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NOTE

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Delegations
No. prev. doc.:	5152/24
Subject:	Draft Council conclusions on Strengthening knowledge valorisation as a tool for a resilient reindustrialisation and open strategic autonomy in Europe
	- Presidency text

Delegations will find attached a Presidency text on the *draft Council conclusions on Strengthening knowledge valorisation as a tool for a resilient reindustrialisation and open strategic autonomy in Europe* with a view to the Research Working Party meeting on 5 February 2024.

Changes in comparison to doc. 5152/24 are marked in **bold underline** for additions and in strikethrough for deletions.

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DRAFT COUNCIL CONCLUSIONS ON STRENGTHENING KNOWLEDGE VALORISATION AS A TOOL FOR A RESILIENT AND COMPETITIVE INDUSTRY AND OPEN STRATEGIC AUTONOMY IN EUROPE

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

RECALLING

- its conclusions of 26 November 2021 on the Future governance of the European Research Area (ERA)¹, in which it agreed on the ERA Policy Agenda 2022-2024 with an action on upgrading EU guidance for a better knowledge valorisation, having amongst its outcomes developing and endorsing Guiding Principles for knowledge valorisation, as well as other actions related to knowledge valorisation;
- its conclusions of 17 November 2022 on the New European Innovation Agenda (NEIA)², which stressed the importance to accelerate the access to scale-up financing for start-ups and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), to foster, attract and retain talents, including deep-tech ones, to improve and consolidate innovation ecosystems and to tackle the innovation gap in Europe;
- its conclusions of 2 December 2022 on Research Infrastructures³, which recognised the open access policies of Research Infrastructures as a major contribution to stimulating knowledge and brain circulation and enhanced Europe's international collaboration in Research and Innovation (R&I) and reinforcing the competitiveness of the European R&I ecosystem globally;

^{14308/21.}

² 14705/22.

³ 15429/22.

- rits Recommendation (EU) 2022/2415 of 2 December 2022 on the guiding principles for knowledge valorisation⁴ supported by the Code of Practice on the Management of Intellectual Assets and the Code of Practice on Standardisation⁵, adopted in March 2023 which defines the concept of knowledge valorisation encompassing the creation of social and economic value. The recommendation emphasised the importance of developing entrepreneurial culture, practices, and of fostering transversal skills and also established guiding principles that should concern policy initiatives aimed at all ecosystem actors involved in R&I activities, including intermediaries;
- its conclusions of 23 May 2023 on High-quality, transparent, open, trustworthy and equitable scholarly publishing⁶, which reiterated the importance of accelerating the transition to open science, and which invited the Member States to make scholarly publications immediately openly accessible under open licences and to apply the principles of FAIR (findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable) and "as open as possible, as closed as necessary" to research data;
- its conclusions of 8 December 2023 on Strengthening the role and impact of research and innovation in the policy-making process in the Union⁷, which recalled that regional development is primarily the responsibility of national and regional governments, which can use Union cohesion policy funds and the Smart Specialisation Strategies (S3) to increase the interactions and cooperation among the different innovation ecosystems' stakeholders and reduce disparities; which encouraged the Commission, in cooperation with the Member States, to promote the role of scientific and evidence-based knowledge and its cross-cutting integration in public policies, by continuing the actions on mapping the existing practices of knowledge valorisation in policymaking, and invited the Commission to promote instruments and activities that value the 'Science for Policy' concept, including its knowledge valorisation dimension.

⁴ OJ L 317, 9.12.22, p. 141-148.

oJ L 69, 7.3.2023, p. 63–74.

^{9616/23.}

^{7 16450/23.}

its Recommendation of 18 December 2023 on a European framework to attract and retain research, innovation and entrepreneurial talents in Europe, which provides recommendations that will support Member States, research organisations, funders and stakeholders in increasing stability and attractiveness of research careers in Europe, fostering inter-sectoral mobility and equipping researchers with transversal skills and an entrepreneurial mindset.

GENERAL POLICY PERSPECTIVES

- 4. REFERS to the Union's efforts to overcome its vulnerability due to the <u>recent and current</u> crises and <u>to</u> the complex geopolitical situation it faces, <u>as well as and</u> to address the challenge to decrease the Union's dependency on energy, electronic components and raw materials, which can impact its industrial competitiveness, global technological leadership, security, and the well-being of its citizens. <u>EMPHASIZES that</u> this situation calls for an urgent enhancement of the Union's resilience by strengthening its global positioning through reindustrialisation <u>and fostering of</u> its open strategic autonomy⁸, <u>which heavily relies on the driving of innovations into European industry . HIGHLIGHTS therefore that knowledge valorisation is crucial for boosting Union's global industrial competitiveness and can contribute to the green transition and the digital transformation of society. underpinned by a <u>green</u> sustainable transition and digital transformation of society.</u>
- 2. STRESSES that the European Union is undeniably recognised for its excellence in research R&I in terms of quality, originality, impact, international contributions, and peer recognition. This excellence is a result of sustained support for R&I activities, such as fundamental and applied research and through the promotion of entrepreneurship, startups, and scale-ups, including through its successive Research and Innovation Framework Programmes.

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[&]quot;Achieving strategic autonomy while preserving an open economy is a key objective of the Union"; Special meeting of the European Council (1 and 2 October 2020) – Conclusions, paragraph 3, EUCO13/20.

- 3. ACKNOWLEDGES, however, that the EU faces challenges in translating R&I results into societal <u>use</u> and economic value and, <u>particularly</u>, in retaining <u>the latter</u> this value within the EU. Obstacles in EU valorisation include overcoming the so-called "valley of death" and bridging the "European innovation paradox". "Valley of death" refers to the difficult early period for innovation and startups after seed funding investments run low in the transition to scale up. The "European innovation paradox" refers to the perceived failure of EU Member States to translate scientific advanced into marketable solutions. Addressing these challenges is vital for the functioning of the internal market <u>and for the wellbeing and prosperity of society</u>. Effective knowledge valorisation of R&I is a cornerstone for catalysing this process, ensuring that the Union generates innovative potential and capitalises on it.
- 4. CONSIDERS that knowledge valorisation can be is a powerful tool for fostering the Union's resilience. By strategically leveraging and translating knowledge into practical and creative applications, the Union and its Member States can reinforce their global competitiveness and resilience. To this end, the Union and its Member States should focus on strengthening the European knowledge valorisation capacities ecosystem and on developing a strong European knowledge valorisation culture along with a strategy to tackle challenges of research security. foreign interference.

STRENGTHENING THE KNOWLEDGE VALORISATION <u>CAPACITIES</u> ECOSYSTEM Funding tools, policies and frameworks to support knowledge valorisation activities

5. HIGHLIGHTS the need to boost existing tools and to initiate new approaches designed to facilitate the transformation of learning, research knowledge, research technology and software and intellectual assets into tangible outcomes, fostering wellbeing, innovation and economic prosperity, such as technology centres, incubators, living labs, innovation elusters and platforms and networksing, training labs, innovation elusters and platforms and networksing, training and capacity building events. CALLS ON Member States to involve connect the actors of these initiatives in a common approach, to connect knowledge and expertise to better implement innovations in emappertise to better implement innovations in emappertise in emappertise to better implement innovations in emappertise to be the implement innovations in emappertise to be the

- 6. UNDERLINES the strategic importance of eurrent critical and emerging technologies such asas Key Enabling Technologies (KETs), including artificial intelligence, life-science technologies and advanced materials in strengthening the Union's position in global value chains and driving its resilience, including its strategic reindustrialisation goals. Their widespread adoption is key for maintaining the Union's technological leadership and for facilitating smarter and more cost-effective production within the Union. Additionally, their role extends to addressing major societal challenges related to such as democracy, public health and wellbeing, security, climate change. ACKNOWLEDGES that the development and deployment of these technologies depend heavily on innovative excellent research and technological breakthroughs. UNDERLINES the need to further invest in fundamental research including collaborative research and in Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH) to respond to the societal needs and to sustain the basis of Union's competitiveness.
- 7. EMPHASISES the importance of assessing the overall market access performance of knowledge created and CALLS ON the Commission in that regard to analyse the adequacy and efficiency of EU funding tools for knowledge valorisation activities and the synergies between them, across EU programmes and initiatives, considering R&I actors' input and ensuring coverage of the continuum of R&I activities from fundamental research to knowledge valorisation by taking into account the different cycles leading to market and societal uptake. , and emphasising the importance of this assessment to enhance overall market access performance.

- 9. CALLS ON Members States and the Commission to promote the complementarity between ensure that regional, national and, European funding programmes as well as the national Recovery and Resilience Plans (RRPs) are complementary and in supporting knowledge valorisation in a coordinated manner. , by organising consultations with stakeholders on a regular basis, by asking ENCOURAGES Members States and the Commission to pursue the remaining actions of the New European Innovation Agenda (NEIA) and new and innovative funding mixes. RECALLS that regional strategies based on the S3 and national Recovery and Resilience Plans (RRPs) are a framework in that regard. INVITES the Commission to explore with the Member States further opportunities for stimulating knowledge valorisation at national and regional level, including through EU-level leveraging instruments.
- 10. INVITES Members States to stimulate the use of <u>living labs</u>, incubators <u>and</u> industrial demonstrators <u>and regulatory sandboxes</u> to test-drive innovations, <u>reassure to set up suitable</u> <u>conditions for</u> private parties <u>about on</u> the efficiency of these innovations, <u>to</u> facilitate raising seed capital, train teams, and to <u>strengthen the role of allow research performing</u> <u>organisations and</u> higher <u>and vocational</u> education institutions to <u>capture more value in knowledge valorisation</u>.
- 11. STRESSES the need to facilitate access to risk funding and the rise of private and public seed and growth capital, especially for spin-offs, start-ups, scale-ups, and SMEs, by working with the banking sector, private investors and venture capital funds, including through the European Innovation Council. ENCOURAGES Member States and the Commission to explore further possibilities in this direction, avoiding a one-size-fits-all approach.
- 12. SUPPORTS the actions of the NEIA that aim to stimulate the uptake of innovation through innovation procurement and, in that regard, INVITES the Commission to further explore ways to support and de-risk the use of this instrument, to improve awareness and in-depth knowledge of innovation procurement in Member States. ENCOURAGES Member States to ensure the recognition of innovation procurement in their national and regional innovation strategies and to promote its uptake with the public buyers.

- 13. INVITES Member States to <u>strengthen the</u> attract<u>iveness of the European R&I ecosystem</u>, <u>including for</u> investors, by raising the quality of the knowledge valorisation <u>capacities</u> ecosystem, <u>fostering</u> the <u>quality competitiveness and openness</u> of research infrastructures and technology infrastructures, the <u>availability of</u> skilled workforce <u>and FAIR research</u> <u>data</u>, the attractiveness of the regulation system and of international collaboration, <u>while</u> <u>keeping in mind the European research security when setting up international</u> <u>cooperation</u>. <u>HIGHLIGHTS the importance of facilitating the valorisation of research results in Europe, to leverage private investments and promote a resilient Union's <u>industry development</u>. <u>CONSIDERS that those are necessary steps to strengthen the knowledge valorisation ecosystem and Europe's open strategic autonomy</u>.</u>
- 14. UNDERLINES the strategic importance of the public-private-public cooperation as the backbone of the knowledge valorisation process. CALLS ON Member States and the Commission to implement strategies that encourage businesses to collaborate with European researchers and to bring innovative technologies, products and services to the market, aligning this way research outcomes with market and society demands, and to facilitate such cooperation also through regional, national and European funding programmes. HIGHLIGHTS, in that regard, the benefits of reshoring and reasoned European production such as reduced time-to-market by minimising manufacturing delays, test times, transportation and storage costs, and overall environmental impact.
- 15. RECALLS that strengthening the EU's technological leadership, economic resilience and competitiveness requires a stable, predictable and simplified legislative framework.

 INVITES Member States and the Commission, within their respective competences, to offer enhanced support for SMEs, spin-offs, and start-ups in to navigate through regulatory frameworks regulation, as well as standardisation processes and improved streamlined access to EU R&I funding programmes or other EU programmes relevant to the valorisation of knowledge. RECALLS the objective to empower SMEs by enabling them to thrive and to navigate within regulatory frameworks.

Closing the gaps in the network of intermediaries and facilitators of innovation

- 16. ENCOURAGES the Commission to establish a new instrument that strengthens the capacity of academia-business intermediaries in Member States, such as Knowledge and Technology Transfer Offices (KTTOs), to manage intellectual assets and to investigate the market and/or the societal potential of intellectual assets resulting from Framework Programme projects., guide the intellectual assets management of KTTOs and provide assistance in selecting methods for further effectiveness testing.
- 17. ENCOURAGES Member States to enhance the role of intermediaries such as KTTOs by strengthening their professionalisation and encouraging capacity building and skills development that will allow them to detect value in R&I knowledge. ENCOURAGES Member States to explore the support of academia-business intermediaries to assist with business development activities and knowledge dissemination.
- ENCOURAGES Member States and the Commission to explore the use of artificial 18. intelligence for identifying the valorisation and commercialisation potential of research results and to promote the development of corresponding instruments in Europe, pursuant to the Artificial intelligence act⁹.
- ENCOURAGES the Commission and Member States to facilitate the interconnection of local 19. innovation ecosystems, research infrastructures and technology infrastructures, preincubators, incubators, start-up workplaces, hubs, KTTOs, IT & digital, legal advisors and other relevant actors, including policymakers, throughout Europe, to stimulate a more efficient process of knowledge valorisation and repetitive knowledge dissemination to various beneficiaries. HIGHLIGHTS the importance of this interconnection not only in terms of efficiency, but also as an instrument to tackle the innovation divide.

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- 20. ENCOURAGES Member States and the Commission to foster collaboration between the various <u>actors</u> of the knowledge valorisation process and incentivise them to approach knowledge valorisation as a continuous process rather than as separate steps. CALLS ON the Commission, in that regard, to <u>regularly</u> revise <u>and update</u> the aforementioned Codes of Practice <u>when needed</u>. INVITES Member States to promote the use of initiatives that support the networking of various actors in the <u>knowledge valorisation proces</u>s.
- 21. HIGHLIGHTS the important role of <u>research infrastructures</u> and technology infrastructures (TIs), <u>including innovation infrastructures</u>, <u>Testing and Experimentation Facilities</u>, <u>and demonstrators</u>, for knowledge valorisation, <u>in particular in the case of critical and emerging technologies</u>. CONSIDERS that developing an EU approach for TIs is key for avoiding duplication of investments, developing complementary assets based on S3 principles, and de-risking innovation processes in companies.
- 22. WELCOMES the progress made by the Commission in develop an EU mapping strategy for TIs and CALLS ON the Commission to present develop concrete proposals on the EU mapping and strategy for TIs by mid-2025. EMPHASISES that Tthe strategy should foster a connected EU network with facilitated access for SMEs, and encompass support services related to intellectual assets management, training, regulatory or standardisation aspects to further enhance knowledge valorisation by increasing the number of collaborations between universities, research institutes and the business sector.
- 23. ACKNOWLEDGES the relevance of regulatory sandboxes to enable experimentation and create a regulatory environment <u>accelerating conducive to</u> innovation and ENCOURAGES the Commission to continue working in this direction. INVITES Member States to <u>develop guidelines for use</u> regulatory sandboxes with a specific attention for SMEs and INVITES the Commission to facilitate the exchange of good practices among Member States and further provide guidance, advice and support to foster regulatory learning across the EU.

DEVELOPING A CULTURE OF KNOWLEDGE VALORISATION

Fostering collaboration

- 24. STRESSES that developing a culture of knowledge valorisation involves fostering an environment where individuals, institutions and businesses recognise, appreciate and actively collaborate in the process of translating knowledge into concrete tangible outcomes, highlighting in this regard the critical role that the research assessment reform has to play. In this context, ENCOURAGES Member States and the Commission to promote a collaborative mindset, including by raising awareness at the leadership level of research performing organisations; recognise and reward knowledge valorisation efforts; integrate knowledge valorisation into education; facilitate networking and communication; streamline administrative procedures and promote diversity and inclusion.
- 25. ENCOURAGES Member States and the Commission to involve the "quadruple helix" (academia, public authorities, industry and <u>civil</u> society) in the early stages of the research and innovation process. SUPPORTS improved industry-academia co-creation where they proactively pursue a common interest and jointly produce and valorise knowledge. HIGHLIGHTS the need to reinforce the trust of citizens in science and innovation by communicating about the benefits of knowledge valorisation outcomes in citizens' day to day lives. STRESSES the need to encompass both citizen involvement in research and user-driven innovation <u>and RECALLS the importance of evidence-informed policy making</u>.
- 26. ENCOURAGES the promotion of multidisciplinary and transdisciplinary collaborations <u>in all innovation areas</u>, <u>deep tech innovations</u>, notably collaborations between STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics) and SSH (<u>Social Sciences and Humanities</u>), that foster partnerships, joint research projects, cross-pollination for innovation and knowledge-sharing platforms across various disciplines and stakeholders to address sustainability and strategic priorities in social, environmental and economic policies. <u>ENCOURAGES in this</u> regard collaboration between STEM and SSH at the level of EU-supported R&I actions.

- 27. HIGHLIGHTS that open science practices enable the valorisation of knowledge. This includes **ensuring that research digital objects are FAIR-by-design** open access to publications, data and early and open sharing of research tools and results. CALLS ON Member States to adopt frameworks that facilitate the strategic management of intellectual assets by research institutions and researchers, thus enabling open science practices, knowledge transfer and valorisation.
- 28. RECALLS the importance of intersectoral collaboration to improve knowledge circulation and valorisation; ENCOURAGES the Commission to continue incentivising intersectoral collaboration in its R&I programmes and INVITES Member States and the Commission to support organisational change towards more attractive and sustainable eareers for R&I talent and academic careers, fostering an entrepreneurial mindset and cross sectoral circulation, including through large scale initiatives for intersectoral collaboration.

Improving training programs for entrepreneurship and innovation in all disciplines

- 29. CALLS ON Member States to raise awareness about knowledge valorisation and <u>intellectual</u> <u>assets management</u> amongst stakeholders, <u>including especially</u> at an early stage in <u>of</u> <u>researchers'</u> their careers. ENCOURAGES providing stakeholders with training, resources and guidance on entrepreneurship, knowledge and technology transfer, intellectual assets management and policies; and SUPPORTS the dissemination of best practices amongst Member States.

- 31. ACKNOWLEDGES that it is essential to promote **both** SSH and STEM SSH and STEM skills by raising awareness through education, media or the arts, offering life-long training, and enhancing job market appeal. EMPHASISES the necessity for SSH and STEM all fields of science and education to collaborate with the industry to address societal challenges including by addressing bias in gender and diversity, as well as gender-imbalances, to nurture all talents, to attract role models and communicate widely about the best practices in this context.
- 32. SUPPORTS the promotion of training, upskilling and reskilling of the workforce, especially in the innovation and digital domains. SUGGESTS in that regard to mainstream training on intellectual asset management for researchers and to facilitate effective collaboration with KTTOs. STRESSES the importance of vocational training in this regard.