

Emerging Enabling Technologies: the Italian landscape

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The HORIZON 2020 Program was undoubtedly the driving force that allowed an adequate development of the KET area in European countries and in Italy too.

The Italian research and innovation system has always been characterized by fragmentation: a marked individualism and a limited propensity for cooperation, leading to a difficult process of Tech-transfer from the Research system to the Innovation system.

Referring to the field of KET, the push of HORIZON 2020 helped to partially overcome this criticality, by generating public/private collaborations of particular relevance. This also thanks to some national initiatives including KET and launched in alignment with the goals of HORIZON (slide 1):

INITIATIVES IN ITALY

- a) Italian National Research Program (2015-2020);
- b) Funding Program «Sustainable Growth» (2016);
- c) Funding Program "Industry 4.0" (2017);
- d) Smart Specialization Strategies that have enhanced local innovation systems (2016).

Fig.1 Italian initiatives including Enabling Technologies

Looking at the Smart Specialization Strategies, the next Table shows the relation between KET and some relevant goals in the Emilia Romagna region in the AgriFood area (Table 1)

KETS	Industrial Biotechnologies	Nanotechnologies	Micro and nanoelectronics	Photonics	Advanced Materials	Advanced manufacturing	іст
Industrial Biotechnologies							
Plant and Instruments							
Precision Agriculture							
Quality							
Sustainable Processes							





These actions supported the Italian R&I system in three fundamental directions:

- Improving education of new graduates and continuous professional training of workers;
- Increasing the competitiveness of the industrial system. Considering for example the Transportation Area, important goals can be reached only by an appropriate combination of some KET (Fig.2)

	Nanotechnology	Advanced Materials	Bio-technology	Advanced Manufacturing	Ŀ
Security				•	•
Environmental Sustainability	•	•	•		
Energy Efficiency		•	•	•	•
Connettivity				•	•
Comfort		•		•	•
Product life-cycle		•		•	
Infrastructures and logistic				•	•

Fig.2 KET and Transportation Area

 Ensuring social impact of R&I results. According to the Italian National Statistics Institute, on a sample of about 400,000 companies, 52.3 percent of the sample can be defined as unsustainable, 15.0 percent slightly sustainable, 15.1 percent average sustainable and 17.6 percent highly sustainable (Table 2)

MANUFACTURING	N° Companies	Productivity
- COMPANIES NOT SUSTAINABLE	202.854	Benchmark
- COMPANIES SLIGTHLY SUSTAINABLE	58.180	+ 4,5%
- COMPANIES AVERAGE SUSTAINABLE	58.568	+ 7,9%
- COMPANIES HIGHLY SUSTAINABLE	68.264	+ 10,2%



Very interesting the consideration about the productivity: compared to companies with zero sustainability, taken as benchmarks, we observe an increase of productivity increasing the sustainability. These results are also due to the the significant participation of Italian research organizations, both public and private, in H2020 programs, including NMBP and others, such for example in Science with and for Society.

Therefore, NMBP funding program has supported a change in the culture of the players of the Italian innovation system. There is an increased awareness and improved competences and skills to address and integrate together the economic, environmental and social aspects of innovation.

Can this set of skills be exploited within the next Horizon Europe and specifically in Pillar 2 in the Digital, Industry and Space cluster? Considering the Key R&I orientations (Fig.3) of the new program, the answer can only be affirmative.

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Cluster: Digital, Industry and Space Key R&I Orientations

Enabling Technologies	Economic and Societal Transitions
Enabling Technologies	Circular Industries
Digital Technologies	Low Carbon and Clean Industries
Advanced Materials	
Emerging Enabling Technologies	
Artificial Intelligence and Robotics	
Next Generation Internet	
Advanced Computing and Big Data	
Competitive Space Sector	

Fig.3 R&I orientations in the cluster "Digital, Industry and Space"

More specifically, two topics are of particular relevance for Italy:

a) The first one concerns digital technologies and in particular the development of artificial intelligence, which in the Italian view is still addressed with an anthropocentric approach. The main industrial interests converge on the following sectors:

- Pharma Industry (Drug Discovery, Drug development and Clinical Applications);

- Automotive Industry (Autonomus Driving, Predective Maintanance, Cyber Car, Connected Supply Chain);

- Microelectronics (Smart Driving, Smart Industry, Smart Home and Smart Things);

- Energy (Cognitive Discovery platform, addressed to significantly reduce the exploration risk related to geological complexity).

b) The second one is related to the good Italian position in the field of Advanced Materials. Starting from the consideration that developments in renewable and sustainable energy technologies are critically dependent on the ability to design and realize materials with optimal properties; materials discovery and design efforts ideally involve close coupling between materials prediction, synthesis and characterization. The increased use of computational tools, the generation of material databases have substantially accelerated these activities: it is therefore an appropriate time to consider future prospects for materials by design approaches.

Looking at the emerging Economic and Societal Transitions, I think the Italian Innovation System is aware and ready to take advantage of the value of sustainability. For the Italian Companies efforts toward sustainability are moving along two directions:

a) Be aware of the impact of activities;

b) Make a responsible use of the following six forms of Capital

- <u>NATURAL CAPITAL</u> provides resources to productive activity of the Company and guarantees the disposal of waste generated by this activity;
- <u>HUMAN CAPITAL</u> knowledge, skills and abilities possessed by employees that allow them to carry out business activities efficiently and effectively;
- <u>INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL</u> patents, technologies, know-how, information on customers and suppliers that contribute to the creation of value in the Company;
- <u>MANUFACTURED CAPITAL</u> tangible assets which, together with intangible assets, contribute to the creation of value in the Company;
- <u>SOCIAL CAPITAL</u> the relationship system of the Company with the stakeholders including its own employees;
- <u>FINANCIAL CAPITAL</u> provides the Company with the financial resources necessary for the needs of the business

In conclusion the Italian R&I system is ready to take advantage of future opportunities in the next Horizon Europe Program, and there are a number of aspects to address to strengthen it:

• A more flexible and dynamic eco-innovation system

- Improved public-private cooperation (reducing fragmentation)
- Technology transfer (improving exploitation of research results)
- Participation of SMEs to HE and national programmes
- Improved access to (R&I) finance
- Availability of venture capital
- Research infrastructures for easy access to competences and equipments,