring consumer confidence in European beef.







Example: Resilience – Nuclear Forensics



There is an urgent need to have an integrated and coordinated European response to the illicit trafficking of nuclear materials

JRC role:

- Develop forensic methods and response plans;
- Analyse seized material (>35 cases);
- Close cooperation and support to national authorities;
- Database on commercial nuclear materials.
- Central contribution to international efforts
- (e.g. Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism)



Since 1993 there have been:

- 300 confirmed cases of the illicit trafficking of radioactive and nuclear material;
- 215 cases in the last 5 years
- 400 samples analysed annually





Research and innovation response

What is required to address policy challenges?

- Systemic, holistic approaches
- Multi-disciplinary approaches
- Social, economic and behavioural sciences working with the natural sciences
- Pre-normative research leading to standards
- Knowledge and technology transfer
- Education, training and skills
- Structured partnerships





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