Industrial innovation and environmental protection are incompatible?



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Overview



- 1. Innovation and technological innovation
- 2. Innovation and environmental protection a priority of European policy
- Environment protection and Technology Innovation:

 A win-win story in Romania?

"Everything starts with clever people"



«Innovation is everywhere ... a driver for growth» (1)

What is the INNOVATION?

- -Is it a New Idea?
- -Is it a New Concept?
- -Is it a Patent?
- -Is it a Solution? When does it occur?
- -While responding to an identified need?
- -While doing Fundamental Research? Applied?

CREATIVITY INNOVATION = CREATIVITY + VALUE (Recognized by a Market) (2)

- (1) 2003 Erkki Liikanen (commissaire européen chargé des entreprises et la société de l'information) dans Communication on Innovation Policy;
- (2) Hauschildt, J. and Salomo, S. Innovationsmanagement. München. (2007);
- E. B. Managing invention and innovation. Research-Technology Management, (2007). 50 (1):

Technology place in innovation

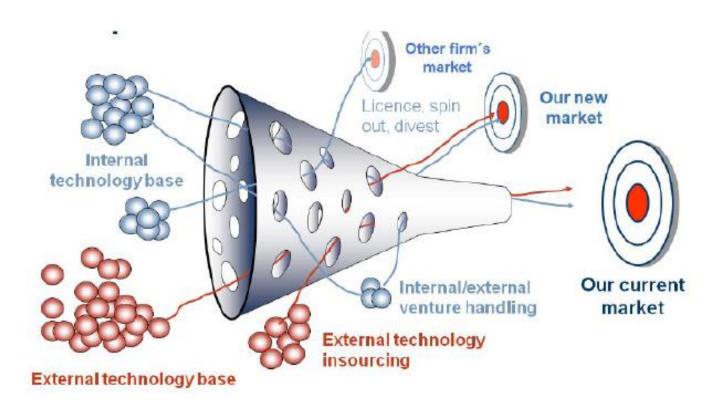
- 1. there is no recipe for success applicable to any situation
- 2. Technologie + business model + market = catalyseur de l'innovation (1)

Change the game

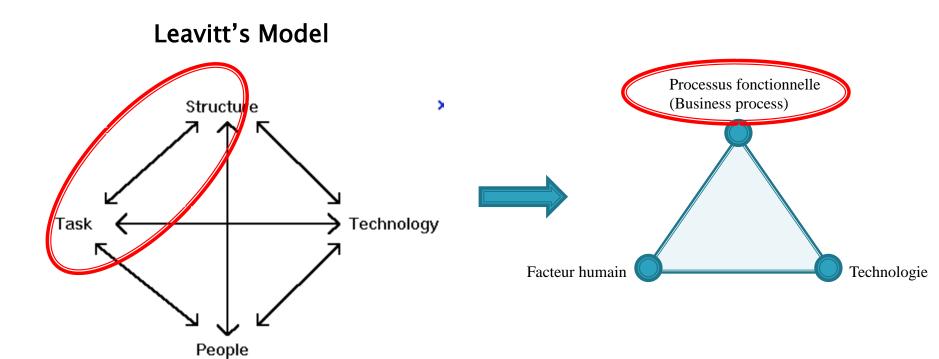
«Innovation has nothing to do with how much R&D dollars you have. When Apple came up with Mac, IBM was spending at least 100 times more in R&D. It's not about money, It's about the people you have, how you're led, and how much you get it ». *Steve Jobs*

OPEN INNOVATION (2)

Open Innovation Models

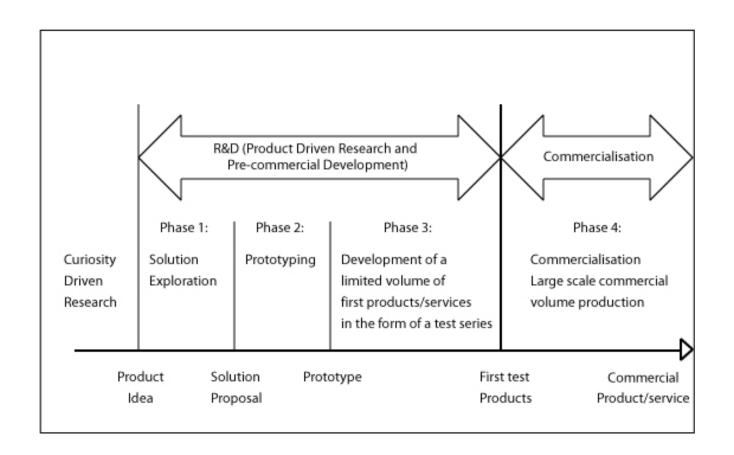


Technology place in innovation



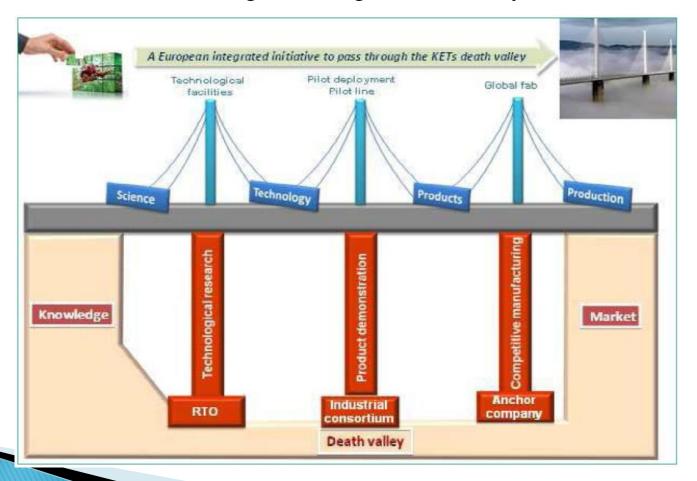
Now days

Innovation theoretical timing

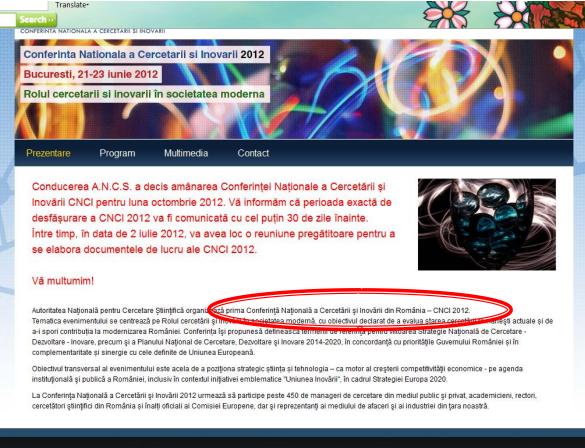


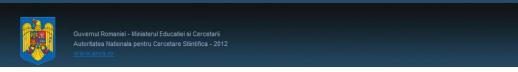
Innovation – a priority of European policy Competitiveness

Innovation is our best means to help put the European economy back on track and tackle societal challenges in the global economy



Conference « Research and Innovation », 2012 Romania





Key environmental challenges: trends and projections without new policies

	Red Light	Yellow Light	Green Light
Climate change	 Growing GHG emissions (especially energy-related CO₂); growing atmospheric concentrations of GHGs. Increasing evidence of a changing climate and its effects. Copenhagen/Cancun pledges fall short of a cost-efficient 2 °C pathway 	 Declining GHG emissions per unit of GDP (relative decoupling) in OECD and BRIICS. Declining CO₂ emissions from land use change (mainly deforestation) in OECD and BRIICS. Adaptation strategies being developed in many countries but not yet widely implemented. 	
Biodiversity	 Continued loss of biodiversity from growing pressures (e.g. land use change and climate change). Steady decrease in primary (virgin) forest area. Over-exploitation or depletion of fish stocks. Invasion by alien species. 	 Protected area expansion, but under-representation of certain biomes and marine protected areas. Forest area expanding mainly due to afforestation (e.g. plantations); deforestation rates slowing but still high. 	Progress under the Convention on Biological Diversity in 2010 on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Nagoya Protocol.
Water	 Increase in the number of people living in river basins under severe water stress. Increase in groundwater pollution and depletion. Deterioration of surface water quality in non-OECD countries; 	 Increase in water demand and competition among users, and need to reallocate water among users. Increase in number of people at risk from floods. 	Decrease in point-source water pollution in OECD countries (from industry, municipalities). MDG on access to an improved water source likely to be met in

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

EU Strategy for the Danube Region

The Danube Region is a major international hydrological basin and ecological corridor. The Region is one interrelated and interdependent ecosystem, incorporating a rich and unique flora and fauna. It is diverse, including not only the river Danube, its tributaries, lowlands and the remarkable delta, but also the major part of the Carpathian Mountains, the Balkans and part of the Alps.

However, the biodiversity and variety of ecosystems are being gradually reduced. Species and living spaces, wetlands and floodplain areas are disappearing. Major problems such as untreated sewage and fertiliser and soil run-off make the Danube highly polluted. In addition, deforestation, land and air pollution increase.

The Danube Region is also facing growing environmental risks related to the increased frequency of extreme weather phenomena and global climate change. The frequency and everity of floods on the one hand, but also of storms, erosion, icing and water scarcity on the other hand, are likely to present major challenges in the coming years.

Scientific input in the form of data compilation, monitoring and foresight studies will be crucial to address these challenges and to better anticipate future problems.

Solutions?

- 1. Create economic growth together with suistaining natural protecting environement
- 2. Economical growth in a environemental suistanable green way

(Michael Koplovsky, Economic Counselor at the U.S. Mission to the OECD, stresses the importance of pursuing environmental sustainability and economic growth together on the margins of the OECD Environment Ministers Meeting "Making Green Growth Deliver," March 29-30, 2012)

- 1. Increased agricultural productivity, output, and resource efficiency
- 2. Innovation in support of the bio-based economy
- 3. Biodiversity, Ecosystem services, and soil functionality
- 4. Innovative products and services for the integrated supply chain

How to do it!

- integrative research (including societal issues);
- understand, what are the drivers of the

human security

•loss of biodiversity

energy security

•change in the degradation of ecosystem services

climate change-biodiversity

water security

Biodiversity-food security

Environment protection and Technology Innovation (Dr Robert Scholes, Chair of GEOBON Scientific

Technology, a substitute for biodiversity? Biodiversity Research is not anti-technology. There is a role for technology for fixing some of the problems that we face today, but it's not a total role.

Committee and Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, South Africa)

What we need to do now is to continue pursue the technological breakthroughs, but at the same time, we need to somehow, cap, at an absolute level, how far we can allow the increase in use of ecological space, and we've never done that. There is this schizophrenic perception about technology which is, I think something that we need to recognize, that it's good and bad. And somehow we need to make it good and good.

(Dr Johan Rockström, Executive Director of the Stockholm Resilience Centre and the Stockholm Environment Institute, Sweden)

Keeping a forest healthy will keep water-sheds healthy and supply water to cities; when those forests are available. Beijing has done that, New-York has done that, so let's go for the nature-based solutions when it's possible. If of course it's not possible, technological solutions are also an option. But up until now, we haven't really put the nature-based solutions on the table.

(Ms. Julia marton-Lefèvre. Director General of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Switzerland)

"Diaspora in Cercetarea Stimul si Invatamantul Superior din Romania" Bucuresti, 25-28 Septembrie 2012

Belgian Biodiversity Platform for the European Platform for Biodiversity Research Strategy (EPBRS).





Delta is the interface, it collects everything that comes from Europe and turn everything coming from Europe in sediment



Sludge and algae from the Black Sea will be used as fertilizer

NIVA - Norway, "Ovidius" University Constanta, Polytechnic University of Bucharest and Constanta ECOM

NIVA: Norwegian Institute for Water Research ECOM: Asociația de Protejarea a Omului și Mediului pentru o Dezvoltare Durabilă în Lum

Biofuel from algae?



Black Sea - water source

Capitalization and bring to light existing inventions and patents → improvement



Goustave Eiffel "Young man, you were born 50 years before your generation!".





Mehdi Hadj-Abed, l'inventeur d'une machine solaire à dessaler l'eau de mer.

□ ENVIRONNEMENT
□ 0 COMMENTS

Energie renouvelable

Une équipe de l'IUT malouin dessale l'eau de mer avec l'énergie solaire

lundi 22 août 2011



Installée sur la digue de Monaco, Eaunergie a construit un puit de prélèvement d'eau de mer.

"Diaspora in Cercetarea Stiintifica si Invatamantul Superior din Romania" Bucuresti, 25-28 Septembrie 2012



Innovative solution for the production of drinking water (ad 2011)

National Research and Development Institute for Electrical Engineering ICPE-CA



http://www.ghidelectric.ro/stire-1211-Solutie-inovativa-de-producere-a-apei-potabile.html



Houseboat on the Danube 12 Sep 2012

http://www.antena3.ro/romania/a-avut-un-vis-si-l-a-transformat-in-realitate-romanul-care-locuieste-pe-apa-183726.html

THINK TANK COMPETITION ON INNOVATION?





Thank you for your attention!

