



CREATION, DEVELOPMENT AND
COMMERCIALISATION OF INNOVATION

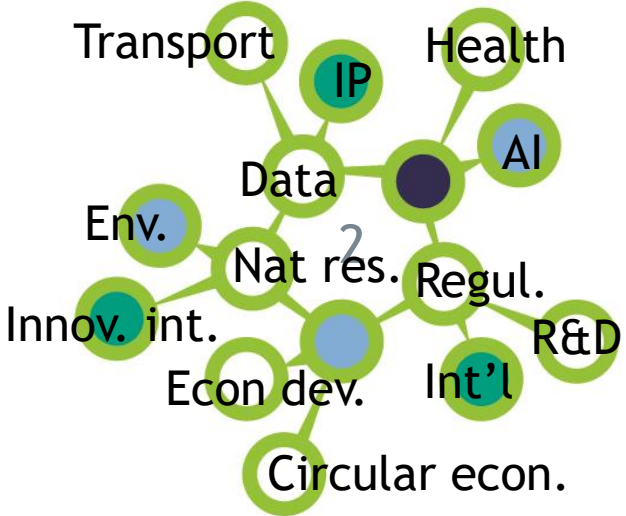
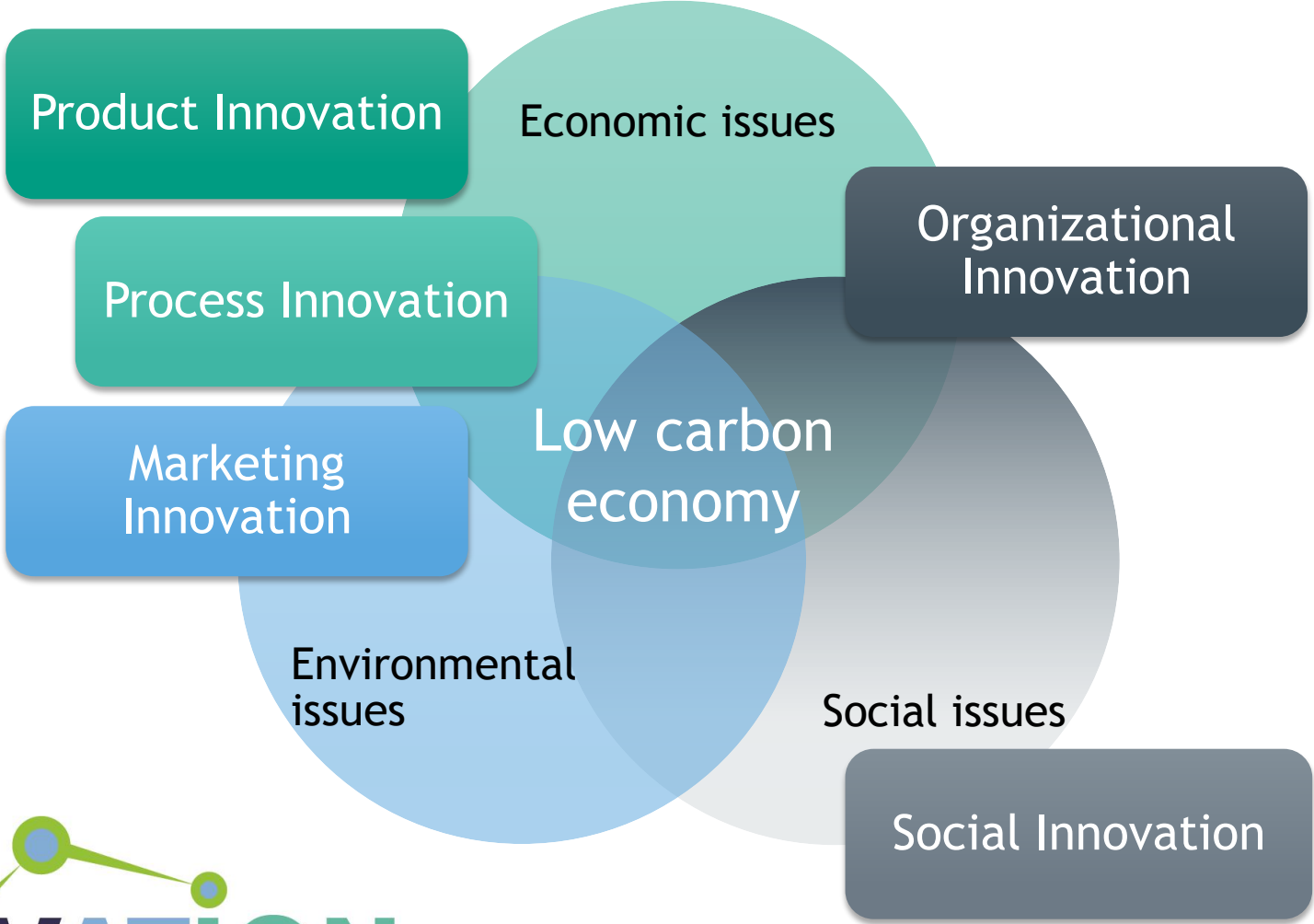
Public institutions and governance models for a low carbon economy

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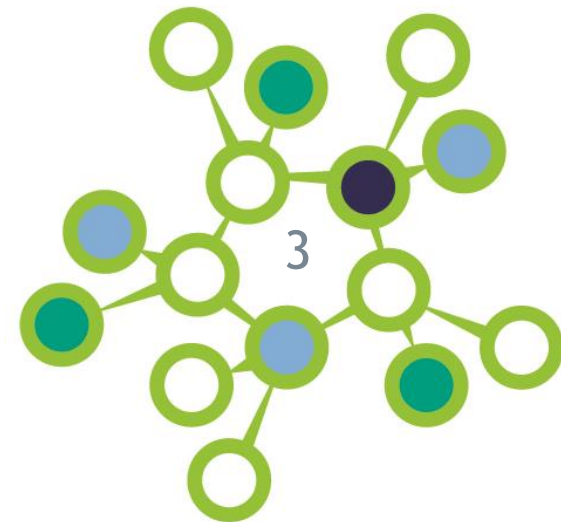


Innovation for a low carbon Economy



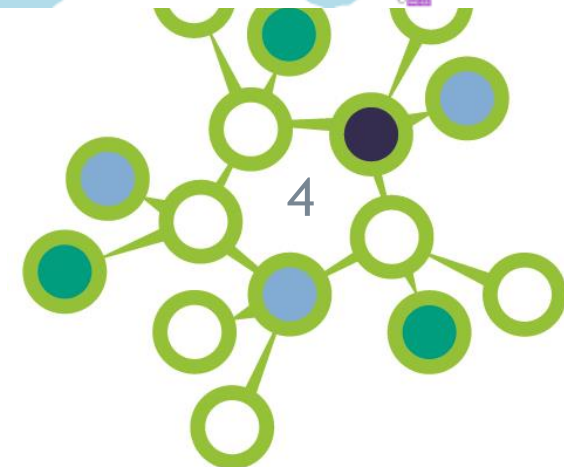
Innovation challenges (I/II)-Natural resources

- Low carbon value added to natural resources extraction
- All types of innovation need to be considered
- Need a Canadian strategy to develop an integrated strategy for the local transformation of natural resources
- Value added need to be put into perspective
 - Before selling natural resources to foreign entities, calculate the complete life cycle emissions all along the transformation process
 - Is the cost of these emissions lower than if the transformation was performed in Canada?



Innovation challenges (II/II)-Transport

- ◉ Labour mobility needs to be facilitated by intelligent, rapid, efficient low carbon integrated transport
 - ◉ High speed trains for long distances
 - ◉ Duplication of alternative routes for short distance transport
 - ◉ People are obliged to take their cars because of lack of alternatives
 - ◉ Multi-modal keeps people fit but is a disincentive
 - ◉ 5 days to clear snow in Montreal...
 - ◉ Chaos for cars and buses
 - ◉ Enormous costs and environmental costs
 - ◉ Underground networks have some advantages



Barcelona and Montreal:
same size, same population...

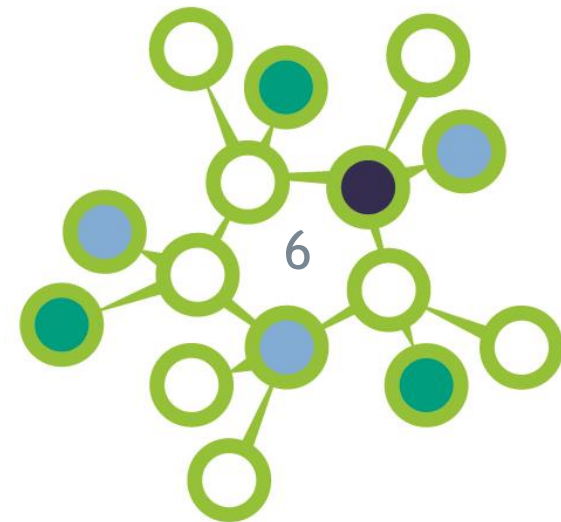
Multi-sectoral international approach (I/II)

- ◉ A policy on self-driving cars that perpetuates the “auto-solo” pattern cannot be devised without considering
 - ◉ Battery lifecycle legislation
 - ◉ Environmental legislation of countries where rare metals and other ores are extracted
 - ◉ Transport planning and multi-modal integration
 - ◉ GES emissions regulation
 - ◉ IP-related issues (international ownership of AI algorithms)
 - ◉ Cybersecurity issues



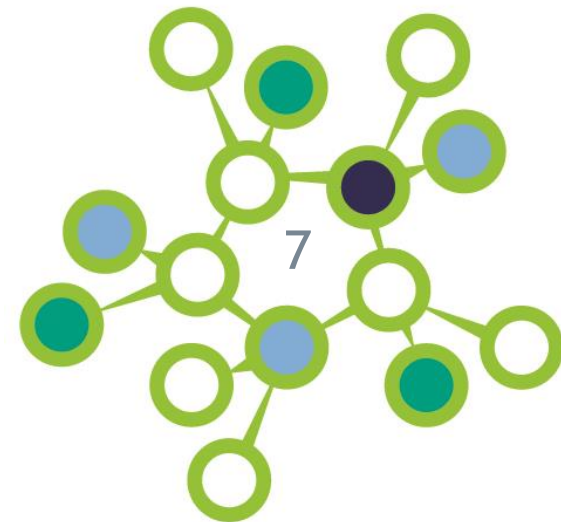
Multi-sectoral international approach (II/II)

- ◉ An innovation policy encouraging smart manufacturing and wanting to unleash 3D-printing cannot be devised without considering
 - ◉ Standardization of 3D-printing of replacement parts
 - ◉ IP-related issues (technology ownership - software, hardware, materials)
 - ◉ Quality assurance and origin of nanotechnology powders
 - ◉ Health related issues
 - ◉ Life cycle of these nano-based products
 - ◉ Waste management of these powders (located in smaller firms, houses, etc.)



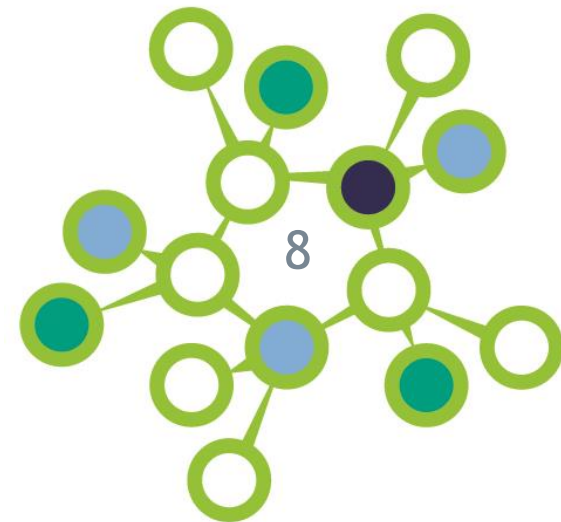
Network of Institutions

- Co-development of policies
- Cross-validation of short-, medium-, and long-term impact of these policies (feedback loops)
 - Constant measurement of interim impacts
- Multi-organisation involvement
 - Triple helix and quadruple helix
 - All stakeholders around the same table



Prizes as an incitation

- A great mechanism to address the so-called *Grand challenges*
 - That do not necessarily offer direct and immediate returns to the private sector
 - But are absolutely necessary for a transition to a low carbon economy
 - Lead to social, technological (product mainly), organisational, and some times marketing innovations (Ansari Xprize - for commercial space travel)

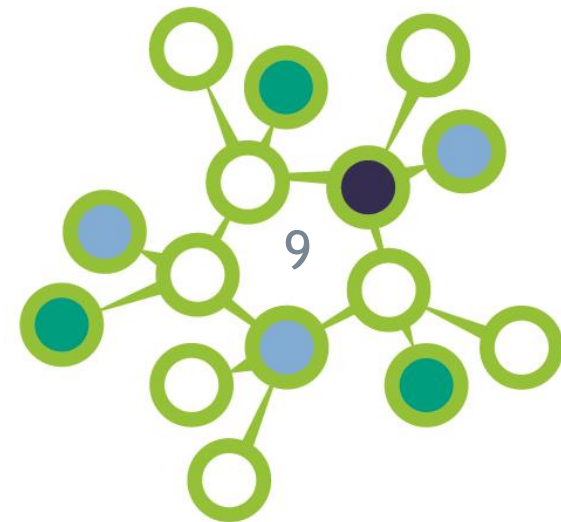


Perceived arbitrage: financial returns versus sustainability
→ unsustainable in the long term



Conclusion

- How to decouple economic issues of a low carbon economy?
- Innovate and rethink the value models and the value itself
- Put the human back in the center of the innovation process
- Managing such a complex system is less than trivial



Thank you

