

**STIMULATION OF NON-FORMAL EDUCATION THROUGH SCHOLARSHIP  
EMANUEL GOJDU IN THE CONTEXT HORIZON 2020 – PROJECT**

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*Abstract: Horizon 2020 is the biggest EU Research and Innovation programme. It promises more breakthroughs, discoveries and world-firsts by taking great ideas from the lab to the market. The European Institute of Innovation&Technology (EIT) achieves its mission by fully integrating all three sides of the 'knowledge triangle', i.e. higher education, research and business, in Knowledge and Innovation Communities (KICs). By bringing together leading players from all these dimensions to cooperate within the KICs, the EIT is able to promote innovation in Europe. EIT is a good example to make an associative structure for research, innovation and implementation. Preparing for a new attitude print new meaning whole life, based on non-formal education. We start with this in the scholarship Emmanuel Gojdu. All scholarship Emmanuel Gojdu provide / have an action that effects 25 years minimum. Emanuil Gojdu was born to an Aromanian family that originated in Moscopole. He attended high school in his native town. After completing the high school studies, he studied law at the Academy of Law in Oradea (1820-1821), then in Bratislava (1821-1822) and Budapest (1822-1824), becoming both a lawyer and a politician in 1824. He was a supporter of the rights of the Romanians in Transylvania and Hungary. In his will, dating from 1869, he left his wealth to "the Romanian Orthodox people of Hungary and Transylvania" and it was administered by a foundation which bore his name and functioned between 1870 and 1917, one which awarded thousands of scholarships to Transylvanian Romanians. Among the students who received such scholarships were Traian Vuia, Octavian Goga, Constantin Daicoviciu, Petru Groza and Victor Babeş.*

**Keywords:** *project, HORIZON 2020, innovation, non-formal education, scholarship Emmanuel Gojdu*

Horizon 2020 is the biggest EU Research and Innovation programme. It promises more breakthroughs, discoveries and world-firsts by taking great ideas from the lab to the market. By coupling research and innovation, Horizon 2020 is helping to achieve this with its emphasis on excellent science, industrial leadership and tackling societal challenges. The goal is to ensure Europe produces world-class science, removes barriers to innovation and makes it easier for the public and private sectors to work together in delivering innovation. Horizon 2020 is open to everyone, with a simple structure that reduces red tape and time so participants can focus on what is really important. This approach makes sure new projects get off the ground quickly – and achieve results faster. The EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation will be complemented by further measures to complete and further develop the European Research Area. These measures will aim at breaking down barriers to create a genuine single market for knowledge, research and innovation.

**Emanuil Gojdu** (*Gozsdu Manó* in Hungarian; 9 February 1802, Nagyvárad, Hungary (now Oradea, Romania)—3 February 1870, Pest-Buda, Hungary) was a Romanian lawyer in the Austrian Empire. Emanuil Gojdu was born to an Aromanian family that originated in Moscopole. He attended high school in his native town. After completing the high school studies, he studied law at the Academy of Law in Oradea (1820-1821), then

in Bratislava (1821-1822) and Budapest (1822-1824), becoming both a lawyer and a politician in 1824. He was a supporter of the rights of the Romanians in Transylvania and Hungary. In his will, dating from 1869, he left his wealth to "*the Romanian Orthodox people of Hungary and Transylvania*" and it was administered by a foundation which bore his name and functioned between 1870 and 1917, one which awarded thousands of scholarships to Transylvanian Romanians. Among the students who received such scholarships were Traian Vuia, Octavian Goga, Constantin Daicoviciu, Petru Groza and Victor Babeş. In 1918, the headquarters of the foundation was moved to Sibiu, which became part of Romania, although its assets (mostly buildings) remained in Hungary. According to the 247th article of the 1920 Treaty of Trianon, Hungary was supposed hand over the assets to Romania. However, and despite several agreements between Hungary and Romania in 1924, 1930 and 1937, this was never done. The assets, consisting mostly of real estate in Budapest and of bank accounts which held the income from the buildings, was confiscated by the Hungarian Communist government in 1952, and in 1990 became the property of Erzsébetváros, the 7th District of the Budapest Municipality. In 1999, the Budapest Municipality leased the buildings to a Hungarian-Cypriot company. The assets are currently estimated to be worth between \$812 million and \$1.1 billion. In 2006, an agreement was signed between the two governments, through which the Romanian side would withdraw all claim in favor of a newly established Hungarian-Romanian foundation. However, it is not yet known whether the Romanian parliament would approve this. The Romanian Orthodox Church has made public its disagreement with any such compromise, and warned that it would use all legal means to get the assets, as it should be the recipient according to Gojdu's will. [1]

**The European Institute of Innovation&Technology (EIT) is a good example to make an associative structure for research, innovation and implementation.** *EIT* achieves its mission by fully integrating all three sides of the ‘knowledge triangle’, i.e. higher education, research and business, in Knowledge and Innovation Communities (KICs). By bringing together leading players from all these dimensions to cooperate within the KICs, the EIT is able to promote innovation in Europe. EIT is a good example to make an associative structure for research, innovation and implementation.

While the EIT’s Headquarters are situated in Budapest (Hungary), the EIT is not concentrated in one campus as a traditional institute, instead operating through the KICs. Each of the KICs operates across a number of hubs called ‘**co-location centres**’ and there are currently 19 co-location centres spread across Europe. Climate-KIC additionally operates through six regions, each led by a regional or local government in Regional Implementation and Innovation Communities (RICs).

KICs carry out a whole range of activities, covering the entire innovation chain – including training and education programmes, reinforcing the journey from research to the market, innovation projects and business incubators. KICs have been conceived so that they are able to react in an effective and flexible way to new challenges and changing environments.

Each KIC has been set up as a legal entity and has appointed a CEO to run its operations – a first for an EU initiative. The EIT has provided the KICs with a great degree of autonomy to define their legal status, internal organisation and working methods. The KICs are driven by a pursuit of excellence in all of their activities and are established with the aim of reaching the necessary critical mass to achieve systemic impact, including the creation of new businesses and new jobs, and the promotion of new skills and entrepreneurial talent in the economy.

As new types of partnerships within the European innovation landscape, KICs are characterised by the following features[2]:

- High degree of integration: each KIC is organised around an independent legal entity, gathering world-class KIC partners from all the innovation dimensions. The specificity of the KICs is to integrate, for the first time at EU level, education and entrepreneurship with research and innovation. The EIT does not address education, research and innovation independently but instead simultaneously, as constitutive elements of a single innovation chain, to deliver incremental and disruptive innovation.
- Long-term perspective: each KIC is set up for a minimum of seven years to contribute to overcoming fragmentation via world-class, long-term, integrated partnerships. This long-term perspective enables partners to commit to a strategic initiative for a longer time than in traditional innovation policy initiatives. It also ensures that the KIC is able to focus on short-, mid- and long-term objectives, remaining agile enough to adapt to emerging needs from the field in which they operate.
- Efficient governance: strong leadership is a pre-requisite; each KIC is driven by a CEO and KIC partners are represented by single legal entities for more streamlined decision-making. KICs must produce annual business plans, including an ambitious portfolio of activities from education to business creation, with clear targets and deliverables, looking for both market and societal impact.
- The co-location model: each KIC consists of five or six world-class innovation hotspots, building and leveraging on existing European capacities. A co-location centre brings together diverse teams of individuals from across the Knowledge Triangle together in one physical place (usually within partners' universities or companies), acting as a hub for many KIC activities, and combining competences and skills developed in different areas of specialisation at a pan-European level.
- KICs culture: Europe needs to embrace a true entrepreneurial culture, which is essential for capturing the value of research and innovation, for setting-up new ventures and actual market deployment of innovations in potential high-growth sectors. KICs are doing just this by integrating education and entrepreneurship with research and innovation and operating according to business logic and a results-oriented approach.

### **Performance Measurement**

In order to show the impact of its activities, the EIT is implementing an internal mechanism that allows monitoring of its performance and the objectives achieved, focusing on achievements, outputs and the generation of both economic and societal impact, benchmarked against best international practices. That is the objective of the EIT Performance

Measurement System [3].

*The EIT Performance Measurement System*

The EIT's Performance Measurement System (PMS) was designed in early 2012 and is being implemented during the course of autumn 2012. Its overall objective is to support a result-oriented monitoring of the implementation of the EIT strategy. It consists of four levels, reflecting the multi-layered governance of the EIT. It is based on common strategic objectives resulting from a shared vision and values of the EIT and the KIC:

- **Level 1 – KIC level:** KICs have put in place rigorous criteria for the monitoring of their activities portfolio. KICs gauge the impact of their activities through KIC-specific Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) that are included in the annual business plans they present to the EIT.
- **Level 2 – Cross-KIC level:** The EIT Performance Measurement System reflects the strategic objectives of the EIT delivered by the Institute and each of the KICs. Examples of such indicators comprise, inter alia, the number of start-ups created, new products and services launched in the market and the number of graduates.
- **Level 3 – EIT level:** The EIT Performance Measurement System includes specific indicators aimed at assessing the EIT Headquarters' own processes and activities, focusing on its operational efficiency, positioning and value added. These indicators include, for example, the talent on the job, operational excellence, outreach and dissemination.
- **Level 4 – EU Level:** The European Commission will use the data collected by the EIT and the KICs in order to demonstrate their contribution to the general objectives of EU policies and programmes, such as Horizon 2020. The synergies of EIT planned activities with other EU programmes will be assured via the EIT Triennial Work Programme.

The EIT reports on all its monitoring activities in its **Annual Activity Report**.

Entrepreneurship

*Europe needs more entrepreneurs[4].*

Creating more business and more jobs through fast-growing, innovative firms is one of the key objectives of the Innovation Union. A cornerstone of the EIT's activity through the KICs is to support innovation in existing companies and also the creation of new business opportunities. The vital ingredients in fostering entrepreneurial activities are ensuring access to finance and support for enhancing business skills.

In order to tackle this gap in entrepreneurial mindset, the EIT aims to create a more favourable environment in Europe for talent and entrepreneurship driven innovation to flourish. One of the challenges is to achieve a shift in the perception and recognition of entrepreneurs in Europe. This is why boosting and encouraging individuals and companies to embrace innovation and take it to the market are among the EIT's top priorities. To this end, the EIT facilitates cross-learning meetings on entrepreneurship, provides platforms for cross-KIC interaction and acts as a gate-opener beyond the KICs' individual projects. It has initiated a number of activities in support of the KICs' and CLCs' entrepreneurship activities, notably the EIT Entrepreneurship Awards as well as the EIT Roundtable of Entrepreneurs.

### *Preparing the entrepreneurs of the future*

In each of the KICs' respective fields, innovation and entrepreneurship are strong vectors to overcome global societal challenges. Together with the KICs, the EIT is placing a strong emphasis on developing the next generation of young entrepreneurs, encouraging and supporting individuals and companies to develop innovative ideas and take them to the market, thus contributing to a more innovative and competitive Europe.

All three KICs offer, through their entrepreneurship programme, a range of business support services that help entrepreneurs translate their ideas into successful businesses. These services focus on areas such as support for technology, market assessment, access to human resources, mentoring and, last but not least, seed and venture capital through specific KIC innovation funds.

The added value of the KICs stems from helping the entrepreneurs in one Member States to enter, through the network of co-location centres and contacts, into several Member States and develop a clear strategy towards the penetration of the European market, breaking the existing fragmentation around national markets and overcoming the entrepreneurs' fear of going European at an early stage.

#### *Business Development Key Features*

- Fostering the development of new businesses
- Organising a European-wide specialised business support that is committed to finding the first customer for young ventures
- Accelerating time to market of innovations through demonstration actions, facilitating experience labs and demand-side measures

All three KICs also have the objective of decreasing the average time to market of innovations and they have established specific activities to fulfill this objective such as the Climate-KIC Market Accelerator, the EIT ICT Labs Technology Transfer programme and the KIC InnoEnergy Highway®

### **EIT Awards**

One of the EIT's main aims is to create an environment that allows entrepreneurship and innovation to flourish - both as a mind-set and activity. In order to support this aim, the EIT organises annual awards to recognise and reward the innovative projects and young entrepreneurial talent that Europe has to offer.

Launched in 2012, the EIT Awards highlight the exciting ideas and start ups that are coming out of the EIT's Knowledge and Innovation Communities (KICs), and showcase the talent emerging from the potential of the individuals involved with EIT-labelled and KIC training programmes. For both the nominees and the winners, the awards are a great opportunity to share their ideas with the world.

Every year, each of the KICs (Climate-KIC, EIT ICT Labs and KIC InnoEnergy) select three nominees for each award category. 2012 introduced the Venture awards, which celebrate breakthrough innovations and exciting start-ups. They are joined this year by the new CH.A.N.G.E awards, which celebrate Europe's newest generation of entrepreneurs and the ideas they are producing.

***The objectives of the EIT Awards[5] are to:***

- Promote innovation
- Encourage entrepreneurship
- Celebrate European success

**Outreach**

The EIT actively shares learnings, novel practices and results that emerge from the activities of its KICs with innovation stakeholders across the European Union, including policy makers and practitioners. Indeed, the EIT can play the decisive role in synthesising the diversity of approaches applied by the KICs and in making them transferable in areas where innovation capacity is weak, and which would otherwise not be able to benefit from the experience gained by the EIT. Such outreach will ensure that the benefits of the EIT experience promote the development of innovation capacity in these areas. In order to achieve this, the EIT will continue to deploy and fully utilise a wide range of dissemination and outreach tools available particularly focusing on contemporary and innovative tools that not only allow the Institute to actively share information with its stakeholder community but also exchange practical knowledge and innovation models with them through a ‘learning by doing’ approach. The EIT will also actively encourage participation in outreach activities and provide support, as appropriate, to the KICs in relation to the Regional Innovation Scheme[6].

**EIT Regional Innovation Scheme (RIS)**

The EIT Regional Innovation Scheme (EIT RIS) [7] is a structured outreach scheme to support the integration of the Knowledge Triangle and increase the innovation capacity in areas and regions in Europe not directly benefitting from the EIT and its KICs. It is based on a two-way engagement between KICs and selected partnerships from the wider European innovation community and is based on the following key principle.

*EIT RIS - Key Principles*

- **Coherent and structured outreach scheme**  
The EIT RIS is a structured outreach scheme which forms an integral part of the KIC’s overall strategy. It has clearly defined strategic objectives translated into targeted activities and resulting in concrete outcomes.
- **Excellence**  
The EIT RIS is targeted at excellent partnerships representing the three sides of the Knowledge Triangle - leading higher education institutions, research organisations and businesses - as well as other stakeholders essential in spurring regional innovation, such as regional policy makers and public entities. With a view to fully embrace opportunities for enhancing innovation capacity, the EIT RIS implemented by the KICs aims at capitalising on the untapped potential offered by the diversity of regions in Europe. If harnessed well, it will allow the EIT and its KICs to extend their reach to new geographical areas and to reach out to excellent partnerships of the Knowledge Triangle.
- **Thematic alignment**

EIT RIS partnerships should demonstrate a clear thematic alignment with EIT themes and KIC specific focus areas. With a view to ensure strategic impact at larger scale, they explicitly refer to relevant regional innovation plans, including the Smart Specialisation Strategies (RIS3) designed to boost regional innovation in order to achieve economic growth and prosperity by enabling regions to focus on their strengths.

- **Voluntary and autonomous implementation by KICs**

KICs implement the EIT RIS on a voluntary and autonomous basis. Implementation will be driven primarily by the co-location centres as hubs of the Knowledge Triangle integration.

- **Openness and transparency**

EIT RIS partnerships will be selected by the KICs through open and transparent processes. Participation in the EIT RIS does not imply automatically a potential future partnership with a KIC, however, it does not impede it either. Strategic decisions on the widening (and/or deepening) of their partnership remain solely at the discretion of the KICs.

### ***Activities***

Activities undertaken as part of the EIT RIS ensure the flow of both knowledge and people between KICs and selected partnerships with a view to enhance the regional innovation capacity by fostering the integration of the Knowledge Triangle. EIT RIS activities are an integral part of the KICs' operations. They are designed by KICs in a fit-for-purpose way taking into account their own specificities, overall strategy and portfolio in order to optimise the potential benefits and impact for both the participants and the KICs themselves.

The EIT RIS may include structured mobility actions to ensure that talent – students, researchers, teaching staff and entrepreneurs of any age and gender and at all career levels and across disciplines – beyond the KICs have the opportunity to get involved in and learn from the KIC activities.

### ***Benefits***

Selected EIT RIS partnerships and their regions benefit from the exchange of knowledge and good practice capitalising on their strengths, accelerating their innovation output, boosting regional innovation, and thus contributing to economic growth and prosperity. As main innovation actors in the regions, their participation in the EIT RIS will strengthen the regional innovation eco-system and output.

Based on the principle that people are and/or act as carriers of knowledge, participants from diverse backgrounds will be able to apply the knowledge, expertise and entrepreneurial mind-set gained through this stimulus scheme in the KICs. Upon return they will benefit not only their institutions but also the way in which innovation is approached in their areas of origin. Moreover, they may act as multipliers by sharing the insights gained and the tangible benefits of the scheme with the selected partnership and beyond. By collaborating with excellent partnerships from across Europe's regions, KICs benefit from an influx of talent and ideas which add value to their activities and amplify their impact in spurring innovation. Selected partnerships may act as test beds for the EIT and its KICs with a view to explore how Knowledge Triangle governance and activities could be replicated in and how lessons learnt and emerging good practices can be transferred successfully to a multitude of environments.

- **Funding.** Selected EIT RIS partnerships will primarily use “other sources” of funding, such as national and regional funding, including EU Structural Fund monies and own resources to participate in the EIT RIS. To ensure the participation of individuals from diverse backgrounds the EIT may finance structured mobility actions.
- **Synergies and Complementarities**  
The EIT RIS will create synergies and complementarities with other EU, national, regional innovation initiatives and funding. There are opportunities for mutually reinforcing interaction with the EU's Cohesion Policy by addressing the links between the local and global aspects of innovation. KIC Co-location Centres are well positioned to capitalise on various funding schemes from their respective regions. The Co-location Centres offer platforms for cross-border collaboration playing a major role in strengthening the local-global connectivity of the KIC as a whole, including through close co-operation with regional authorities, in particular those involved in designing and delivering the Regional Innovation Strategies for Smart Specialisation (RIS3).
- **for two aspects of major importance: 1) ”once space and spatial relati**  
The EIT RIS has been conceptualised in a way that allows for synergies and efficiency gains for regions that have been designing Smart Specialisation Strategies (RIS3) and are looking for a better integration of the Knowledge Triangle as a driver on enhanced innovation capacity at regional level. The identification of relevant funding instruments, in particular the use of EU Structural Funds for participating in the EIT RIS is strongly encouraged and supported by policy makers in order to strengthen synergies and complementarities at all governance levels.  
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