

Pilot initiative on incorporating Knowledge Transfer in a national funding agency

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COLUMBUS KT Methodology

- 8 competences nodes
- Central concept of knowledge outputs (KOs)

A unit of knowledge or learning generated by or through research activity. They are not limited to de-novo or pioneering discoveries but may also include new methodologies/processes, adaptations, insights, alternative applications of prior know-how/ knowledge.

- Stage 1: collection
 - Collect knowledge
- Stage 2: analysis
 - Analyse knowledge
 - Profile target user
- Stage 3: Transfer
 - Develop KT plan
 - Transfer and measure

COLUMBUS KT Methodology



MARINE KNOWLEDGE GATE 2.0

The Marine Knowledge Gate is an innovative tool which provides an inventory of European and national funded Marine Science and Technology Projects and their Knowledge Outputs. The inventory possesses an advanced search functionality, is regularly updated and is free of use. Please refer to the Technical Note, Search Tips and Disclaimer for further information.



EurOcean_KG

Projects and Knowledge Outputs by

Programmes Countries Funding Marine Directive Descriptors

Last update on June 04, 2014

Projects

Marine Directive Projects

Knowledge Outputs

PROGRAMMES

FP6

FP7

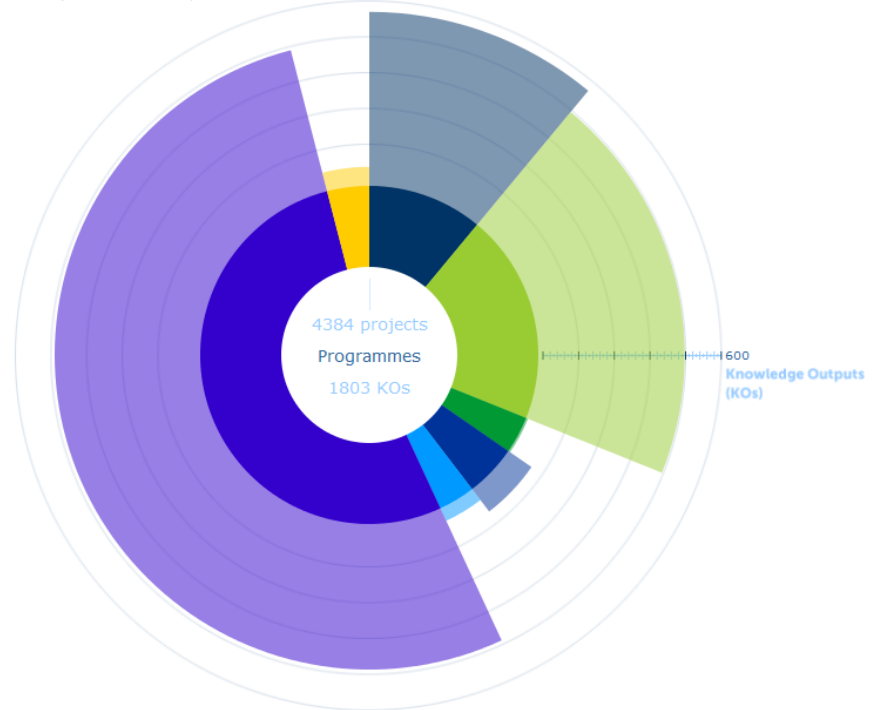
INTERREG III

INTERREG IV

LIFE

OTHERS

NATIONAL



N° of Projects and N° of KOs by Funding Programmes

Help us improve this database by submitting new records

Add new Project

Sources of Information



From EU to national context



Pilot of KT methodology in national context

Major questions:

- Can COLUMBUS KT methodology be transposed to national context?
- Barriers?
- Added value? Opportunities?
- What adjustments are needed?

A two-fold approach:

- A test-run of the COLUMBUS KT Methodology in the Belgian context
- Current state and (future) needs of KT in national funding agencies

A test-run of the KT methodology in a national context

Approach:

- Apply COLUMBUS KT methodology on national funding agencies in Belgium
- Focus on knowledge collection and initial phase of knowledge analysis
- Anticipation of major differences between EU and national level
- Promising KOs can still be included in ongoing KT-cycles in COLUMBUS project.

A test-run of the KT methodology in a national context

A fragmented research (funding) landscape



AGENTSCHAP
INNOVEREN &
ONDERNEMEN



Fundamental research

Applied research & innovation
Economic valorisation

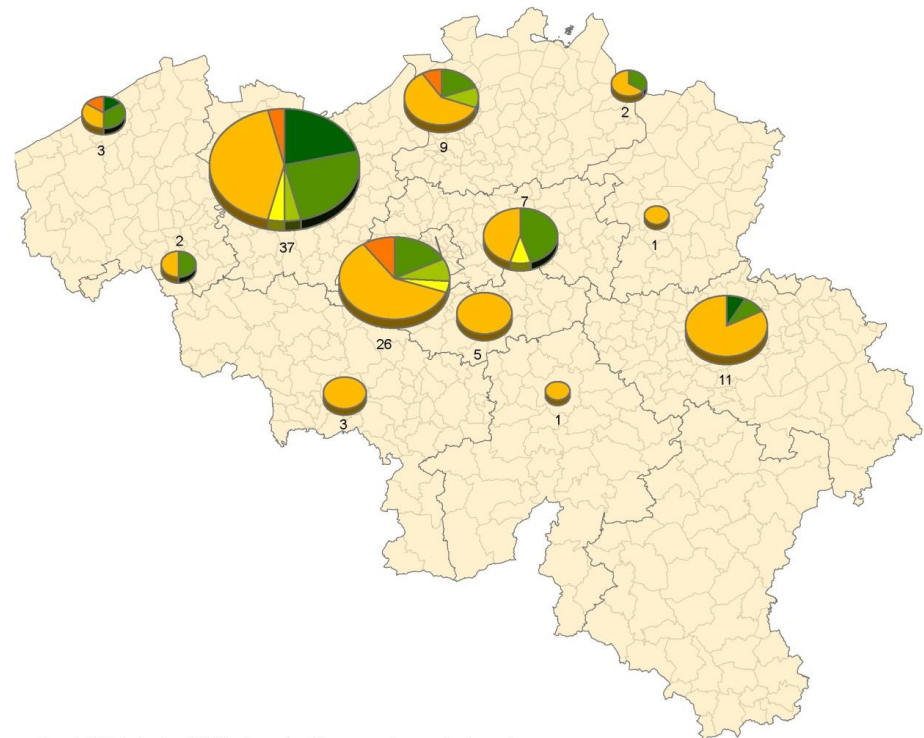
Policy-oriented research



Different funding programmes in each agency

Knowledge collection

ion of marine and maritime projects



Aantal Belgische MOGs ingedeeld per onderzoeksdomein




COMPENDIUM
KUST & ZEE / COAST & SEA

Knowledge collection

- Result: 305 marine/maritime project (2008-2015)
- Assign all projects to different competence nodes
- Not able to apply KT methodology to all of these projects due to resource limitations
- 31 project were assigned Monitoring and Observation node:
 - 13 VLAIO-projects
 - 5 FWO-projects
 - 13 BELSPO-projects

Knowledge collection

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Free text

Q


Latest Results in Brief



[A bridge to market for bio-based chemical building blocks](#)

2017-10-20


The EU's willingness to transition from a fossil-based to a bio-based economy seems unshakable. The BIO-QED project's demonstration activities, which focused on bio-based butanediol (BDO) and itaconic acid (IA), should help these chemical building blocks make it out of the inf...



[New biochip test relieves the LOAD of Alzheimer's](#)

2017-10-19

No tests exist for early diagnosis of the late form of Alzheimer's disease that strikes after the age of 70. Ageing of the European population means that the incidence of this late-onset disease variant is likely to increase four-fold in the next 50 years.



[Improving energy efficiency in smart grids](#)

2017-10-19

Total


Project
funded


Number

*F

dis

co

 COLUMBUS
KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER FOR BLUE GROWTH

 VLIZ

Knowledge collection – conclusions & recommendations

The knowledge collection phase takes a lot of effort:

- Fragmentation of research funding agencies;
- Lack of public and centralised project databases;
- No standardised way to collect marine/maritime projects.
- Need for dedicated marine project repositories => strengthen ongoing initiatives such as Marine Knowledge Gate;
- National funding agencies should invest in centralized open project repositories (standardized definitions, metadata, technical specifications => enhance the queribility);
- Project databases should include the impact of projects (assess where additional KT may be needed).

Initial analysis of KOs

21 Knowledge output tables (KOTs) were drafted

Short Title	Knowledge Output Description	Knowledge Type	Contact Information	Link to Knowledge Output
<p>Please provide a short and concise title to describe the Knowledge Output.</p> <p>Please do not write down expected Knowledge Outputs - please only consider what has been generated as a Knowledge Output.</p> <p>Note that Knowledge Outputs can be non-deliverables or milestones too ('grey knowledge') or multiple Knowledge Outputs could exist within one deliverable, in which case they should be separated.</p>	<p>Try to give a comprehensive description, making the Knowledge Output fully understandable to a non-expert.</p> <p>If relevant please provide detail of where the Knowledge Output differs from its equivalent, e.g. What are the key characteristics of the Knowledge Output? What research is it adding to and what is innovative about the Knowledge Output? (Max 500 characters).</p>	<p>DROPDOWN MENU - Please choose one option. If data or other is chosen please provide detail in Column B.</p>	<p>Please provide contact details of the most relevant person to provide further information if required on the Knowledge Output.</p> <p>If the beneficiary/owner of the Knowledge Output differs from the contact person then please indicate so.</p>	<p>If you can provide a link to the Knowledge Output then please do so, e.g. website address, scientific journal details, etc.</p> <p>If not publicly available currently but will be in the future, please provide details</p> <p>If there are no plans to make publicly available, please state No.</p>
A new generation oil spill model	<p>The main objective of OSERIT is to develop a new integrated tool that is able to quickly provide relevant, scientific-based information to support the decision-making process of the best response strategy in case of marine oil pollution.</p> <p>This project required the development of a new generation oil spill model that is able to simulate the tridimensional drift and fate of marine oil pollution. A post-processing system was also developed to process the model results into maps and graphs of interest to the trained users. Finally, the OSERIT project required the development of a new interface that allows to quickly launch model simulations and to visualize the resulting information, including physical parameters influencing the sea</p>	* software/modelling tools	Valérie Dulière (V.Duliere@	http://oserit.mumm.ac.be http://www.belspo.be/belspo/ssd/science/reports/oserit_finrep_ad.pdf
Database with oil characteristics	<p>The main objective of OSERIT is to develop a new integrated tool that is able to quickly provide relevant, scientific-based information to support the decision-making process of the best response strategy in case of marine oil pollution.</p> <p>It is crucial to provide the right oil characteristics to the oil spill model. In order to counter the lack of information on oil characteristics in case of most marine oil pollutions, the OSERIT model was built with an oil database. This database was kept intentionally short for ease of use and</p>	* data (if data, please specify where they are held in column B)	Valérie Dulière (V.Duliere@	http://oserit.mumm.ac.be http://www.belspo.be/belspo/ssd/science/reports/oserit_finrep_ad.pdf

Initial analysis of KOs

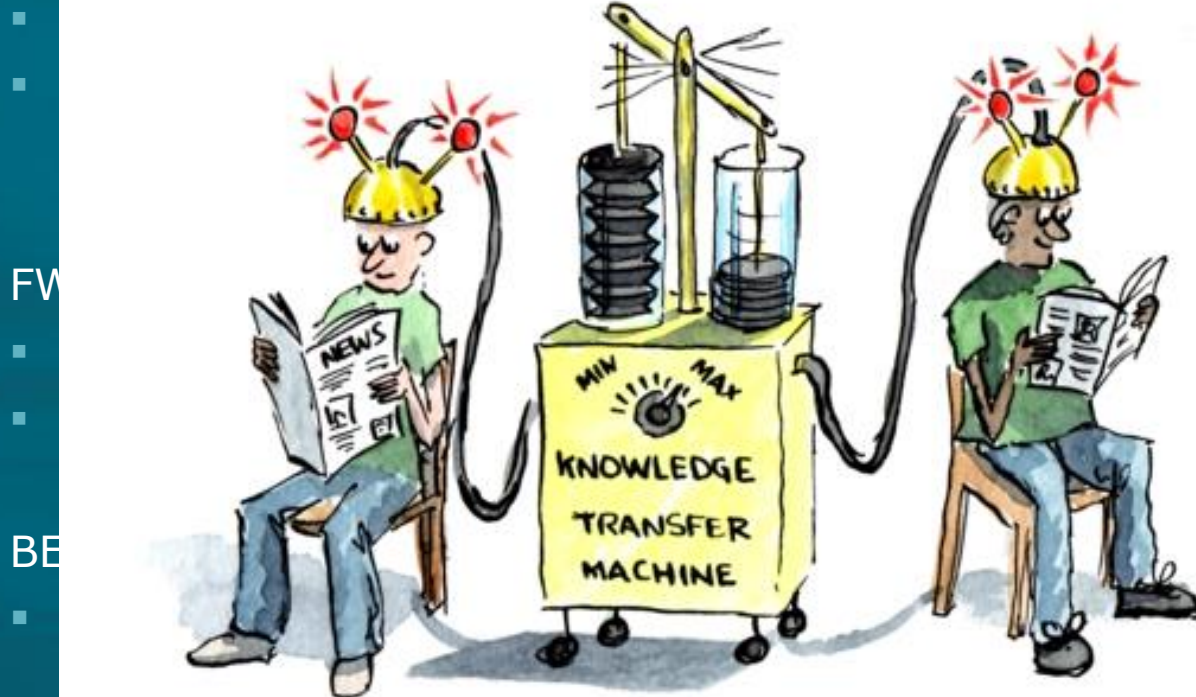
The COLUMBUS KT methodology may be refined and adapted to optimally function in a national context.

- Specific strategies and methodologies can be included to identify 'hidden' or interim KOs;
- Optimization of transfer-efforts towards actors abroad and to actors in different sectors (cross-sectoral approach).

KT-mechanisms in national funding agencies

VLAIO:

- Specific policy line on dissemination of results – relation



- A dissemination/valorisation plan

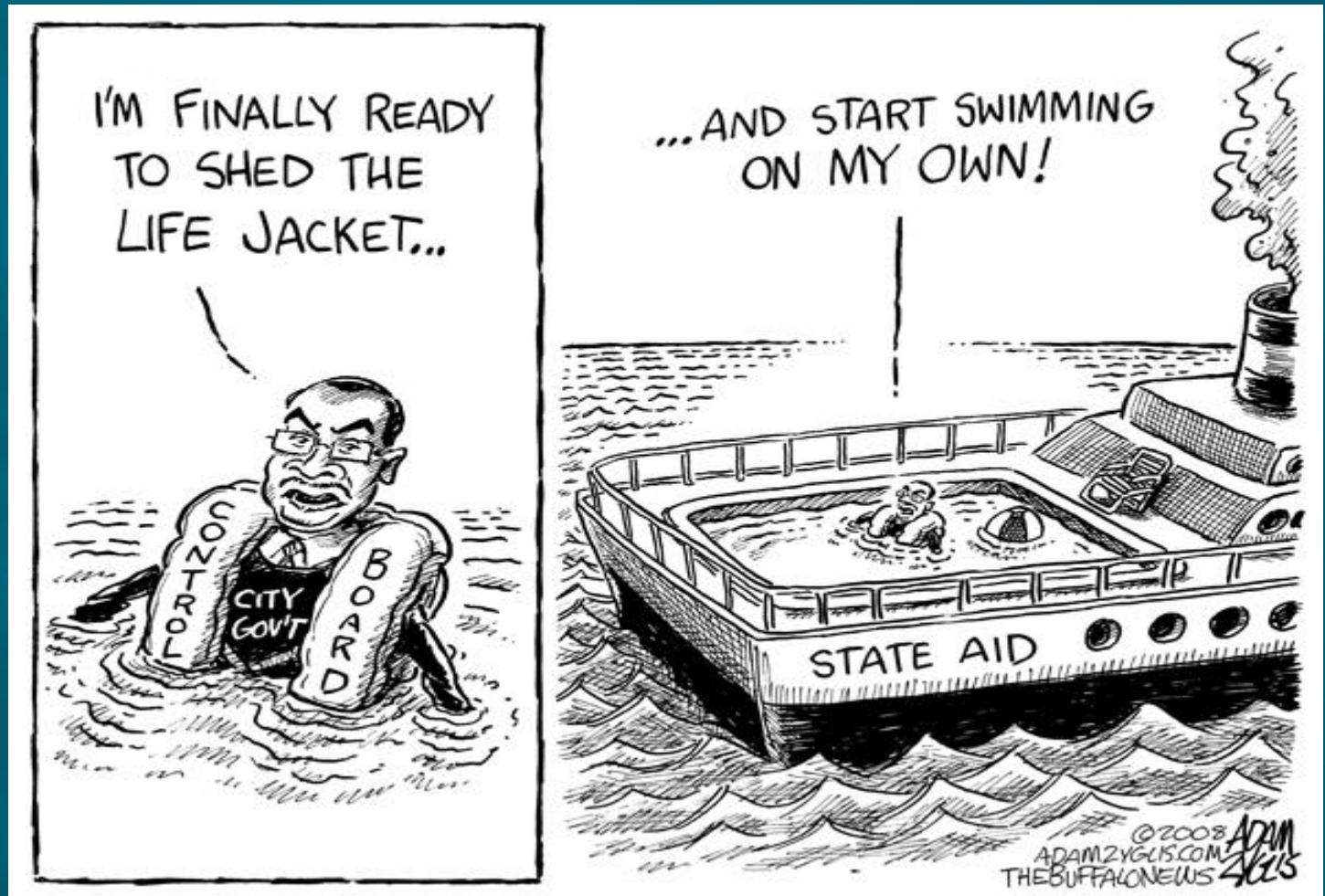
KT-mechanisms in national funding agencies

Expert survey in BELSPO and PtJ (Germany)

- KT-mechanisms mostly encapsulated within project;
- The approach with end user committees works well:
 - On a Belgian level there is a good view on evident stakeholders;
 - Also in larger countries a similar approach (Germany, PtJ).
- An external knowledge broker was not deemed necessary and may not be accepted by the scientific community;
- There is a need for general instructions for KT in a national context => COLUMBUS KT methodology can serve as a blueprint
- Potential for COLUMBUS KT Methodology as a guidance for scientists and other experts who are developing project proposals, allowing proposers to deal with KT in a more systematic way.

Legal restrictions on KT: State Aid regulation in member states

Relation research projects – industry in national context



Legal restrictions on KT: State Aid regulation in member states

- EU Framework for State aid for research and development and innovation
- This framework specifically mentions KT
- EU-funded programmes such as Horizon 2020 are outside the scope of the framework. Co-financed projects (e.g. interreg) fall under State Aid regulation

(v) **'knowledge transfer'** means any process which has the aim of acquiring, collecting and sharing explicit and tacit knowledge, including skills and competence in both economic and non-economic activities such as research collaborations, consultancy, licensing, spin-off creation, publication and mobility of researchers and other personnel involved in those activities. Besides scientific and technological knowledge, it includes other kinds of knowledge such as knowledge on the use of standards and regulations embedding them and on conditions of real life operating environments and methods for organisational innovation, as well as management of knowledge related to identifying, acquiring, protecting, defending and exploiting intangible assets;

Legal restrictions on KT: State Aid regulation in member states

In order to be compatible with State aid, the COLUMBUS KT Methodology should take into account the following aspects:

- A non-exclusive and non-discriminatory basis
- The appropriate remuneration has to be foreseen for transfer of IPR
- A specific mandate from a national, regional or local government is needed to qualify as an SG(E)I.
- Investigate if the transfer-stage of the COLUMBUS KT Methodology can be adapted to meet the stipulations about the non-exclusive and non-discriminatory basis: e.g. an open access database disclosing the transfer process;
- Added value for the COLUMBUS KT Methodology to include guidelines on how to deal with State Aid regulation in a national context. As such, it is highly recommended to involve legal specialists to further elucidate this topic.

COLUMBUS KT methodology in a national context?

Thanks for the attention!

