# **GARR**

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**Welcome to the future Internet** 



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## **Future of Internet**

- Challenges, opportunities and ICT potentials
- Knowledge economy
- Expanding the role of Internet and ICT
- Some hints on necessary conditions
- The EIT experience

## A world of challenges

**Do we (ICT, Internet Community)** 

#### have a role?

- Pace and acceleration of technological discontinuities (singularity?)
- Two possible views

- Climate change
- Health and ageing
- Natural resources
- Energy
- Land use

digital revolution going on its own (remissive)

We aim at having an active role in resolving global and local grand challenges

Technological evolution is just one factor

• industrial plans (profit-driven)

states and policies (conditions, rules)

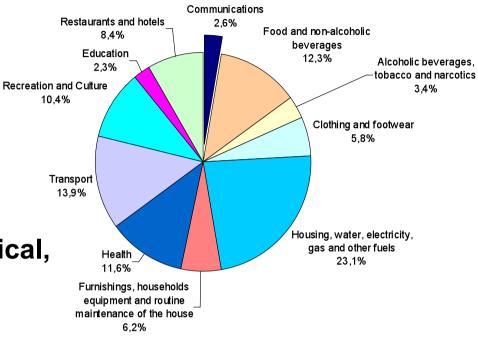
#### Consumption household expenditure in the OECD area

# Noble and Opportunistic reasons

#### **Production and service needs:**

- sectors showing high elasticity to innovation (e.g. health, transport)
- sustainability conditions (economical, social, environmental)
- competitiveness





#### The enabling characteristics of the ICT:

- generic attitude (flexibility in being applied to different contexts)
- pervasive character
- aggregation capacity (assorted functions linked in new value chains)
- connectivity (communication and knowledge)

## The constitutive character of ICT

#### Some data:

- 50% of the European productivity growth is due to ICT (80% in US)
- ICT is the basic component of the added value innovation can create in products and services (in the key sectors, 70% of the innovation produced in the last 20 years is based on ICT)



#### **European limits due to:**

- exploitation of the ICT features as constitutive ingredients in the process and service transformation (soft-saving)
- fragmentation of solutions (research and market fragmentation)
- macro economic elements (flexibility of the production factors, regulatory schemes)

## "Shaping Europe's future through ICT"

ICT as constitutive force in the title of the ISTAG report – 2006

### Internet and the ICT, a multitalented strength suited to:

- Extend the communication space
- Enable new value chains to take place in the overlay dimension
- Embed essential features in process innovation
- Envisage potential solutions for anticipatory development steps

a growing-up perspective for ICT: from self-sufficient force to system-level catalyst

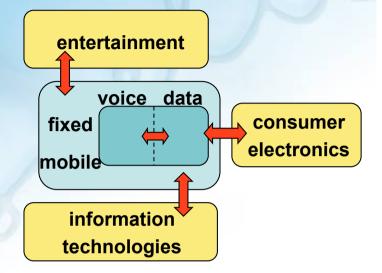
## The extended communication space

the digital blend

# New communication models and new perspectives:



- cellular-wireless access evolution along the (smart) terminals culture
- economical sustainability of emerging models
- appropriate and innovation-aware regulatory schemes



## The enabling dimension

common functions at marginal costs for new value chains

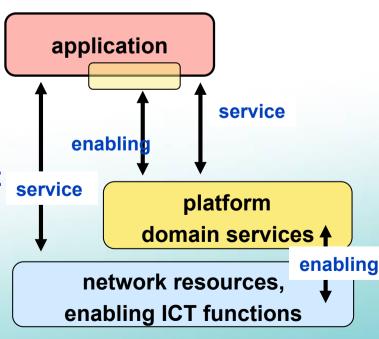
New entrepreneurs for new business opportunities by exploring:

innovative value chains based on the openness paradigms

at terminal and network level

 social networking models and the effects on economy

impact on social challenges and relevant remuneration mechanisms



### The embedded nature

the constitutive character of generic technologies

# Innovation in *non-ICT* sectors under sustainability criteria to support:

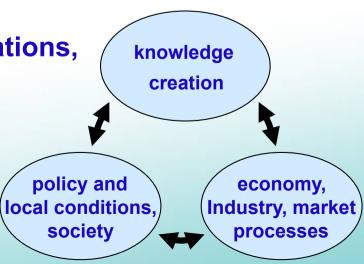
- sustainable conversion of product and service processes
  through co-operation, open innovation, context-awareness
- European policies (e.g. 20, 20, 20; lead markets, Innovation program)
- non-technological research, including social benefits and collective fall-out

## ICT as knowledge-creation tool

modelling expectation to create meaning in knowledge economy

#### The extended function of Internet and the ICT:

- promote communication and interaction between the three dynamics of knowledge economy (Research, Industry, Public policy)
- reconcile local and global dimensions
- model the emerging business configurations,
  key success factors and measure
  induced benefits



## Some thoughts about expectation

Rosen (biologist and mathematician) and the anticipatory model

Rosen defined as *anticipatory* a system which incorporates a representation (model) of itself.



#### An anticipatory system can:

- modify its parameters (by using the internal model)
- evaluate a number of its possible representations (in the future)

...

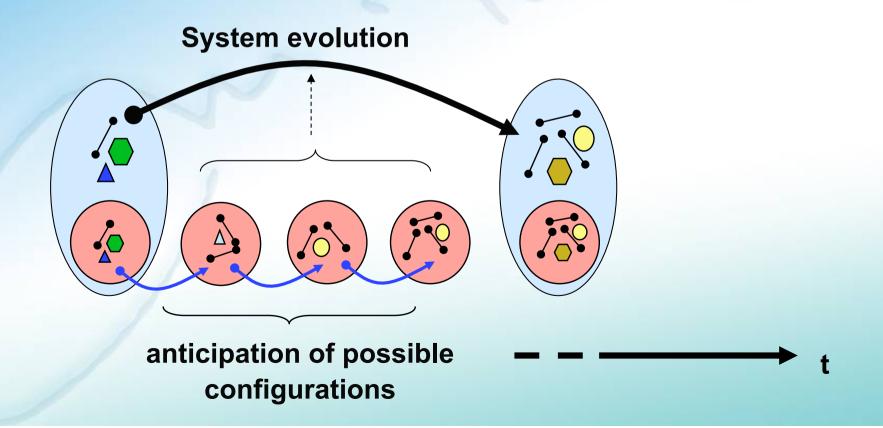
by adopting two different evolutionary clocks

$$x(t) = a \cdot x(t-1) \cdot (1-x(t))$$
 recursion or incursion

## **Anticipatory systems in biology**

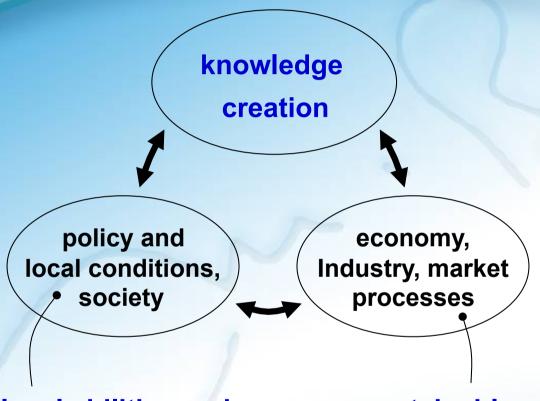
To represent the evolution of a biological system, the anticipation of possible future configurations can be inspired by:

- system-external factors (phenotype)
- system-internal factors (genotype)



## **Dynamics in knowledge economy**

ICT and knowledge creation



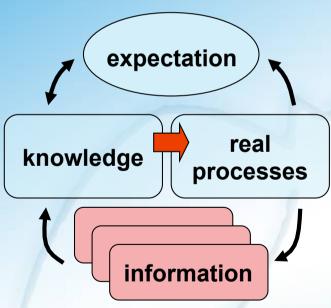
knowledge dimensions are embedded in the overall social dynamics (economy, policy, local conditions) (°).

local abilities and infrastructures, implementation, social interaction

sustainable business models

## **Knowledge economy and Sustainability**

knowledge-based economy: value from available information (consolidated world) by pointing at a future perspective (expectation)



interactions taking place in real systems (re) define continuously the above perspective



expectation is key for creating meaning(knowledge) from the information offeredby present processes

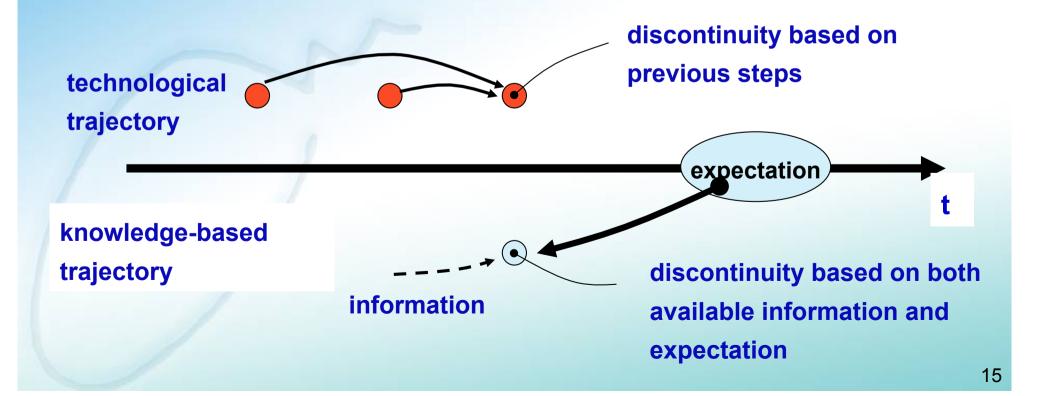
sustainable economy reflects this model

## **Knowledge economy**

the inversion of the time arrow

The expectation (hindsight) is created through the interaction (coevolution) of the three dynamics

**Expectation** is the key to give *meaning* (knowledge creation) to the information offered by the historically consolidated processes



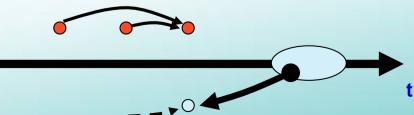
## **Expanding the role of ICT**

in supporting the radical transformations we are facing



- The conventional view: ICT as basic force to rationalise existing processes – suited for transient periods; risk of weakening radical innovation opportunities; risk of a passive role for ICT
- The knowledge-based ICT: anticipatory force, enabling new processes and new business models expectation-inspired;
  active role in modelling expectation and

in *implementing* consistent processes.



# Be aware of the emerging needs and related urgency



- societal challenges (ageing, health end assistance, transport, logistics, global warming and energy)
- polarisation towards a sustainable economy (e.g. 20%, 20%, 20%)



#### growing importance of:

- system economy
- value chains network-enabled and service models based on co-operation and connectivity value
- virtualisation of production and service processes

### A renewed role for entrepreneurship

- adopt a co-operative approach
- rely on the power of connectivity and interaction as well as on related dynamics
- use virtualisation mechanisms to optimise resources
- ... and modelling techniques to identify key success factors and to measure induced benefits

user innovation, open innovation

productive innovation actions under uncertainty and complexity

#### A renewed role of Research and Education

- try to challenge on How, but also try on Why an innovation step has to be adopted
- adopt a (non trivial) global view from technology to system to business model to Society and use the generic power of models
- give room to curiosity, scepticism, creativity and open the view to contiguous disciplines

interdisciplinary and cross-fertilisation

from science to business from info to knowledge to .... wisdom

Work for new Research and Innovation policies



- Public Administration: less fragmented innovation funding; active role in innovation procurement and early adoption
- Industry: availability for the adoption of open and co-operative innovation schemes; greater value to knowledge; create collective benefit from public funding
- University: grater polarisation of multi disciplinary and nontechnological research; new education policies (from technology to business to Society)

# **European Institute of Innovation and Technology** scope and KICs' objectives

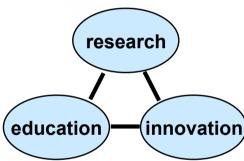
Improve European competitiveness by addressing a sustainable economic growth through a stronger innovation capability and impact

·First action (Dec. 2009) the creation of Knowledge and **Innovation Communities aiming at:** 



- create new business
- educate and develop entrepreneurial people
- have societal impact, e.g. job creation and brain gain
- KIC's Stakeholders: Business, Entrepreneurs, R&D Organisations, **Education, Investment Communities, Local and**

**National Governments** 



knowledge dimensions

## A Knowledge and Innovation Community

- high-profile, collaborative consortium
  - a "legally and financially structured and managed entity"
  - of geographically distributed but thematically convergent stakeholders
  - open to international participation
  - climate change and mitigation, sustainable energy and future of ICT the first acting KICs
- aiming at becoming a world leader in its field (from education to economy)
- by creating a measurable impacts on society
  - economic, scientific, educational, entrepreneurial
- minimum life 7 years

## KIC – challenges for impact

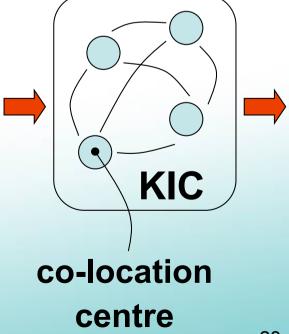
KICs = highly integrated, creative and excellence-driven,
 autonomous partnerships; internationally distributed but
 thematically convergent partners

 KIC co-location = a geographical location of a KIC where all or a large part of the innovation web can be found in close proximity

working together across the innovation web

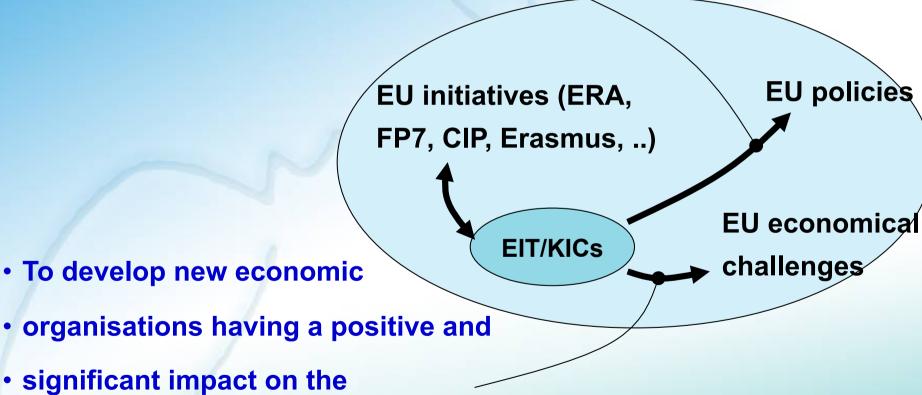
CEO type leadership

 A can do attitude, stipulating empowerment and enabling people to develop new business opportunities



## EIT/KICs - a double role in the EU context

 To model, experiment and disseminate new innovation, business and education approaches as a support to EU policies



- significant impact on the
- European innovation and societal scene