

## K4I Conference Call Lab to Market

Monday, 13th January 2019  
14h00 – 15h00

### Meeting Notes

#### Agenda:

- Introduction (purpose and process, Robbert & Roland)
- Brief tour de table (max 10 minutes)
- Intro to the specific working group (max 5 minutes), how do we see it, our initial suggestions for topics
- First round of key topics to be brought forward by the participants (15 minutes)
- Discussion (15 minutes)
- Conclusions and next steps (10 minutes)

#### Participants

First Name	Last Name	Organisation
Dagmar	Auerbach	EURAMET e.V
Goran	Dautovic	Rimac Automobili d.o.o.
Guillaume	Gillet	InnoEnergy
Louis	Lapidaire	United Academics
Andrea	Rubini	Water Europe
Roland	Strauss	K4I, moderator
Robbert	Fisher	K4I

#### Aim of the Working Group “Lab to Market”

- This is in a series of events leading up to the sessions during the 11<sup>th</sup> EIS. Next will be the physical breakfast meetings on the 21<sup>st</sup> of January and a second call in the last week of January.
- The sessions of the 11th EIS will round up and present recommendations, on key issues to ensure the impacts are reached from a stakeholder perspective to the EP

and EC. The recommendations will be validated through discussion and debate with a wider.

- K4I serves as the platform of the European Parliament to bring together stakeholders; commissions and politicians to tackle topics that are considered most critical for a specific area.
- Working groups come up with specific recommendations that are brought forth at the conference to foster a dialogue between stakeholders, the EP and the Commission, financial institutions and investors; the working groups are a mechanism to focus the discussions and run over the lifetime of Horizon Europe.
- Horizon Europe as an effort to implement strategies and orientations; reorientations over the period of seven years as well as a continuous discussion of the budget allocation.
- The instrument “K4I MEP policy brief“ informs MEPs about a certain subject matter. The sessions are accompanied by those briefings that lay out the topic, the priorities, the challenges and policy options or recommendations.

This topic is of key relevance to our society and economy. For many years the so called ‘innovation paradox’ has been high on the agenda, and still today the EU is lagging behind its competitors when it comes to bringing the research to the market or creating markets. The efforts made in the last decade have improved certain elements, especially in the field of start-ups, but many steps still must be taken. Capital investment, regulation to facilitate market introduction (sand boxing, green deals etc), knowledge infrastructures, better integration of different instruments to leverage synergetic effects, etc still require major improvements.

## **Meeting Notes**

Topics discussed in the WG:

- How can European knowledge be used in the best possible way for the benefit of EU society and citizens? (Solutions need to be based on this knowledge)
- How can the most promising projects be identified among the mass of projects? (innovation radar of DG Connect)
- Should this WG focus only on multiple beneficiary projects or also single beneficiaries?

## **Main ideas/issues**

- Funding and Financing: Incentives are quite low if research projects do not foresee to have a plan on how to enter the market

- Involvement of industrial partners that are interested in the project outcomes (also related to the ecosystems where the project results can be taken up)
- Should support actions be made available to any type of projects in Horizon Europe?
- The project should make knowledge available and accessible to those that can best use them
- Be able to stop a project if it does not pay off and make resources available for new/other projects
- A lot of possible and affordable marketable solutions do not reach the market because of a lack of capacity of outreach in the market
- Monitor projects e.g. through involving customers, who evaluate the products during the conception phase and re-evaluate them every six months to have an exchange with the actual market
- The selection of the gate to get in needs to change in the way it is selecting projects that have potential and motivation to do it.
- Single beneficiary projects should be supported as it is difficult to get partners
- A possible technology drain by the US or Asia through big budgets
- Protecting European interests because of investing in a company's build up is difficult to achieve without the right incentives; protecting business ideas with contracts can lead in the direction of protectionism; it is better to set the right e.g. monetary incentives that attract companies in the first place, rather than protecting them from external investors;
- Funds therefore have to be distributed smartly to support different development stages; sufficient European funds have to be created; European investors could be an important part in the mechanism to attract companies and let knowledge stay within the EU, without setting up barriers to external investors;
- A dinner debate on the issue how to finance European technology leadership and sovereignty to bring in all these different funding investor parties from the private and public sectors in.