



HORIZON 2020

Leadership in Enabling and Industrial Technologies (*LEIT*)

Key Enabling Technologies for European Growth

Nanosafety Research Policy in the EU Nanosafety Cluster and Risk Governance

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Cluster coordination

Continuing current activities

To strengthen:

- **The website**
- **The newsletter**

To build up:

- **Safe by Design subgroup**
- **Skills and Training activities**
- **Visibility of the cluster in literature**
- **Presence in international organisations**
- **EU-Nanosafety conference**

Cluster coordination

To transform the cluster or to launch a risk governance body

- **Information collection, storage and sharing**
- **Communication inwards and outwards**
- **Policy making and feedback**
- **Progress monitoring**

From risk governance to innovation governance

Defining and implementing the regulatory research layer

Extending international cooperation

WHERE NOW? WHAT NEXT?

Some actions of strategic importance should continue

Community building, research policy and roadmaps, cross projects cooperation

Close cooperation with the Member States programmes

Continue cooperation with USA-NNCO and agencies

Strengthening and extending international cooperation

Integrate scientific research with regulatory research and with implementation

Close cooperation with regulatory authorities and agencies

EU strong contribution in the international scene: ISO-CEN, OECD-WPMN

What next?

Passing to safety technology implementation through:

- 1, The application of safety management in other projects, first the PILOTS cluster*
- 2, Engaging the Civil Society is a challenge*
- 3, Communication*
- 4, Supporting the activity of market palyers and learning from them*
- 5, Opening new roads to safe Innovation: Safe By Design*
- 6, Learning lessons and fill-in gaps*

In other words: GOVERNANCE

Governance?

Action Plan for Nanotechnologies: *Creativity, responsibility, synergy and coherence of efforts are needed more than ever and an effective governance approach is indispensable.*

The 2010 report on the public consultation for the follow-up action plan breaks down "governance" in the following lines:

Consultation of stakeholders

Public dialogue, communication, transparency

Addressing issues of risk (for workers, consumers, and the environment) and benefit

Addressing ethical issues

Addressing issues of privacy and fundamental rights

Setting of research priorities

Addressing especially Nano-bio-cogno-applications (e.g. enhancement) by additional targeted regulation

Implementation of regulation

This is fine but not really governance!

What is then Governance?

Governance is focused on converting knowledge (including limited knowledge) into choice (including the choice not to choose) and converting choice into action (including the choice of not to act) towards a goal.

Governance is therefore primarily consisting in defining a goal, or a consistent (or at least not-self-contradicting) set of goals.

Then to be able to implement policies towards the goal and take action on Information, Communication, Planning and Feedback, and Progress Monitoring.

Innovation Governance or Risk Governance

Let's start with the low hanging fruit; Risk

A coherent community exists: the nanosafety cluster

On industrial materials but also cosmetics and food

Risk assessment and safety-by-design

Scientific and regulatory research level

Good links with the PILOTS cluster

Projects pay good attention to safety.

Good international cooperation

Several running projects address governance issues. They can provide financial support to experts at start.

Some input can be provided from completed projects.

Governance: Information

Principle: Agents must collect their own information, convey the existing information to all other agents, and inform about their current work and on what may be expected next.

Several projects and organisations address this issue well but common action is weak.

Common ontology (done and progressing)

Common SOPs, Standard Operating Procedures

Databases (work progressing)

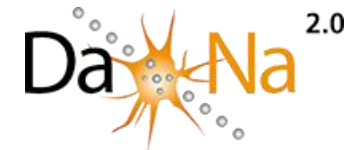
Nano-observatory (to be established and maintained at ECHA)

Publication of a projects compendium annually

Problems in terms of data quality, data collection storage and curation are well known.

Governance: Communication

Principle: Agents must give this information out in content and shape necessary for comprehension at different levels e.g. Authority, Stakeholders, Civil Society, Public.



Open access publications compulsory
Open data access in pilot phase

Still lots to do

Governance: Planning and Feedback

Principle: The Governance structure seeks to parallel the addressed paradigm to similar well studied paradigms of the past, and to anticipate or speculate on the future.

Policy and roadmaps exist and progress

Learning from other risks of the past is still weak

No collective look at research policy making

Little anticipation/speculation about the future

Long time periods for delivery of reliable research results

Policy making at global level is weak

Gaps between scientific and regulatory levels

Governance: Progress monitoring

Principle: It means continuous follow-up, critical review of field operations and conditions, goal review, re-schedule and revision of planning.

New field and multidimensional

Competences and skills need improvement

Team work needed

Little feedback from the technology application field

This is the most difficult operational phase of governance but is the most important for success.

Interested? Welcome!

Agenda for NanoSafety Cluster Meeting, Grenoble, 9 November

Time: *Wednesday 9 November; 14.00-18.20*

Venue: *Maison MINATEC, Meeting Room Titane 2*

Address: *Parvis Louis Néel, 38054 Grenoble Cedex 9.*

16.30- 18.20	Session 2: Launch of the EC risk governance action Chairs: Dr Georgios Katalagarianakis and Dr Jean-François Damlencourt
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Thank you for your attention!

Find out more:

www.ec.europa.eu/research/horizon2020