



Lunch time seminar, Second Research Workshop, Research Training, Final Policy conference, Second VoXEU column

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Project Information Summary

Table 1: Project Information Summary

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Executive Summary

The purpose of D8.7 is to provide an overview of the main elements constituting the strategy to diffuse the results and methodologies generated within FRAME over the 2nd half period. The different sections summarize the content of each event (i.e. organizers, date, locations, topic discussed), specifies the attendees, and the related communication efforts. The last section summarizes the topic, authorship of the second VoxColumn, and the related communication efforts to advertise the latter.

Contents

1	Introduction	4
2	Lunch Time Seminar in Brussels	4
2.1	Summary of the events	4
2.2	Communication efforts linked to Lunch Debate	4
3	2nd Research Workshop in Lund	5
3.1	Summary of the event	5
3.2	Communication efforts linked to the 2nd Research Workshop	6
4	FRAME Research Training in Mannheim	6
4.1	Summary of the event	6
4.2	Communication efforts linked to the FRAME Research Training	6
5	FRAME Final Policy Conference	7
5.1	Main topics presented	7
5.2	Panel discussions on designing new research innovation policies in Europe	8
5.3	Communication efforts linked to the FRAME Final Policy Conference	9
6	VoXColumn: Slow Recoveries through Fiscal Austerity	9

1 Introduction

The main results of the project generated in Period 2 were successively presented during a research workshop, a lunch debate, a Voxcolumn, and the FRAME final policy conference. The VoxEU column describes the key results and policy conclusions developed in Work Package 4. In the next sections, a short summary of the different events is provided. Finally, section ?? summarizes the key categories of the FRAME stakeholders who attended the different FRAME events. More details will be provided in the final plan for Exploitation, Communication, and Dissemination. The links toward the related video and the VoxEU column are provided in section 6. The respective contents of the videos produced in Period 2 are discussed in the deliverable D8.8.

2 Lunch Time Seminar in Brussels

The lunch debate in Brussels represented a crucial opportunity to echo the discussion about Horizon Europe with the results from Work Package 6. Horizon Europe represents the most ambitious Research and Innovation program ever launched by the European commission. However, its implementation raises numerous questions, especially about how can Europe can foster the diffusion of breakthrough inventions. The importance of adopting technologies has been underlined in Work Package 1 thanks to the findings coming from Work Package 6 about the impact of applied public research on firms' innovation. This work package shows that achieving the diffusion of technologies to ease their adoption by firms is crucial. Therefore, the key results were presented in the light of the design of Horizon Europe.

2.1 Summary of the events

The lunch debate was organized by ZEW and took place on the 17th of October 2018, host at the State Representation of Baden-Württemberg to the European Union. The lunch debate was initiated by a presentation made by Georg Licht (ZEW) which summarizes the key features and results of the FRAME project. The presentation ended with the orientation of Horizon Europe and how can FRAME provide some support to the pillars of Horizon Europe. The panel discussion followed. The members of the panel were selected based on their expertise on the topic and represented a large scope of visions, covering academia to practitioners: Diego Comin (Dartmouth College and CEPR), Marja Makarow (Biocenter Finland, EIT), Luc Soete (Chair ESIR advisory group), Kurt Vandenberghe (Commission, DG Research and Innovation). The composition of the panel probably helped in attracting numerous and diverse attendees. Overall, 116 people registered to the lunch debate, covering a wide range of institutions and countries. As suggested in the table below, the event helped attracting more people coming from the policy sphere than over Period 1.

2.2 Communication efforts linked to Lunch Debate

The Lunch Debate was advertised on the ZEW event page¹ following the ZEW guidelines for the Lunch Debate: a dedicated flyer and invitation are distributed to a list of local stakeholders (i.e. think-tanks, academia, policy makers and advisors). Reference to the event was also made

¹https://www.zew.de/en/veranstaltungen-und-weiterbildung/detail/beyond-horizon-2020-translating-public-research-into-innovation/2684/?no_cache=1

Table 4: Composition of the audience of the Lunch Debate

Affiliation	Number
European Commission	35
European Parliament	9
Media/Press	4
Foundation/Lobbist	15
Academia	17
Industry	7
National policy representatives	29

within the ZEW newsletter² Twitter activities have been performed by CEPR and ZEW during the event, a summary of the event has been cross-linked on the website, and a video as well. The summary of the event was also distributed within a ZEW newsletter³. The video of the event was launched on the 13th of December on the ZEW Youtube channel⁴. CEPR uploaded it as well on the VoxEU portal a bit later. At the time of writing the report, the video on the ZEW Youtube channel was viewed 307 times. Finally, the first policy brief coming from the project research results was launched during the lunch debate. The policy brief was written by Maikel Pellens, Bastian Krieger, and Georg Licht (ZEW) to discuss the key findings of FRAME regarding innovation diffusion with the ongoing discussion about the implementation and the design of Horizon Europe. The policy brief was distributed during the event but also distributed within the ZEW newsletter⁵ and the FRAME newsletter⁶.

3 2nd Research Workshop in Lund

3.1 Summary of the event

The second FRAME Research workshop took place in Lund, on the 15-16 October 2018 and was hosted by the Centre for Innovation, Research and Competence in the Learning Economy (CIRCLE). The workshop was opened by Sylvia Schwaag Serger (Lund University) who gave a welcome speech about the ongoing challenges to design research and innovation policies in Europe. Besides the FRAME project members, Giuseppe Berlingieri (OECD), Guido Cozzi (St.Gallen University), Joseba Martinez (London Business School) presented their recent work on the effect of business cycles and innovation policies on technological adoption, but also productivity growth and labour dynamics. The workshop represented a good opportunity to enhance the links between the FRAME and MONROE project with the presence of Guido Cozzi. Moreover, the presence of G.Berlingieri helped increasing our ties with international research organizations such as OECD who represent key users of the FRAME research results. Even if most of the presented work was at an early stage, the research workshop represented a fruitful event to discuss the new modelling and methodological approaches by receiving feedback from a wide range of stakeholder groups. In this regard, further avenues opened by the FRAME project were intensively discussed by G.Benigno (FRAME SAB member).

²<http://ftp.zew.de/pub/zew-docs/zn/en/zn09102018.pdf>

³<http://ftp.zew.de/pub/zew-docs/zn/en/zn11122018.pdf>

⁴https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=9&v=R0pY2zWk7Yo

⁵http://rdir.zew.de/inxmail/mailarchiv_de.jsp?mail=4832&c=display

⁶<https://us10.campaign-archive.com/?e=&u=bb253d28cb05d3719c9e0c960&id=6f760cf812>

3.2 Communication efforts linked to the 2nd Research Workshop

The event was advertised within the third newsletter. An overview of the event is also publicly available on the project website <http://www.h2020frame.eu/frame/events/workshops.html>. CEPR supported the advertising of the events by contacting relevant stakeholders (i.e. Central Banks, academia) and by sending invitation within their network (e.g. macroeconomists and industrial organization research fellows as well). ZEW contacted different research units closed to Lund (e.g. Bank of Sweden but also a innovation scholars and a group of macroeconomists in Copenhagen). Only people from the innovation community (Copenhaguen Business School) came and chaired one session. The Research Workshop was also the occasion to get almost the full consortium in order to record some videos. The latter will be described in the deliverable D8.8. The different presentations made during the event have been uploaded on the project website after receiving the presenters' approval.

4 FRAME Research Training in Mannheim

As indicated within the interim report, the consortium decided to postpone the organization of the research training to October. The lack availability of the scientific staff for the CISS summer school organized by ZEW was responsible for postponing the training in October. Doing so, different types of stakeholders participated in the research training and provided better conditions to young researchers to learn from more experienced researchers.

4.1 Summary of the event

The purpose of the FRAME Research Training event is to propose an in-depth introduction to the baseline model and related extensions (structural effect on several sectors; multiple countries; endogenous skills). These extensions make it possible to investigate the effects of different policy interventions over the short, medium and long term. This set of models will be accompanied by new insights about the impact of technological change on the labour market. In this regard, new estimation techniques to measure Total Factor Productivity in Europe and a new approach to deepen the understanding of the cyclical unemployment variations with discount factors will be presented. Overall, 36 people were registered to the workshop.

Table 5: Attendance of the reseach training

Affiliation	Number
European Commission	5
Central Banks	11
Academia	19
Industry	1

4.2 Communication efforts linked to the FRAME Research Training

The workshop was advertised on the ZEW website⁷. Moreover, CEPR and ZEW joint forces to run an intensive mailing campaign to attract individuals belonging to Graduate Schools

⁷https://www.zew.de/en/veranstaltungen-und-weiterbildung/detail/bridging-the-gap-between-technological-change-and-economic-modelling/2539/?no_cache=1

around Mannheim, CEPR Fellows and Affiliates in Macroeconomics and Growth, Industrial Organisation, and the general subscribers to the newsletter. Twitter activities were performed during the event to advertise it, see for example https://twitter.com/cepr_org/status/1053269783423213568.

5 FRAME Final Policy Conference

On 18-19 February 2019 the FRAME Mid-Term Policy Conference was held in London and took place at the Grocer's Hall. The conference was organized by CEPR who invited internationally renowned speakers in macroeconomics and economics of innovation. The selection of presenters was based on their link with the FRAME topics: on the one hand, their expertise in the field of macromodelling and innovation, and on the other hand, their know-how regarding the diffusion of technologies and directing technological change. For more details, please see the program which is available on the conference website⁸.

The FRAME Final Policy Conference was designed to foster the diffusion of the FRAME research results to the broad set of end users of the research results (i.e. policy-makers at the national and EU level, researchers in international organizations, in research foundations, and in universities). The full list of participants is available in Appendix (section C) in which their role within the conference is detailed. After discussing scientific issues, each day was punctuated by keynote addresses and interactive panel sessions. The latter were composed of the FRAME SAB members and different stakeholders involved in the implementation and use of the FRAME research results (i.e. DG RTD, foundation, national and EU innovation policy advisors). Similarly as the FRAME Interim Policy Conference, we invited the MONROE project members to join the event. Only Iason Diafas and Stijn van Hummelen could attend the FRAME Final Policy Conference. The topics covered attracted mainly researchers in academia, even if contrary to the other events, the attendance of individuals from the private sectors, banks and Central Banks, and foundations/think-tanks was relatively high. For more details, see the table below which summarizes the scope of the audience attending the final conference:

Table 6: Attendance of the FRAME Final Policy Conference

Affiliation	Number
European Commission	8
Central Banks and Banks	11
Academia	32
Industry	5
National ministries	5
Foundations/think-tanks	9

5.1 Main topics presented

The first day was dedicated to the importance of taking into account adoption of technologies in macro-modelling and the specificities of multi-country settings (e.g. tackling heterogeneity and the importance of policy coordination). The methodological challenges were developed by Diego

⁸https://cepr.org/sites/default/files/FRAME%20Final%20Policy%20Conference_FINAL_1.pdf

Comin (CEPR) while the consequences linked to adoption were discussed from a competition policy perspective by Philippe Aghion (LSE) and the macroeconomics implications by Klaus Adam (Oxford University).

Over the second day, the concentration of innovative power was again discussed but from a distinct perspective: Diego Comin (CEPR) put to the front its roots with a demand-pull model while the importance of concentrating financial resources in accumulating patents was discussed by Dietmar Harhoff (MPI Munich). The last session was focused on innovation policies to foster not only the rate but also the direction of innovation towards strategic sectors such as ICT (in Reinhilde Veugelers' presentation (KU Leuven)) and towards green technologies (see Antoine Dechezleprêtre and Myra Mohnen's presentations).

5.2 Panel discussions on designing new research innovation policies in Europe

The first day was ended by a panel discussion focused on the sources and consequences of the observed productivity stagnation and polarisation. The productivity slowdown has become a key issue for policy-makers all around the world. The debate was initiated by identifying the reasons behind, such as the potential slowdown in technology diffusion. More than one reason, the panel described the multi-factorial character of the productivity slowdown. Besides economic factors, another reason lies in the methodological caveats related to total productivity. This is precisely one of the aim of the FRAME project, developing a novel methodology which takes into account the cyclicity in the use of inputs and the specificities of the European labour markets. The panel agreed on the relevancy of the work performed in Work Packages 1, 5, and 6 in this regard.

Research and innovation policies are increasingly viewed as a tool to tackle societal challenges, such as ecological transition, demographic change, or economic recovery. The second panel was composed of representatives from academia and think-tanks related to innovation topics. Within this panel of international experts, the discussion focused on the challenges linked to building innovation policies in EU, which would aim at fostering the diffusion of public research results to the private sector. As underlined by Reinhilde Verugelers' intervention and presentation, Europe does not lack research results but faces difficulties in translating research results into innovations. Albert Bravo-Biosca insisted on the importance of exploring new policy interventions based on specific purposes which may require different measures across countries. A certain degree of exploration would be needed, such as trials and errors, before finding the most appropriate one. Dietmar Harhorff supported this view and developed his idea of creating a European Innovation agency which would be inspired by DARPA in order to foster the diffusion of technologies in Europe.

5.3 Communication efforts linked to the FRAME Final Policy Conference

The announcement of the conference was made on Twitter by CEPR⁹ and within the FRAME newsletter in December¹⁰. The event was advertised on the VoxEU¹¹, the ZEW¹² and the FRAME project¹³ websites¹⁴. During the conference, several tweets have been made by CEPR and ZEW respectively¹⁵. More details will be provided in D8.9 and D8.10.

6 VoXColumn: Slow Recoveries through Fiscal Austerity

A second VoXColumn has been released on the 26th of February 2019 based on the key findings coming from Working Package 4. The column argues that fiscal austerity in response to rising debt-levels has negative consequences for technology adoption. Thereby, fiscal austerity leads to lower productivity and growth in the medium-run and is responsible for slowing economic recoveries across countries. This makes fiscal stabilization unnecessarily costly. The VoxColumn is available at the following link <https://voxeu.org/article/slow-recoveries-through-fiscal-austerity>. The publication of the VoXColumn will be also announced within the last FRAME newsletter and a link to it will be added on the FRAME website. Only a few hours after its upload, the VoxColumn attracted more than 12 633 reads.

⁹<https://twitter.com/ZEW/status/1089870821500379145>

¹⁰<https://us10.campaign-archive.com/?e=&u=bb253d28cb05d3719c9e0c960&id=6f760cf812>

¹¹<https://voxeu.org/events/frame-final-policy-conference>

¹²<https://www.zew.de/en/das-zew/aktuelles/frame-abschlusskonferenz-zum-einfluss-der-innovationspolitik-auf-die-wirtschaftliche-entwicklung/>

¹³<https://www.h2020frame.eu/frame/events/conferences.html>

¹⁴https://www.zew.de/en/veranstaltungen-und-weiterbildung/detail/understanding-the-interaction-between-macroeconomics-and-innovation-policy/2785/?no_cache=1

¹⁵ see for example https://twitter.com/cepr_org/status/1097453678292856833 and <https://twitter.com/ZEW/status/1097893625558642688>

Reference to the Policy Brief

8 comment

Research Europe, 7 February 2019

view from the top kriegler, licht & pellens

Helping innovation's spread is as important as helping its birth

On R&D investment, Europe is losing ground to its Asian competitors and barely keeping pace with the United States. This deficit becomes greater still when looking at R&D-based innovations. In recent decades, most of the world's market-creating, disruptive innovations have been developed outside the EU. Compared with the US, the EU particularly lacks small firms delivering disruptive innovation—the kind that opens new markets.

As a result, the relationship between R&D investment and productivity growth in Europe has weakened. The rate of return on innovation also seems to have fallen, and technologies used by the most productive firms take too long to reach the rest of the market.

As a remedy, Europe's scholars and policymakers are arguing for a new approach to innovation policy that puts more weight on disruptive innovation and the diffusion of new technologies through the market. They have proposed a mission-oriented approach that narrows the gap between the creation and take-up of technologies, while tackling major societal challenges. Reaching these goals requires combining traditional supply-side measures, such as R&D subsidies, with strategic actions to create new markets and generate demand.

These ideas are not revolutionary. Mission-driven government agencies have steered technological progress for decades. The US Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency established the basis of the modern internet. The global positioning system was initially developed by the US navy, and the German Fraunhofer Society invented the MP3 digital compression technology.

These institutions are all tasked with solving problems through technological breakthroughs. However, such activities are relatively minor compared with traditional policies aimed at encouraging firms to invest in research.

Historically, the diffusion of innovation has received less public support than its creation, even though economic development depends on both and firms face similar bottlenecks with each.

The EU needs policies to ensure that new technologies are adopted throughout its economy. For instance, governments could act as lead users by investing in risky but high-potential technologies, while firms must be encouraged to undertake high-risk, high-reward innovation projects.

Diffusion could be fostered through specific support programmes and innovative public procurement schemes

that bought pre-commercial technologies.

The ninth EU Framework programme, Horizon Europe, will see a significantly increased commitment to mission-oriented policy and innovation diffusion. Designed with input from citizens and users of industrial technology, with a view to strengthening the link between innovation and society, it aims to make innovation more effective by fostering collaborations across sectors and disciplines.

The programme will include a number of missions as part of its Global Challenges and Industrial Competitiveness pillar. Other instruments will continue: the SME instrument funds innovation projects by small and medium-sized businesses, while the Fast Track to Innovation funds consortia of firms to bring innovations to the market. These are thought to mobilise and stimulate new actors to commercialise science and technology.

Horizon Europe will bring these programmes under a single roof with the launch of the European Innovation Council. As well as the SME instrument and the Fast Track to Innovation, the European Innovation Council runs two further programmes aimed at supporting disruptive technologies. The Horizon Prizes will reward solutions to specific societal challenges, such as developing batteries for e-vehicles. The Future and Emerging Technologies Open provides funding for early-stage research that might lead to paradigm-shifting technologies.

Funding for these programmes—the SME instrument, Fast Track to Innovation, Horizon Prizes and FET Open—amounted to €2.7 billion during the EIC pilot in 2018-20, corresponding to about 3.8 per cent of the total 2014-20 Horizon 2020 budget of €80bn. Horizon Europe foresees a boost in innovation spending, with €10bn—a tenth of the proposed budget—dedicated to the EIC for 2021-27.

Generalised statements about EU innovation policy typically oversimplify the situation and should be made with caution. Each of the programmes of the EIC and Horizon Europe is unique in its objectives and structure, and member states' differing goals can lead them to contradictory views of their effectiveness. That said, increasing the focus on mission-oriented policies and innovation diffusion is an important step to secure and improve Europe's international position.

More to say? Email news@researchresearch.com

Bastian Kriegler, Georg Licht and Maikel Pellens work at the Leibniz Centre for European Economic Research (ZEW), Mannheim, Germany. This article is based on the ZEW lunch debate, Beyond Horizon 2020: Translating public research into innovation, held on 17 October 2018.

'The EU needs policies to ensure that new technologies are adopted throughout its economy.'

Figure 1: Publication of the key elements from the Policy Brief

Invitation flyer - Lunch Debate

www.zew.eu

ZEW LUNCH DEBATE SERIES:
ECONOMIC RECOVERY IN EUROPE

**Beyond Horizon 2020:
Translating Public Research
into Innovation**

Venue: Representation of the State of
Baden-Württemberg to the European Union

17 October 2018, 12 – 2 pm

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

BREXIT
EU BUDGET
RESEARCH &
INNOVATION
ICT
EMPLOYMENT
EUROZONE
TAXATION

fram  Leibniz Association **ZEW**

Figure 2: Lunch Debate advertising

FOOD FOR THOUGHT



Georg Licht heads the ZEW Research Department “Economics of Innovation and Industrial Dynamics”. His research and advising activities focus on innovation, technological change and entrepreneurship. Licht is an advisor to the EC, OECD and German Government and currently coordinates the H2020 “FRAME” project.



Diego Comin is professor of economics at Dartmouth College and a Research Fellow at CEPR (Center for Economic Policy Research). He has advised various governments and has consulted for the EC, the ECB, World Bank and IMF. His research interests include macroeconomics, technological change and technology diffusion, and firm dynamics. Comin is the master mind behind the H2020 “FRAME” project.



Marja Makarow is Director of Biocenter Finland, former Vice-President of the Finnish Research Council, CEO of the ESF and Vice-President of the University of Helsinki. She has advised the Finnish Government and the EC and sits on the governing board of the European Institute of Innovation and Technology.



Luc Soete is honorary professor of economics and former rector at Maastricht University, a fellow of the Royal Dutch Academy of Sciences, and former director of UNU-MERIT. He currently chairs the expert group providing advice on R&I funding to the EC (ESIR group). Soete has published widely on the analysis of innovation and technological change.



Kurt Vandenberghe is Director for Policy Development and Coordination at the Commission’s DG Research and Innovation. Previous assignments within the EC include posts in the Cabinet of Research Commissioners Busquin and Potocnik. Vandenberghe holds a degree in international affairs from the UCL and the John Hopkins University in Bologna and Washington D.C.



Baden-Württemberg

VERTRETUNG DES LANDES BEI DER EUROPÄISCHEN UNION

ZEW

Beyond Horizon 2020: Translating Public Research into Innovation

Wednesday, 17 October 2018, 12 – 2 pm

About two-thirds of Europe's economic growth over the last decades has been driven by innovation. The European Framework Programmes for Research and Innovation have played a crucial part in this development. Only a few weeks ago the Commission put forward the proposal for the next FP "Horizon Europe", setting ambitious goals. It is expected to maximize innovation potential across the EU, not only by enhancing competitiveness, but also by focusing on societal challenges that affect our daily lives.

Against this background, our Lunch Debate will focus on the impact of R&I in Europe. We will consider a number of questions: How can we bridge the gap between academia and industry? How can we reduce the divide between European regions, between technological leaders and non-frontier firms? And what are the enabling factors for encouraging the diffusion of innovations?

The empirical basis for the Lunch Debate will be initial findings from the H2020 project "FRAME", which aims to develop a toolkit to better assess the economic impact of R&I in Europe.

»» 12:00 **Lunch**

»» 12:30 **Welcome Address**

Bodo Lehmann, Head of the Representation of the State of Baden-Württemberg to the EU

Presentation

Georg Licht, ZEW

Debate with Speakers and Audience

Georg Licht, ZEW

Diego Comin, Dartmouth College, CEPR

Marja Makarow, Biocenter Finland

Luc Soete, Maastricht University

Kurt Vandenberghe, European Commission

Please confirm your participation no later than 12 October 2018 by registering at <https://en.xing-events.com/lunch17October2018>

ZEW Lunch Debate Series



»» About the ZEW Lunch Debate Series

With our ZEW Lunch Debates we aim to encourage discussion on current economic challenges in Europe. The debates shed light on different aspects of the crisis that have a particular impact on economic growth, welfare, social inclusion, and quality of life. Events in this series provide a platform for open, thought-provoking and lively debate. The debates all follow a similar format: a ZEW economist delivers an introductory statement and then a number of external experts provide their responses. The audience is also invited to contribute their expertise.

»» Upcoming Lunch Debate

- › Resilience in Times of Crisis: The Role of Digitalisation and Innovation
12 February 2019
- › Debt Restructuring Mechanisms
28 March 2019
- › Reforming the EMU
5 June 2019

For enquiries, get in touch with us at LunchDebates@zew.de

»» About ZEW

The Centre for European Economic Research (ZEW) in Mannheim is one of Germany's leading economic research institutes and enjoys a strong reputation throughout Europe. The institute conducts research of the highest quality and provides science-based economic policy advice. ZEW is a member of the Leibniz Association and covers a broad spectrum of research areas, from innovation policy, to labour markets, to fiscal and monetary governance, to environmental economics and energy policy. In 2016 the institute celebrated its 25th anniversary.



Baden-Württemberg

VERTRETUNG DES LANDES BEI DER EUROPÄISCHEN UNION

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