

European Governance

## **Policies & Instruments for Research and Innovation: Necessary Synergies**

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### **Raising more questions than answers**

- 1- **The general context: a European “risk averse” society in 2 ways**
  - a. passion versus reason in the screening of what is good or dangerous
  - b. a brilliant R&D and a gap to transform the results in innovation (i.e. commercial products and services) versus other parts of the world
  - c. **We are going to live in a world of scarcity of resources in the coming decades**
  - d. How to filter out the emotions of the public? How to fuel innovation with the right balance of rationality and impartial, understandable information to the citizen?
  - e. What experts are going to be considered credible and relevant?
  - f. Some examples
    - i. Nanotechnology (fear)
    - ii. GMO (fear)
    - iii. Stem cells (religious point of view)
  
- 2- **The administration maelstrom: more control versus better control**
  - a. European consortia project have a success rate, an administration load on consortia members and a time to fund receiving that preclude most SME's to participate, although there are a major part of the European wealth generation.
  - b. Only big groups with seasoned teams in European project administration dare participate and record a fair success rate. Yet, about 60% of the European wealth is generated by SME's
  - c. The project support landscape, between Europe and the different member countries or regions is difficult to decipher
  
- 3- **Priming the pump: humanities and scientific education versus humanities or scientific education**
  - a. The perception with young people is often that scientific studies are difficult whereas humanities are more pleasant (less or no mathematics)
  - b. The perception with many people is that science is dirty: chemicals, nuclear energy, environment, CO2, pollution, etc...
  - c. Do we need to link education and the jobs market to some degree or not at all?

- 4- **Responsible partnership:** the researcher wants to publish, the industrialist wants to keep the knowledge and apply it. The IP related issues (cf Earto, EUA, EU and Eirma document published several years ago and accessible on our website)
  
- 5- **Knowledge management:** How do we know what we know, what we know that we do not know and...what about what we do not know that we do not know?
  
- 6- **Europe as a part of the world:** Eirma is European but IRI is USA, JRIA in Japan, AIRG in Australia → how about a World observatory of Industrial R&D in the World: the **“WIRA” (World Industrial Research Association)** with a yearly Industrial R&D state of the world. Avoid the “us versus them” syndrome and have a global approach, then further tailored to the different regions of the world.
  
- 7- **3 I : intelligent, Inclusive, Innovation:** how to implement it?