

Europe, the Knowledge Area

- Major trends
- Challenges for Europe
- A strategy for Europe
- Principles and measures

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Major trends (1)

The economic strategy adopted by the great powers will be to compete in terms of quality and innovation

→ New or improved knowledge will be the decisive factor ensuring prosperity and economic independence

Major trends (2)

Great economic powers will solve scientific issues through competition and cooperation

- **Greater competition in research, development and training**
- **Greater cooperation in basic research and for major shared infrastructures to win the challenges of the 21st century**

Major trends (3)

Knowledge production will become more industrialised thanks to increased information processing capacities and the emergence of a global knowledge market

- **Emergence of a global knowledge industry**
- **Blurred flexible boundaries between funding on the one hand and public and private ownership of intellectual property on the other**
- **Increased commercialization of knowledge**
- **Raise of the scientific “star system”**

Major trends (4)

The creative destruction of knowledge will take place at a faster pace and the great powers will need to take the necessary steps to become learning societies

→ Systematic phase-in of knowledge management

→ Systematisation of life-long learning

→ Development of collective intelligence

Challenges for Europe (1)

- **Generate enough new or improved knowledge to feed the economy and society**
- **Guarantee scientific freedom and the ethics of truth**
- **Capitalise on cultural and linguistic diversity**
- **Invest!**

Challenges for Europe (2)

- Resist the dictatorship of English by ensuring mastery of the English language
- Combine research, training and innovation into a single policy
- Simultaneously promote scientific, political, cultural and artistic innovation
- Built social links of science and ensure citizen support

A strategy for Europe

- Create a single space for training, research and innovation based on national areas
- Foster the emergence of knowledge regions capable of learning through osmosis
- Investigate universities to take on greater autonomy and responsibility
- Push as many European universities as possible to the world champions league and ensure that they pull the European Knowledge Area

Principles

- Use economic incentives to stimulate quality and reward national and institutional initiatives aimed at reinforcing the European Area of Knowledge
- Manage only the interdependence between national areas
- Limit political and administrative coordination at the European level so that it covers only the interdependence between countries and institutions
- “Help those who help themselves”: countries and institutions are outcome oriented
- Simplify and develop existing European instruments

Measures (1)

- Use four regulatory competencies to strengthen the European Area of Knowledge
 - Establishing quality assurance (autonomy)
 - Establishing the structure of studies and skills framework (Bologna)
 - Establishing the funding principle
 - Establishing strategic planning in costly fields

Measures (2)

- Select and strengthen knowledge regions that offer the potential for innovation (open and competitive list)
- Ensure that the education and training provided by the European institutions of excellence radiate outwards through networks of cooperation and affiliation with other universities
- Encourage mobility: portable scholarships for top-level researchers, better mobility programmes, etc.
- Reinforce research competition by massively increasing ERC resources available for projects and junior scientists
- Select and improve the great European universities so that they become global universities (EIT initiative with open and competitive list)

Europe of Knowledge or Europe of Irrelevance