

**DECISION 17/2021
OF THE GOVERNING BOARD OF
THE EUROPEAN INSTITUTE OF INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY (EIT)**

ON THE EIT KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)

THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE EUROPEAN INSTITUTE OF INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 294/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2008 establishing the European Institute of Innovation and Technology¹, as amended by Regulation (EU) No 1292/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013² (hereinafter referred to as the "EIT Regulation"), and in particular Article 7(5), 7a thereof, and Section 2(b) of the Statutes annexed to the EIT Regulation;

Having regard to the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing Horizon Europe – the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, laying down its rules for participation and dissemination and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1290/2013 and (EU) No 1291/2013³, in particular Articles 10 and 50, and Annexes III and V thereof;

Having regard to the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the European Institute of Innovation and Technology (hereafter referred to as the "EIT Regulation (recast)")⁴, in particular Articles 10, 11, 19 and 20 thereof and points (c) and (j) of Section 2 of the Statutes as annexed to the EIT Regulation (recast)⁵;

Having regard to the proposal for a Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Strategic Innovation Agenda of the European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT) 2021-2027: Boosting the Innovation Talent and Capacity of Europe (hereafter referred to as the "EIT Strategic Innovation Agenda 2021-2027")⁶, in particular Points 3.1, 3.6.1 and 5.2.1 thereof;

Having regard to Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (hereinafter referred to as the "EU Financial Regulation")⁷;

¹ OJ L97 of 09.04.2008, p. 1.

² OJ L347 of 20.12.2013, p. 174.

³ Version of 3 March 2021, as endorsed by the Permanent Representatives Committee (COREPER) at its meeting held on 10 March 2021 (7064/20). The publication in the Official Journal is foreseen for May 2021.

⁴ Version of 1 February 2021, as endorsed by the Permanent Representatives Committee (COREPER) at its meeting held on 17 February 2021 (6062/21)

⁵ In accordance with Article 28 of the EIT Regulation (recast), Article 9 shall apply from 1 January 2021.

⁶ Version of 12 February 2021, as endorsed by the Permanent Representatives Committee (COREPER) at its meeting held on 17 February 2021 (6066/21)

⁷ OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1-222

Having regard to Decision 7/2017 of the Governing Board of the European Institute of Innovation and Technology of 29 May 2017 on the adoption of the EIT Monitoring Strategy⁸;

Having regard to Decision 21/2019 of the Governing Board of the EIT of 25 September 2019 on the Financial Regulation of the EIT⁹, in particular Article 1 thereof;

Having regard to Decision 13/2021 of the Governing Board of the EIT on the principles on the financial sustainability of Knowledge and Innovation Communities (KICs)¹⁰;

Having regard to Decision 14/2021 of the Governing Board of the EIT on the principles for financing, monitoring and evaluating Knowledge and Innovation Community (KIC) activities¹¹;

WHEREAS:

- (1) As of 2021, the EIT is part of the Horizon Europe Framework Programme for Research and Innovation and the new financial framework (i.e. EU Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027). Additionally, the new specific legal framework (i.e. EIT Regulation (recast), Strategic Innovation Agenda 2021-2027) has reached a political agreement in the respective legislative procedures and is foreseen to be published in the Official Journal of the European Union in May 2021.
- (2) EIT Strategic Innovation Agenda (2021-2027) requires the EIT to improve its current monitoring systems and introduce a reporting and monitoring framework including key performance indicators, aligned with the Key Impact Pathways of the Horizon Europe programme. In this regard, the Horizon Europe Regulation states that the KICs are Institutionalised European Partnerships, and as such, they shall deliver clear impacts for the European Union and their citizens. Additionally, based on the indicators listed inter alia in Annex V to the Horizon Europe Regulation, the EIT shall monitor and analyse the performance, the leverage investments and the different qualitative and quantitative impacts.
- (3) In line with the EIT Strategic Innovation Agenda (2021-2027) the EIT activities, including those managed through KICs, are expected to have technological/economic/innovation impact by influencing the creation and growth of companies, as well as the creation of new innovative solutions to address global challenges, creating direct and indirect jobs and mobilising additional public and private investments; scientific and educational impact by strengthening human capital in research and innovation, enhancing innovative and entrepreneurial skills both at individual and organisational levels and fostering the creation and diffusion of knowledge and innovation openly within society; societal impact, including the impact derived by the delivery of systematic solutions within and beyond the EIT Community, by addressing EU policy priorities in the fields of climate change (e.g. mitigation, adaptation and resilience), energy, raw materials, health, added value manufacturing, digital, urban mobility, food, culture and creativity, or water through innovative solutions, engagement with citizens

⁸ 01277.EIT.2017.I.GB.WP

⁹ Ares(2019)6810859

¹⁰ Ref. Ares(2021)2134807

¹¹ Ref. Ares(2021)3111256

and end-users and by strengthening the uptake of innovative solutions in these areas in society.

- (4) The EIT Strategic Innovation Agenda (2021-2027) requires the EIT to ensure the development of the specific societal indicators in the KICs' areas of activity and its regular monitoring in line with Horizon Europe framework for societal impact.
- (5) As per Point 5.2.1 of the EIT Strategic Innovation Agenda 2021-2027, continuous monitoring, as well as interim review and assessment procedures, including for establishing a sound set of quantitative and qualitative indicators and their related baseline and targets, shall be established by a decision of the Governing Board.
- (6) As laid down in the EIT Strategic Innovation Agenda 2021-2027 the EIT shall provide strengthened operational guidance to KICs and continuously monitor the KICs' performance to ensure compliance with sound management, good governance, monitoring and evaluation principles, set in the EIT Regulation, as well as the principles and criteria set out for European Partnerships in the Horizon Europe Regulation and alignment with the requirements stemming from Horizon Europe priorities and indicators in order to maximise their performance and impact, based on a long-term collaboration strategy between the EIT and the KICs.
- (7) The EIT Regulation requires the EIT Governing Board to adopt effective, efficient, transparent and continuous monitoring and evaluation procedures, including a sound set of indicators in accordance with Articles 10, 11 and 19 of this Regulation, and supervise their implementation by the Director:
 - As laid down in Article 10 of the EIT Regulation, the EIT shall, on the basis of indicators and monitoring provisions set out, inter alia, in Horizon Europe and in the SIA, and in close cooperation with the Commission, organise continuous monitoring and periodic external evaluations of the output, results and impact of each KIC, including the progress of the KICs towards financial sustainability, cost-efficiency and openness to new members.
 - In accordance with Article 11 of the EIT Regulation, the decision of the Governing Board to extend or terminate the partnership agreement shall be based on a comprehensive assessment of the performance and activities of each KIC.
 - Article 19 of the EIT Regulation requires the EIT to adopt a single programming document based on the SIA, in accordance with its financial rules, containing the following appropriate qualitative and quantitative methods, tools and indicators for monitoring EIT and KIC activities using an impact-oriented and performance-based approach.
- (8) The EIT Strategic Innovation Agenda 2021-2027 includes a non-exhaustive list of key performance indicators and their targets that is expected to be monitored by the EIT in 2021-2027, subsequently integrated in the annexed List of EIT KPIs. For this reason, the EIT KPIs included in Decision 7/2017 of the Governing Board of the EIT shall be repealed.

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1
Adoption

The annexed List of EIT Key Performance Indicators is hereby adopted.

Article 2
Entry into force and repeal

- (1) This decision shall enter into force on the day of its adoption and shall be applied from 1 January 2021.
- (2) This decision shall repeal the Key Performance Indicators laid down in Decision 7/2017 of the Governing Board of the EIT.

Done in Budapest, 7 May 2021

Gioia Ghezzi
Chairperson of the EIT Governing Board

Annex

| EIT area | Key Performance Indicator |
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| Innovation | Innovations designed or tested |
| | Innovation testbeds established |
| | Innovations launched on the market |
| | Revenue from the innovations launched on the market |
| Business creation | Start-ups and scale-ups supported by KICs |
| | Start-ups created |
| | Start-ups created by students enrolled and graduates from EIT-labelled MSc and PhD programmes |
| | Investment attracted by KIC-supported start-ups and scale-ups |
| Education | Students enrolled and graduates from EIT-labelled MSc and PhD programmes |
| | Participants in non-labelled education and training |
| | Students and graduates from EIT labelled MSc and PhD programmes who joined start-ups |
| | EIT Label graduates employed |
| Knowledge Triangle Integration / Developing innovation ecosystems | Active partners collaborating in the KIC |
| | Sustainable and institutionalised partnerships between the organisations engaged with KICs |
| | Number of higher education institutions involved in EIT and KICs activities |
| | Number of entities / organisations participating in EIT and KIC activities from regions outside the KICs' CLC regions |
| Leveraging investments in R&I | Financial sustainability |
| | KICs co-funding rate and total amount |
| | Budget consumption of KICs |
| | Error rate of KICs |
| Economic | Contribution to revenue growth of organisations trading or employing innovations developed |

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| impact | with the KIC support |
| | Number and revenue of start-ups and scale-ups supported by KICs trading 3 years after KIC support ceased |
| | New jobs created in start-ups / scale-ups |
| | Impact on employment growth as a result of company being engaged with KICs |
| | Number and type of jobs in existing businesses in KIC sector sustained through innovations |
| | Number and type of skill gaps and/or skill shortages filled by KIC sector |
| | Visible innovation ecosystems not previously in existence |
| | Innovation ecosystems evolving into business ecosystems |
| Additional HEI Initiative-specific indicators | Number of new and/or improved support structures and mechanisms (e.g., testbeds, units, programmes, spaces, infrastructures, etc.) established within or mobilized by the HEIs participating in the HEI Capacity Building Initiative |
| | Number of new partnerships established as a result of the HEI Capacity Building Initiative |
| | Number of HEIs which implement at least 75% of interventions planned in their Innovation Vision Action Plans (IVAPs) |
| Additional RIS-specific indicators | Number of organisations from RIS countries that attracted funding from ESIF (in line with Smart Specialisation Strategies) with support from KICs, and the amount of funding attracted |
| | Number of new CLCs and RIS Hubs established in RIS countries |
| | Number of new and established KIC Partners from RIS countries |
| | Share of indicated innovation and business ecosystems that cover RIS countries |
| Societal Impact | EIT grant invested in climate action, biodiversity, clean air, digital transformation, health, sustainable development |
| | Impact of KICs on achieving Sustainable Development Goals |
| Societal Impact: EIT Climate-KIC | Slowing emissions in partnership with EIT Climate-KIC countries |
| | Strengthened resilience to the unavoidable impacts of climate change (helping communities mitigate against the impacts of climate change through better understanding, preparation, and management of climate risks, and developing solutions for transformative adaptation) |
| | Examples of cities, regions, countries, and large-scale businesses that have succeeded in an ambition to tackle climate change at the speed and scale needed. |

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| | Expanding the availability of new climate-friendly jobs |
| | Funding leveraged to support scale-up / diffusion of innovations to tackle climate change |
| Societal Impact: | Increased access to high-speed networks and strengthened role of European digital companies deploying high speed networks (fixed and mobile, e.g., 5G) provision |
| EIT Digital | Strengthened economic impact of EU digital firms through increased share of exports of their digital services to non-EU markets |
| | Increased competitiveness of EU Member States with a special focus on countries with a DESI (Digital Economy and Society) < 50 |
| | Increased centrality of organisations from the Widening Countries (or countries with DESI below 50) in EIT Digital activities (based on Network analysis) |
| | Deep tech digital R&D results brought to the market in areas strategic for Europe |
| | Increased digital talent development in Europe by transforming the European ICT Master and Doctoral Programmes with a stronger focus on societal needs and on entrepreneurship |
| | Increased digital upskilling of European professionals to build the competencies needed to keep the pace of fast-paced digital technology development |
| | Increased gender equality in digital education in Europe |
| | More learners benefitting from educational content developed by EIT Digital partners |
| | Supporting European regulation and digital standards that addresses key European values such as ethics of AI, data protection, trusted social media platforms |
| | Increased influence of EIT Digital on Digital Innovation Hubs |
| Societal Impact: | Reduced CO2 emissions |
| EIT InnoEnergy | Decreased costs of energy |
| | Increased availability of the innovative energy |
| | Ensuring the workforce in the InnoEnergy field |
| | Gender balance promoted in the InnoEnergy sector |
| | Increased access to the innovative energy |
| | Pooling resources for InnoEnergy sector's growth |
| Societal | Citizens and patients involved in seeking solutions for multi-morbid and chronic conditions |



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| Impact: EIT Health | Citizens and patients benefitting from EIT Health products and services |
| | Creating sustainable healthcare systems |
| | Creating structured processes for the accelerated implementation and scaling up of innovations, using digital tools |
| Societal Impact: EIT RawMaterials | Improved industrial competitiveness |
| | Raw materials concentrate produced |
| | Improved gender balance |
| | Carbon savings |
| | Critical raw materials substitution/reduction |
| | Advanced materials produced |
| | Increased recycling rate over current rate |
| | Enhanced sustainability |
| Societal Impact: EIT Food | Increased public engagement in food system |
| | Increased adoption & uptake of innovation in the food system |
| | Increased intake of foods with healthier nutritional profile |
| | Reduction in relative risk (R) of obesity & Non-Communicable Disease (NCD) prevalence in target populations due to known dietary factors |
| | Improved Food Safety & Security |
| | Improved Environmental Impact of Agri-Food systems |
| | Products on the market derived from alternative sources |
| | Reduction in Food Waste & Food Loss |
| | Alumni staying in the food system |
| | New skills and professions developed in the food sector |
| | Improvement in food system contribution to outcomes under EU Circular Economy Monitoring Framework (including inter alia waste management, recycling, competitiveness & innovation) |
| | Improved efficiency and sustainability of food systems |

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| Societal Impact: EIT Manufacturing | <p>A strong European workforce with skill levels that make our industry competitive on a global scale. Generic and flexible skills that allow Europe to adapt to changing job market requirements.</p> |
| | <p>Strong female impact on the European manufacturing innovation and start-up arena</p> |
| | <p>Manufacturing as the go-to-job for creative and innovative people of all ages, genders and physical capabilities.</p> <p>Best possible use of automation to support humans in the workplace. Citizens feel safe, empowered, inspired and innovative at work.</p> |
| | <p>Attractive open regional arenas, empowering ideas that satisfy industry needs and allow venture capital to flow into emerging and growing companies</p> |
| | <p>European industry becomes the global innovation hotspot for manufacturing technology and solutions and a core engine of societal growth and persistence</p> |
| | <p>Europe's manufacturing industry becomes a role model in terms of circular product design. Products manufactured in Europe are easier to maintain and repair, upgrade and recycle than those produced elsewhere. Europe is the world market leader for circular economy processes and technologies.</p> |
| | <p>Worldwide, Europe has the highest share of production facilities with a net zero-carbon footprint</p> |
| | <p>European manufacturing companies make extensive use of industrial data and digital business platforms and manage their supply chains and customers in digital eco-systems.</p> <p>Efficiency, flexibility and eco-friendliness in manufacturing is high through the application of digital technologies over the whole product cycle.</p> |
| Societal Impact: EIT Urban Mobility | <p>Improved quality of public space design and public infrastructure to encourage active modes and enhanced use of other alternative modes to motorised individual traffic. Introduce more green and blue elements to address climate emergency. Create the conditions through projects for public space to improve social inclusion and community cohesion.</p> |
| | <p>Repurposed traffic road space to public places which encourage healthy and clean mobility and new flexible uses that could benefit urban liveability, the local economy and the environment. Improve the quality of public space for healthy lifestyles and mobility habits and enhance accessibility for all. Develop new forms and flexible models of urban road space use.</p> |
| | <p>A modal shift to clean and healthy mobility alternatives to motorised transport. Reduce emissions from urban logistic operations by introducing new technologies and cleaner solutions.</p> |
| | <p>New competencies created that match future needs for the mobility sector and respond to</p> |

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| | city challenges. |
| | Reduced GHG emissions and liveable urban areas created through implementation and scaling of solutions. |
| | Moving away from investments and incentives benefitting individual motorised transport towards an increased share of public-private investments and incentives for sustainable urban mobility measures and services. |
| | Increased citizen involvement and level of active participation in decision making and co-creation of urban mobility solutions. |
| | Improved travel behaviour. As a result of continued investment in sustainable mobility, the KIC will contribute to increase the mode share of walking, cycling, public transport use combined and reduce individual motorised transport. |
| Horizontal indicators | # Success stories presented by KICs to the EIT |
| | # Good practices and lessons learnt identified and codified by the KIC |
| | # Results, lessons learnt, and good practices disseminated by the KIC through appropriate means (e.g., publications, online repositories, fact sheets, targeted workshops etc.) |
| | # Dissemination and communication activities of the KIC and # people reached through these activities |

