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Türkiye

[METU-TEKPOL - Science and Technology Policy Studies, Graduate School of Social Sciences, METU - Middle East Technical University \(ODTÜ-Ortadoğu Teknik Üniversitesi\)](#), Ankara

METU-TEKPOL is an interdisciplinary research center conducting research on science and technology policy related issues such as innovation, technological change and entrepreneurship.

[Science, Technology, and Society Course, Bilkent University \(Bilkent Üniversitesi\)](#), Ankara

Toplum Bilimleri Lisans Programı; Bilim, Teknoloji ve Toplum Dalı [Science, Technology and Society Programme], [Işık Üniversitesi](#) [Feyziye Schools Foundation Işık University], İstanbul

TKB - Türkiye Kalkınma Bankası ([Development Bank of Turkey](#)) [Ekonomik Araştırma Raporları](#) [Development Research Reports]

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTES/ORGANIZATIONS

EWN - ERAWATCH Network

The EWN supports the European Commission and in particular, the Institute for Prospective Technological Studies ([IPTS](#)) in monitoring policy developments and trends related to the European Research Area ([ERA](#)).

GLOBELICS - The Global Network for Economics of Learning, Innovation, and Competence Building Systems

Globelics is a worldwide, open and diverse community of scholars working on innovation and competence building in the context of economic development. The major purpose of the organisation is to contribute to academic knowledge creation and exchange in the field of innovation and development.

GLOBELICS ACADEMY - Ph.D.-School on National Systems of Innovation and Economic Development

The aim of the Globelics Academy PhD-School is to support the training of PhD-students from different parts of the world and who are writing theses on issues related to innovation systems. The Academy brings together frontier researchers within innovation studies with PhD-students from developing countries in order to inspire and qualify their work as well as in order to help them to join high-quality research networks in their field of research.

Previously, Globelics Academy has taken place five times in Lisbon, Portugal (from 2004 to 2007 and 2009), three times in Tampere (2008, 2011 and 2013) and once in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (2012). In 2015 the Academy will be organized again in Tampere by TaSTI, University of Tampere.

JRC - Joint Research Centre

The Joint Research Centre (JRC) is the European Commission's in-house science service which employs scientists to carry out research in order to provide independent scientific advice and support to EU policy.

JRC - IPTS - Institute for Prospective Technological Studies

JRC-IPTS focuses on five major research fields – knowledge for growth, information society, agriculture and global food security, sustainable production and consumption and economics of climate change, energy and transport. It provides policy makers with tools to prepare and justify policy initiatives and later to evaluate them.

IPTS' role is in the interface between science and policy and carries out – in collaboration with other Directorates-General – cost-benefit analyses of policy options within the context of horizontal societal challenges: employment, environment, competitiveness and security.

OECD / [DSTI](#) - Directorate for Science, Technology and Innovation / [CSTP](#) - Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy

Strategic Objectives of the CSTP:

The strategic objectives of the Committee as defined in its Mandate and by the work priorities agreed by the Member countries' Ministers responsible for science and technology provide the framework for the Secretariat's proposals for activities to be developed or initiated under the aegis of the Committee itself or its subsidiary bodies (NESTI, TIP, GSF and WPB).

- The **National Experts on Science and Technology Indicators (NESTI)** ensures the improvement of the methodology for the collection of internationally comparable data for measuring the input, output, diffusion and impact of science and technology; ensures the continued timely availability and analysis of such data and the further development of data collection and dissemination systems for other S&T and knowledge indicators; assists in developing and interpreting new and existing S&T indicators in the light of policy changes or other special characteristics of their countries.
- The **Working Group on Technology and Innovation Policy (TIP)** conducts analytical research on the links between innovation and growth, including productivity and job creation, and evaluates national S&T support systems in order to facilitate benchmarking and the identification of best practice policies.
- The **Global Science Forum (GSF)** seeks to identify and maximise opportunities for international co-operation in basic scientific research.
- And the **Working Party on Biotechnology (WPB)** initiates projects requiring international co-operation to help governments and societies respond to policy challenges related to biotechnology.

[UNU-INTECH](#) - United Nations University ([UNU](#)) Institute for New Technologies, Maastricht, Netherlands.

On 1 January 2006, United Nations University Institute for New Technologies, **UNU-INTECH** was formally integrated with the former **Maastricht Economic Research Institute on Innovation and Technology, MERIT**, at Maastricht University. The two former institutes are now known as the Maastricht Economic and social Research and Training centre on Innovation and Technology, **UNU-MERIT**...

[UNU-MERIT](#) - United Nations University ([UNU](#))-MERIT

The United Nations University – Maastricht Economic and social Research institute on Innovation and Technology (UNU-MERIT) is a joint research and training institute of [United Nations University](#) and [Maastricht University](#), based in the south of the Netherlands.

The institute explores the social, political and economic factors that drive technological innovation, with a particular focus on creation, diffusion and access to knowledge.

ASIA

India

[CSIR](#) - Council of Scientific & Industrial Research / [NISTADS](#) - National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies, New Delhi, India.

Vision of the **NISTADS**: To undertake research on policy, policy advisory and provide research support to advocacy and advice, and to serve CSIR and other national S&T agencies on science, technology, society and innovation challenges.

Japan

[NISTEP](#) - National Institute of Science and Technology Policy of Japan

NISTEP is a national research institute that conducts surveys and research of basic issues relating to science and technology policies.

Korea, South

[STEPI](#) - Science and Technology Policy Institute, Seoul, Korea [[For English](#)]

STEPI strives to become a global think tank in the area of science and technology policy research to promote the national interests and welfare of Korean people, and contribute to the international community.

Malaysia

[STS](#) - Department of Science and Technology Studies; [University of Malaya](#), Malaysia

STS's Approach to Science and Technology Studies: The Department of Science and Technology Studies at University of Malaya was established in 1997, with mission to pursue scholarly excellence in philosophy and sociology of science and technology, and innovation studies. It has inherited a rich legacy left by its predecessor, the History and Philosophy of Science Unit, set up in 1977, under the purview of the Dean's Office of the Faculty of Science. The Department has been committed to conduct multidisciplinary research and offer STS degrees from baccalaureate to doctoral levels. In addition, the faculty members have been leading in fostering public engagement with science and technology in the age of knowledge society, information technology and global climate change.

AUSTRALIA

Australia

[ISS](#) - Institute for Social Sustainability; [Murdoch University](#), Perth, Australia

The Institute for Sustainability and Technology Policy (**ISTP**) at Murdoch University was established in 1988 to foster critical understanding of the roles and effects of science and technology for the benefit of all sectors of society. In July 2011, the **ISTP** (Institute for Sustainability and Technology Policy) was re-named the Institute for Social Sustainability (**ISS**). This new iteration of the ISTP will have a focus on the social aspects of sustainability but will continue to have broad research interests in the domain of sustainability. The newly constituted ISS, with a new Board, will invite membership from staff within the School of Social Sciences and Humanities as well as encourage past members of the ISTP to remain as active members. Social sustainability researchers located elsewhere in the university will also be invited to participate. In early 2012 there will be an official launch of the newly constituted ISS and during 2012, national and international visitors will be invited to come to Murdoch University and speak on the theme of social sustainability at ISS seminars.

EUROPE

Austria

[AIT](#) - [Austrian Institute of Technology](#)

The AIT Austrian Institute of Technology, Austria's largest non-university research institute, is among the European research institutes a specialist in the key infrastructure issues of the future.

Shareholders:

The Republic of Austria (through the Federal Ministry for Transport, Innovation and Technology) has a share of 50.46%, while the Federation of Austrian Industries owns 49.54% of the AIT Austrian Institute of Technology through the VFFI (Verein zur Förderung von Forschung und Innovation - "Association to Promote Research and Innovation").

Department of Innovation Systems

The Innovation Systems department focuses on innovation research concerning the grand challenges of the future, such as resource scarcity, increasing complexity of social and natural systems or globalization. The employees of the department publish their research findings in referenced journals, books or proceedings of international conferences. The department uses its scientific expertise for designing innovative infrastructures and opening chances for business activities. It supports RTI-Policy and companies developing economic attractive, socially compatible and eco-sensitive technologies & infrastructures.

The employees from different scientific disciplines are integrated in international networks. Together with its approximately 180 cooperation partners, the department acts as an important think tank for the Austrian and European policy. It is a competence node for companies and an important partner for universities and research organizations.

The Innovation Systems Development department comprises two Business Units. The Business Units are specialized in the most important customer segments.

Business Units:

- **Research, Technology & Innovation Policy**
- **Technology Experience**

The department focuses on two Research Areas:

- **Foresight & Governance**
- **Technology Experience**

Together with several Austrian universities the department established a knowledge and talent development program in the field of innovation research called Innovation & Sustainability.

Research Area: Foresight & Governance

This Research Area focuses on emerging and future developments in research, innovation and society, and on the policies for governing these developments at different levels, ranging from firms and sectors to regions, countries and the European Union. It aims to advance scientific knowledge and methodologies for informing and supporting the actors engaged in shaping the future of Research and Innovation (R&I) in society: Public authorities, agencies and funding bodies as well as companies, research organizations, universities, or citizens and civil society organizations.

Research and innovation are expected to contribute not only to enhancing competitiveness and growth, but also to tackling major societal challenges in a broad spectrum of domains, such as health, energy supply, security or mobility. This requires establishing a new generation of forward-looking and reflexive governance approaches, both in government and individual firms and organizations.

Building on latest methods to analyse R&I processes and systems, we use forward-looking approaches to help formulate RTI policy strategies for public authorities and firms. In fast-changing times as we see today, it is not enough to remedy deficits as they become apparent, but it is necessary to rather pursue a strategic and sometimes even visionary view on the future direction to take. With our future-oriented work all the different phases of the policy cycle are covered, as well as cross-cutting systemic issues. Next to system analysis and foresight, this may entail devising and experimenting with new policy instruments, often in close cooperation with the different stakeholders affected. Evaluating the impact of strategies and instruments – both ex-ante and ex-post – will be crucial to ensure policy learning, as is the regular monitoring of R&I systems and their context.

The Research Area “Foresight & Governance” is organized in two major research fields:

New R&I Processes and Systems

Anticipatory Governance

ITA - Institute of Technology Assessment ([Institut für Technikfolgen-Abschätzung der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften](#))

The ITA deals with the impacts of new technologies on society, the environment and the economy. It carries out scientific technology assessment (TA) on a variety of topics. The results of this work support policy-makers, administration and the public with regard to issues of technology policy.

Aims:

- Better understand the societal relevance of technology and to develop TA methodology further...
- Developing options and recommendations for decision-makers in politics, the public sector and the general public...

Denmark

CBS - Copenhagen Business School

INO - Department of Innovation and Organizational Economics

The Department of Innovation and Organizational Economics (INO) is a strategy-oriented department based on modern organizational economics. The Department research field is “the organisation of economic activities”

DRUID - Danish Research Unit for Industrial Dynamics

The DRUID faculty integrates researcher from three Danish Universities: Aalborg University (AAU), Copenhagen Business School (CBS), and University of Southern Denmark (SDU).

DRUID Research:

The mission of DRUID is to facilitate and disseminate premium research on innovation and structural, institutional and geographic change. DRUIDs research agenda is a better understanding of the institutional and organizational dynamics of change, at all levels of analysis: Individuals, teams, firms, projects, networks, industries and national and regional economies. DRUIDs have been highly successful in the pursuit of these themes.

DRUID research is cross-disciplinary, incorporating insights from, for example, economics, sociology, management, and economic geography. On the applied level, DRUID supports the development of policy implications and organizational or strategic recommendations while interacting with policy makers in government and managers in the business community.

During the last decades, DRUID has been associated with a range of research themes that have become widely influential, such as innovation systems, open innovation, organizational learning, firm capabilities, and markets for technology, clusters, and social networks.

Currently, examples of themes that are attracting increasing attention in the DRUID community encompass creativity, entrepreneurship, knowledge search, local and global connectedness, eco-innovation, social innovation and institutional innovation.

DRUID is associated with the journal [Industry and Innovation](#), published by Routledge

DRUID Conferences since 1995

Since 1995, the annual DRUID Conference has become one of the world's premier academic events on innovation and the dynamics of structural, institutional and geographic change. The DRUID Academy offers a specialized course program and arranges a unique annual PhD training conference. In support of its global research community, DRUID furthermore hosts series of papers, videos, and photos.

A brief history - and a few plans for the future:

DRUID was established in 1995, based on a generous funding from the Danish Social Science Research Council (SSF) and the Danish Ministry of Industry. During first phase of operation (DRUID I: 1996-2001) the essential infrastructure and co-coordinated research program was put in place,

based on research groups from Copenhagen Business School (CBS) and Aalborg University (AAU). Individual researchers from the University of Southern Denmark (SDU) and Aarhus School of Business (ASB) also joined. Gradually DRUID evolved into a "hub" of a large international network in industrial dynamics supported by two annual conferences and an internationally well-recognized electronic working paper series. The DRUID Winter Conference was designed to provide an opportunity for DRUID PhD students, as well as for PhD students from the international network, to present their work to peers, DRUID senior faculty and invited international merited scholars, who have been invited to present their work in plenary sessions. The DRUID Summer conference became devoted to a specific theme of interest to DRUID. The two conferences continue to be central components of DRUID's activities.

This basic structure was consolidated, the doctoral training program developed and the international network extended during DRUID II (2002-2004). A targeted program was put in place to attract internationally recognized female scholars to help provide role models for the increasing number of female PhD scholars entering the previously almost exclusively male research field of industrial dynamics. DRUID became part of the board and faculty of ESSID: The European Summer School of Industrial Dynamics on Corse (France), and started to be invited to send faculty and doctoral students in their final years to present their work at CCC: The US Consortium for Cooperation and Competition, which include Berkeley, Carnegie-Mellon, Columbia, Harvard, MIT, Michigan, NYU, Stanford, Northwester, Wharton, Duke, among others. More efforts were also placed in encouraging and supporting junior faculty in the DRUID network when attempting to publish internationally. The activities were financially assisted by donations from the current Danish Ministry of Economic and Business Affairs, the Danish Social Science Research Council (SSF) and by the Danish Research Training Council (FUR) but it became increasingly clear that the continued expansion of DRUID's activities and the ongoing increase in their quality and depth would be severely curtailed if continuously relying on such ad-hoc funding. Consequentially, negotiations were initiated and successfully completed with AAU and CBS who agreed to co-finance DRUID's infrastructure as a cross-university and cross-departmental research unit.

DRUID III (2005-2007) was thus well equipped to celebrate its 10th anniversary in June 2005 with its largest and most ambitious conference so far. DRUID's international exposure and research visibility increased by the subsequent publication of several special issues of high-end journals and books from recognized scientific publishers. The introduction of a double blind review process for all unsolicited conference submissions - based on DRUID's initial corps of more than 75 dedicated external reviewers - helped further maintain and further improve the overall quality of the sessions. The annual DRUID prizes and plaudits for best papers were well accepted and the effort of the DRUID advisory board during the selection process helped augment their status in the community. The Danish Ministry of Research assisted financially by annual donations to DRUID's basic activities. The founding editor of the journal *Industry and innovation*, suggested that DRUID took over the editorship and the hand-over was completed and a new DRUID editor appointed with Routledge as publisher. DRUID was from the very beginning part of establishing the European network on the Dynamics of Institutions and Markets in Europe (DIME), which was recognized and sponsored by the European Union's 6th Framework Program for research as a network of excellence. DIME now consist of more than 150 scholars from over 50 universities throughout Europe, working on the economic and social consequences of increasing globalization and the rise of the knowledge economy. Beyond being part of the research program, DRUIDs are serving on the executive committee and chairing the Governing Board of DIME.

During DRUID IV (2008-2010) a number of new initiatives are planned to support and enhance the research program, including biannual highly targeted workshops co-organized by DRUID and Stanford University (SCANCOR) - the first to be held during the spring of 2008. DRUID has offered to host the CCC annual colloquium in 2009 and a prominent member of DRUID is the local organizer of the upcoming International Joseph Alois Schumpeter Society's meeting to be held back-to-back with the DRUID Summer Conference 2010. Much effort is presently put into the planning and organization of DRUID's 25th Celebration Conference to be held at Copenhagen Business School

June 17-20, 2008. Internally, the research program is strengthened, as the research group on Strategic Organization Design from SDU has become part of DRUID IV.

DRUID15 Conference, Rome

IKE Research Group - Innovation, Knowledge and Economic Dynamics **Research Group**

A research group at the [Department of Business Studies, Aalborg University](#), Denmark and is central part of the [Danish Research Unit for Industrial Dynamics \(DRUID\)](#) founded in 1995 by the IKE Group and scholars from the [Copenhagen Business School](#).

The IKE Group was established in 1977 and gradually evolved into a long-term research program in innovation and industrial dynamics. The focus of the research group is on innovation, knowledge and economic dynamics at different levels of aggregation: the firm level, the industry level, the macro level, and different geographic levels of aggregation.

Common for the approach is that economic development is seen as knowledge driven and that knowledge creation and innovation are seen as reflecting processes of interactive learning within systemic frameworks. These contextual features of different sectors, geographical localities and firms -and the institutions within them defining the rules, norms and behaviours of actors- are seen as decisive for an appropriate understanding of how innovation is developed, disseminated and used in the economy. The context, or innovation system, is viewed broadly, thus spanning wider than the traditional triple helix model.

The IKE group has made major contributions to show that concepts like especially the innovation system and the learning economy are useful to understand innovation dynamics. Thus, IKE researchers work in the interplay between evolutionary economics, industrial dynamics, innovation and entrepreneurship/small firm development.

Several IKE-members are actively engaged in policy discussions and take part in different phases of policy making processes. Members of IKE have various teaching obligations and work on developing current and new study programmes. To highlight one, IKE has established a master education in innovation, knowledge, and entrepreneurial/economic dynamics (<http://www.mike.aau.dk>). The IKE Group is also involved in internal and external PhD training. At any time there are at least three PhD students in the group. The teaching programmes and Ph.D. educations are continuously being updated and maintained regarding teaching methods and content, and will in particular adhere to the problem-based-learning-model.

...

IKE and Scholars from Copenhagen Business School (CBS) and University of Southern Denmark (SDU) are core partners in the Danish Research Unit of Industrial Dynamics ([DRUID](#)), which organizes two major conferences: the leading European PhD conference in management and innovation that attracts students from Europe and beyond as well as the leading academic conference in innovation and industrial dynamics.

In recent years the IKE Group has been the main architect behind [GLOBELICS](#) - a global network of scholars who apply the concept of 'Learning, Innovation, and Competence Building System' (LICS) as their analytical framework. The network is especially dedicated to the strengthening of LICS in the developing countries. In 2013 a new Centre for Impact Analyses of Investments in Knowledge and Technology ([IMPAKT](#)) was established in connection to IKE. The centre conducts research on and analyses of the effects and broader socio-economic impacts of investments in knowledge, technology and innovation.

Additionally, the IKE group has a long tradition of interaction with leading universities from all over the world. Every year several scholars visit the IKE group for shorter or longer research stays and members of the IKE group are often invited to stay at foreign universities.

TIM - Technology and Innovation Management division, Department of Management Engineering; DTU - Technical University of Denmark

The Technology and Innovation Management division contributes to the advancement of knowledge within Design Engineering and Innovation, Entrepreneurship, and Industrial Dynamics and Strategy. The

research takes its basis in both micro and macro level understanding of products, systems and processes. The division works closely with companies, industrial sectors, public authorities, societal institutions and leading international universities.

Estonia

IBS - INSTITUTE OF BALTIC STUDIES (BALTI UURINGUTE INSTITUUT)

The Institute of Baltic Studies (IBS) is an independent non-profit research and development centre that aims at assisting the development of public policy in the Baltic Sea region by providing high-quality socio-economic analysis. With its activities, IBS aims at contributing to the increase of knowledge and understanding of the development challenges and opportunities facing Estonia in particular and Baltic Sea region in general.

IBS main areas of expertise fall into three broad domains:

- Science, technology and innovation policy, industrial economics and regional development;
- Social cohesion policies in the areas of labour, migration and development, immigrant integration and gender aspects;
- Policy analysis, policy and Programme evaluation and impact assessment studies related to the above.

Finland

FFA - Finland Futures Academy

The Finland Futures Academy is a national network of 10 universities, facilitating academic education and research programmes in Futures Studies and providing an avenue for researchers and universities to participate in international futures research networks. The coordinating unit of the FFA is the [Finland Futures Research Centre](#) at the [University of Turku \(Turun yliopisto\)](#).

VTT - Technical Research Centre of Finland

VTT Technical Research Centre of Finland is the biggest multi-technological applied research organisation in Northern Europe. VTT provides high-end technology solutions and innovation services. From its wide knowledge base, VTT can combine different technologies, create innovations and a substantial range of world class technologies and applied research services aimed at improving its clients' competitiveness and competence. VTT is under the domain of the Finnish Ministry of Employment and the Economy. VTT is a non-profit research organisation.

In the area of innovation system and policy studies VTT performs interdisciplinary research in the interface of technology, economy and society. The research is aimed at supporting strategic choices and decisions of actors and organisations of innovation policy and businesses nationally and worldwide. The main expertise areas are innovation and industrial renewal, foresight and technology assessment, and innovation policy and impact assessment of S&T.

France

CSI - Centre de Sociologie de l'Innovation (Centre for Sociology of Innovation) ; Ecole des Mines de Paris, France.

A leading laboratory in the field of Science and Technology Studies:

The Center for the Sociology of Innovation (CSI), founded in 1967, became one of the world's leading research centres in the field of Science and Technology Studies in the 1980s, when Michel Callon and Bruno Latour among others developed a new approach known as the «sociology of translation» or Actor-Network Theory (ANT).

Actor-Network Theory proposed an alternative to the debate between realism - knowledge as a reflection of an outside reality - and constructivism - knowledge as the product of human activities -, a debate in which the latter was accused by the former of relativism (knowledge being seen as nothing more than the expression of a certain state of society at a certain point in time). By examining the actual production of reality and knowledge from a resolutely pragmatist point of view, this new approach made it possible to revive the debate on new terms.

Actor-Network Theory focuses on analysing the practices of actors, and has developed several concepts - translation, socio-technical network, mediation - for the understanding of the way in which knowledge or innovations are progressively constituted and in turn transform our societies.

[More about l'ANT →](#)

An approach initially centred on the core activities of research and innovation:

Until the mid-1990s, the CSI had concentrated primarily on the study of research and innovation as such, with a specific focus on three complementary themes:

- The anthropology of science and technology, which proposed a new description and understanding of scientific, technical and cultural innovation;
- Research and innovation policies revisited in terms of this new conceptualization of the development of science and techniques;
- The construction of markets and uses, a theme which has made it possible to show the active role of market intermediaries and users in the transformation of socio-technical networks, and thus their participation to the innovation process.

A redeployment of research at the interface between STS, sociology, economics and political science:

From the mid-1990s, the CSI extended its practical and theoretical research work from those areas in which its expertise was renowned, such as science and techniques, into new territory: the environment, transportation, security, services, health, communication, tastes, etc.

After defining the terms of an innovation-centred sociology, the CSI aimed to show how taking objects into account - a crucial ANT standpoint - makes it possible to address a number of classical issues from a new angle:

- Mainly in political science: how can the production of a common will be reconceptualised and decision making in situations of extreme uncertainty be facilitated?
- But also in economics: how can the analysis of markets be revisited when the role played by technical and calculating devices is taken into account?
- And in sociology: how can one analyse the construction of people, subjects, collectives, tastes, competencies, etc., when one no longer relies on a sharp divide between individuals or defined groups, on the one hand, and devices or products, on the other?

Its more recent work revolves around three main sets of questions, which may overlap in certain areas:

- The formats of technical democracy: social experimentation, public debate and the creation of collectives
- The economy in the making: socio-technical devices, economics, management science and performativity
- The constitution of individuals and collectives: mediation, attachments and forms of experience

[More about these research themes →](#)

« Involved » research:

From the outset, research at the CSI has always been carried out in partnership, in the broad sense of the word, encompassing both its financial and scientific dimensions.

Current research contracts primarily involve partnerships with the public sector. Since 2008, its main funders have been:

- The ANR (Agence Nationale de la Recherche) as well as various French agencies (HAS, AFSSET, INCA, INHES, etc.) which together account for 55% of the Centre's contracts;

- The European Commission: 7 European projects - the CSI taking in charge the coordination of 4 of them - and a Starting Grant from the European Research Council (40% of the CSI's contract-generated income).

There has been a strong tendency in recent years to experiment with new forms of collaborative research. The CSI was instrumental in the creation of the [Observatory for Responsible Innovation](#), an independent think tank for the development and discussion of measures and methods to promote responsible innovation.

France Stratégie

France Stratégie, le Commissariat général à la stratégie et à la prospective, est un organisme de réflexion, d'expertise et de concertation placé auprès du Premier ministre.

Annoncé lors de la conférence sociale de juin et créé par décret le 22 avril 2013, France Stratégie se veut à la fois un outil de concertation au service du débat social et citoyen, et un outil de pilotage stratégique au service de l'exécutif. France Stratégie s'appuie sur des équipes d'analystes confirmés compétents principalement dans les questions économiques, sociales, d'emploi, de développement durable et de numérique.

Il est également chargé de coordonner un réseau de huit organismes : le Conseil d'analyse économique (CAE), le Conseil d'orientation des retraites (COR), le Conseil d'orientation pour l'emploi (COE), le Haut Conseil de la famille (HCF), le Haut Conseil pour l'avenir de l'assurance maladie (HCAAM), le Haut Conseil du financement de la protection sociale (HCFi-PS), le Conseil national de l'industrie (CNI) et le Centre d'études prospectives et d'informations internationales (CEPII).

France Stratégie est, dans ses domaines d'expertise, en capacité de répondre avec diligence à toute commande passée par le Premier ministre, qu'il s'agisse d'éclairer l'avenir, de contribuer aux choix de politique publique, d'organiser des concertations ou d'évaluer des dispositifs et des politiques.

Quatre missions complémentaires orchestrent l'action de France Stratégie.

- **Évaluer** les politiques publiques, de façon indépendante et exemplaire.
- **Anticiper** les évolutions de la société française, qu'elles relèvent de l'économie, du social, du développement durable ou des technologies et analyser les questions qu'elles posent à moyen terme, afin de préparer les conditions de la décision politique.
- **Débatte**. France Stratégie a vocation à être une maison ouverte, dialoguant avec les partenaires sociaux, la société civile, les entreprises, la communauté des spécialistes et le monde universitaire.
- **Proposer** des politiques/réformes/orientations au gouvernement, en mettant en lumière les arbitrages possibles, les expériences étrangères et les positions des acteurs.

FutuRIS

FutuRIS est une plateforme de prospective stratégique animée par l'[ANRT](#) - Association nationale de la recherche et de la technologie.

FutuRIS assure un suivi du système français de recherche et d'innovation (SFRI) dans son environnement international, et explore ses évolutions. Elle diffuse ses analyses et ses recommandations en direction des décideurs publics et privés et publie chaque année un ouvrage de référence.

FutuRIS est soutenue par une trentaine de contributeurs (ministères, agences, institutions de recherche, entreprises), avec l'appui des académies des Sciences et des Technologies.

IFRIS - Institute for Research and Innovation in Society

IFRIS is a consortium of research units in Ile de France (Paris and surrounding areas) which observed a discrepancy between the importance of the stakes and issues related to the interactions between science, technology and society on the one hand, and the weaknesses of research and educational institutions on the other. They decided to work together in 2004 to strengthen this field, to increase its capacity for research and teaching, and to ensure its visibility and attractiveness.

IFRIS was created in 2007 as a GIS (Groupement d'Intérêt Scientifique), a scientific interest grouping, with the support of the French Ministry of Higher Education and Research. In 2008, the institute organized an ARP (Atelier de Réflexion Prospective), a foresight workshop, entitled "Science and Technology in Society". This prompted the ANR (Agence Nationale de la Recherche), the French National Agency for Research, to finance a vast research programme on these issues...

As a priority, IFRIS uses its funds to finance doctoral and post-doctoral research grants, exploratory research projects and seminars which systematically associate several research teams.

IFRIS is dedicated to research and teaching in the three domains linked to the field of "Science, Technology and Society":

- Science and technology
- Innovation and science policy
- Higher education

Observatory for Responsible Innovation (Observatoire pour l'innovation responsable)

An independent international think tank

The Observatory for Responsible Innovation is an independent international think tank, created with the purpose of thinking and debating new measures, concepts and methods to foster responsibility in innovation. It is based at Mines [ParisTech](#) and is part of the [Interdisciplinary Institute on Innovation](#).

We defend the view that, today, innovation develops at a very fast pace and generates unforeseen, sometimes problematic consequences that have to be taken into account, and that the value of innovation is a complex, controversial and, above all, collective issue.

A yearly focus to identify emerging issues

The Observatory seeks at accompanying a move towards a culture of responsibility in innovation, focusing on specific sectors in which the challenges of responsible innovation are high.

Promoting debate

The Observatory encourages debate through the constitution of working groups, through special events, prizes and encounters and through the organization of a yearly international debate-conference. The Observatory reports on such initiatives through its [blog](#) and its online journal [Debating Innovation](#).

Informing policy decisions

The Observatory is attentive to responsible innovation in multiple areas, and develops policy initiatives through dedicated working groups, to collectively build new approaches and proposals. The actions of the Observatory for Responsible Innovation targets a wide variety of publics, from regulatory bodies and industrial players to political forces and civic organizations.

Discussing and communicating ideas

The Observatory contribute to the production of ideas that translate in a variety of [publications](#).

Germany

ISI - Institut für System-und Innovationsforschung ([Fraunhofer Institute for Systems Technology and Innovation Research](#)), Karlsruhe, Germany.

The Fraunhofer Institute for Systems and Innovation Research ISI analyses the origins and impacts of innovations. We research the short- and long-term developments of innovation processes and the impacts of new technologies and services on society. On this basis, we are able to provide our clients from industry, politics and science with recommendations for action and perspectives for key decisions. Our expertise is founded on our scientific competence as well as an interdisciplinary and systemic research approach.

ITAS - Institut für Technikfolgenabschätzung und Systemanalyse ([Institute for Technology Assessment and Systems Analysis](#)); **KIT** - Karlsruher Institut für Technologie ([KIT](#) - Karlsruhe Institute of Technology), Karlsruhe, Germany.

The Institute for Technology Assessment and Systems Analysis (ITAS) -as an institute of KIT- investigates scientific and technological developments with a focus on their impacts and possible systemic and unintended effects. It produces analytical knowledge and assessments of socio-technical developments in order to provide policy and design options for decision-makers. The research covers ethical, ecological, economic, social, political-institutional, and cultural questions. Major goals are advice for research and technology policy, provision of knowledge for the design of socio-technical systems, and the organization and observation of discursive processes on open and controversial questions of technology policy.

Italy

CNR - Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche ([National Research Council](#))

The National Research Council (CNR) is a public organization; its duty is to carry out, promote, spread, transfer and improve research activities in the main sectors of knowledge growth and of its applications for the scientific, technological, economic and social development of the Country.

IRCrES - Research Institute on Sustainable Economic Growth of National Research Council

IRCrES was born October 21th 2014.

DIG - Dipartimento di Ingegneria Gestionale ([Department of Management, Economics and Industrial Engineering](#)), [Politecnico di Milano](#)

The Department of Management, Economics and Industrial Engineering, DIG, carries out [research](#) and [teaching](#) in three main areas:

- [Economics, business management and organisation](#)
- [Political, industrial and regional economics](#)
- [Production systems, industrial installations and logistics](#)

Since being established, research in DIG has been defined by its commitment to cutting-edge topics within the international scientific debate and its awareness of the demands of industry and services.

Within each of the above three research areas, DIG's knowledge and expertise is set out following different, albeit complementary, subject lines.

Economics, business management and organisation:

- Economics and strategic management
- Management of innovation and company processes
- Organisational systems
- Economics and management of financial brokers and company finance
- Decision support systems.

LEM - **The Laboratory of Economics and Management** at the Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies, Pisa, Italy.

The Laboratory of Economics and Management (L.E.M.) at the Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies sponsors and hosts research in the areas of economics, organization theory and empirics, management and corporate strategies, public choice and other aspects of public policy, innovation studies, environment, industrial history and theory, cognitive and artificial sciences. It welcomes interdisciplinary endeavours and favours dialogue between empirical investigations, theoretical developments and normative contributions - concerning both corporate management and public policies.

Netherland

[CWTS](#) - Centre for Science and Technology Studies, [Leiden University](#), the Netherlands.

The Centre for Science and Technology Studies (CWTS) studies the dynamics of scientific research and its connections to technology, innovation and society. This means studying scientific and academic research from a scientific point of view.

[ECIS](#) - Eindhoven Centre for Innovation Studies; [Eindhoven University of Technology](#), the Netherlands

ECIS is a research centre based at the School of Innovation Sciences at Eindhoven University of Technology, the Netherlands.

Innovation is one of the fundamental factors affecting the economic performance of firms, regions and countries, and social welfare and the quality of life at large. The research mission of ECIS is to enhance our understanding of the sources, nature and effects of innovation processes. Our research aims to provide useful insights for an effective governance/management of innovation processes at regional, national and international levels. This research is structured by the following five major research programs:

- Modern Societies in Transition
- Philosophy of Technology: Ethics and Epistemology of Innovation
- Psychology of Human-Technology Interaction
- System Innovations & Sustainability Transitions
- Technology Flows, Knowledge Economy & Economic Performance

[IGS](#) - Institute for Innovation and Governance Studies, [University of Twente](#)

The Institute for Innovation and Governance Studies is one of the priority research institutes of the University of Twente and performs multi-disciplinary research and postgraduate research training in the field of the governance and management of technological and social innovation. In this, issues of co-ordination, steering and the operation of (networks of) institutions in both public and private sectors are core research foci, based on a multi-level, multi-actor perspective.

[Copernicus Institute of Sustainable Development, Universiteit Utrecht](#)

Innovation Studies:

The mission of the Innovation Studies Group is to understand and communicate the dynamics of emerging technologies and innovations that are relevant for societal problems.

RESEARCH FOCUS

The Innovation Studies Group (ISG) studies innovation processes related to significant societal problems like climate change, non-sustainable energy provision, non-sustainable transportation system or the increasing costs of healthcare.

EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES

We are especially interested in innovations related to technologies in an early stage of development. These so-called 'emerging technologies' are characterized by large technological, economic and societal uncertainties, by a wide variety of visions and expectations and by very volatile innovation dynamics.

Examples of emerging technologies that are studied by the group are:

- Sustainable energy technologies
- Sustainable transportation technologies
- Nanotechnologies

- Medical biotechnology

Multidisciplinary Research and Teaching

The Innovation Studies Group is a multidisciplinary research and teaching group with researchers from backgrounds like natural science, economics, social geography, political sciences, computational sciences, sociology, and philosophy.

The basic starting point of our research is that innovation is a collective act that involves a multitude of actors who cooperate and compete in networks and who are stimulated and constrained by an institutional setting. The innovation systems perspective is the most suitable framework to capture the interrelated character of innovation processes. The resulting insights are the basis for policy strategies to support desirable innovation processes.

TNO

TNO, as an independent research organization, connects people and knowledge to create innovations that boost the competitive strength of industry and the well-being of society in a sustainable way. This is our mission and it is what drives us, the 3,000 professionals at TNO, in our work every day. We work in collaboration with partners and focus on five transitions that we have identified together with our stakeholders.

TNO WORKING PAPER SERIES

The TNO Working Paper series (ISSN 2211-0054) convey the preliminary results of ongoing Strategy and Policy research conducted at TNO. The topics addressed are related to science, technology and innovation studies, system innovation and societal transitions, regional and spatial economics, complex governance of sustainability, eco-innovation policies and strategies and sustainable consumption and production.

Our working papers are reviewed by the editorial board for quality control. Nevertheless, the views expressed in these papers are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the view of TNO. Academic readers are encouraged to provide the authors with feedback, questions and constructive criticism.

Norway

NIFU - Nordisk institutt for studier av innovasjon, forskning og utdanning (Nordic Institute for Studies in Innovation, Research and Education)

NIFU's core activity is the study of innovation, research and education. The institute offers action- and decision-oriented research and knowledge for clients in the public and private sectors, and pursues competitive tenders in these areas, at the national and international levels. The institute is committed to being an active contributor to the research programs of the Norwegian Research Council and to international research programs. NIFU is an independent charitable foundation and in fulfilling its objectives it is expected to maintain economic health and generate profits; all such profits are to be re-invested in its work, in accordance with NIFU's overall mission and purpose.

Studies in Research and Innovation:

This research area includes studies in research and innovation policy in Norway, Scandinavia and Europe. This involves the evaluation of research and innovation programs and measures and their content, implementation and effects. This research area also includes: Bibliometrics studies, patent analysis and indicator development on the research and innovation field... Studies of international, national, regional and sectorial research and innovation systems and the relationship between them... Business oriented studies of research and innovation processes, including commercialization of research....

TIK - Centre for Technology, Innovation and Culture, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Oslo

TIK represents over ten years of ground-breaking research, education and research communication in

- Science and Technology Studies (STS)
- Innovation studies

The Centre consists of approximately 25 staff members and offers postgraduate education (Masters and PhD) including the European Masters in Science and Technology Studies, ESST. TIK participates in a number of international research networks and about 30 per cent of TIK research is funded by the Norwegian research council and the EU framework programmes.

Russia

IMEMO - Institute for World Economy and International Relations

IMEMO has been founded by the Russian Academy of Sciences. The Institute is a non-profit organization which acts within the Charter of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

The mission of the Institute is the elaboration of a reliable analytical basis for political decision-making. The Institute cooperates with federal and regional government bodies, mass media, major public and private companies. In its research, IMEMO takes an independent and uncommitted position.

IMEMO also takes an active part in:

- Expert consulting on legislation, government policies, entrepreneurial strategies;
- World market research;
- Consulting of Russian administrative and executive bodies;
- Organizing and holding conferences and workshops, carrying out international study projects, maintaining links with international and foreign research institutions.

The primary mission for the IMEMO scientists has always been in the comprehensive investigation of the real international processes, the mechanisms of the market economy and features of the political systems of foreign countries. The Institute has considerable expertise in the analysis of the world economy and international relations; it gave a good start to the studies of various countries of the world. The domestic political science and economic theory have made a considerable breakthrough under the guidance of IMEMO; the predictive and analytical base for political decisions has also been developed. The focus of research of the economists and political scientists of the Institute has always been on the issues with the trends of globalization, new challenges to the international security, and the qualitative changes in the economic and political system of the society.

Spain

CSIC - Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas

The Scientific Research Council (CSIC) is the largest public institution dedicated to research in Spain and the third largest in Europe. Belonging to the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness through the Secretary of State for Research, Development and Innovation, its main objective is to develop and promote research that will help bring about scientific and technological progress, and it is prepared to collaborate with Spanish and foreign entities in order to achieve this aim. According to its Statute, its mission is to foster, coordinate, develop and promote scientific and technological research, of a multidisciplinary nature, in order to contribute to advancing knowledge and economic, social and cultural development, as well as to train staff and advise public and private entities on this matter.

CSIC plays an important role in scientific and technological policy, since it encompasses an area that takes in everything from basic research to the transfer of knowledge to the productive sector. Its research is driven by its centres and institutes, which are spread across all the autonomous regions, and its more than 15,000 staff, of whom more than 3,000 are staff researchers and the same number again are doctors and scientists who are still training. CSIC has 6% of all the staff dedicated to Research and Development in Spain, and they generate approximately 20% of all scientific production in the country. It also manages a

range of important facilities; the most complete and extensive network of specialist libraries, and also has joint research units.

INGENIO - Instituto de Gestión de la Innovación y el Conocimiento

INGENIO [CSIC-UPV] is a joint research institute of the Superior Council for Scientific Research (CSIC) and the Polytechnic University of Valencia (UPV). INGENIO's activities encompass:

Research on science and innovation: the emergence and evolution of technology, the organizational processes that facilitate their development and the policies that support and steer them.

A broad set of **training and teaching** activities oriented to professionals and graduate students.

Dissemination activities aimed at engaging national and international stakeholders in science and innovation, public sector departments and agencies, firms, and private foundations. We also provide research and consulting services.

INGENIO's research on science and innovation addresses three main interconnected areas:

Analysis of knowledge generation and use, including the interdisciplinary nature of scientific knowledge production, the effect of knowledge flows on innovative performance, and the roles of public research organizations and universities in the generation and application of knowledge.

The organization of innovation and research processes, including the definition and implementation of corporate and public innovation strategies, innovation management, and the geographic and sectoral patterns of innovative activities.

The analysis and evaluation of science and innovation policies and activities.

IPP - Instituto de Políticas y Bienes Públicos

The CSIC Institute of Public Goods and Policies (IPP) continue and advance the research project of former Advanced Social Studies Institute (IESA) (1987-1999) and CSIC Comparative Politics and Policy Unit (1999-2007).

The mission of the Institute is to advance knowledge in a specific domain of the relationship between the society, the market and the state.

The objective will be to go deeply into the comparative analysis and understanding of the nature of a singular type of goods, public and collective goods, as well as the processes of definition and implementation of public policies and their mutual interactions. It is a major goal of the Institute to produce knowledge that can be used and evaluated by the scientific community, as well as knowledge relevant for social actors, institutions and governments.

IESA - Instituto de Estudios Sociales Avanzados

The IESA is a public scientific research institute specialising in the Social Sciences. The researchers at the IESA work mainly in the fields of political science and sociology, but also engage in research on economics, social psychology, environmental science, marketing and statistics. The primary mission of the IESA is to advance our understanding of processes of change in contemporary societies and the basic features of social structures using relevant theoretical approaches and comparative analysis. This website provides access to the main results of the research conducted by the IESA in areas including science policy, welfare and quality of life, studies on the Maghreb and the Mediterranean, the environment, territory or political sociology, among others.

UAM - Accenture Chair in Economy and Management of Innovation

The [Autonomous University of Madrid \(UAM\)](#) and [Accenture](#), concerned about the role of the innovation in the socio-economic development have reached an agreement to create a Chair in Economics and Management of Innovation. The Chair's general objective is to promote teaching, research and knowledge diffusion and exchange in this field, as well as to support the Interuniversity Master and PhD Programs in the Economics and Management of Innovation.

In order to support the presence of business in teaching and research at the University in mutual-interest key areas for the economic growth and well-being, and taking advantage of knowledge and experience of business, some activities have been developed.

- a) Exchange of researching experience and knowledge between professionals of Accenture and teachers and researchers of the Autonomous University.
- b) Post-graduate activities related with Economics and Management of Innovation in the Official Postgraduate Interuniversity Programmes (Master's Degree and Ph.D. with Quality mention 2006 and 2011).
- c) Promotion of entrepreneurship and innovation spirit through activities among Undergraduate.
- d) UAM-Accenture joint research projects.
- f) Defunding research results via national and international publications, seminars and scientific journeys.

[UAM+CSIC CIE - The UAM+CSIC Campus of International \(Excellence Campus de Excelencia Internacional UAM+CSIC\)](#)

The UAM+CSIC Campus of International Excellence (UAM+CSIC CIE) is the result of the joining of forces between Universidad Autónoma de Madrid (UAM) and the Scientific Research Council (CSIC) to build a campus for higher education, research and innovation, with international projection

Sweden

[CIRCLE – Centre for Innovation, Research and Competence in the Learning Economy; Lund University](#)

CIRCLE is an interdisciplinary research centre spanning several faculties at Lund University. CIRCLE was established in July 2004 with initial funding from VINNOVA (The Swedish Governmental Agency for Innovation Systems), Lund University and the Ruben Rausing Foundation for Entrepreneurship and Innovation.

The research at CIRCLE has now been reorganized, establishing four research platforms: Economics of Innovation, Entrepreneurship and Innovation, Globalization of Innovation, and Innovation Systems and Innovation Policy. CIRCLE also maintains a close educational cooperation –especially on masters and post graduate levels– with the Social Science Faculty, the School of Economics and Management, and the Faculty of Engineering. CIRCLE has now reached a size to be able to act as a hub for innovation research at Lund University.

United Kingdom

[CSS - Centre for Science Studies; Lancaster University](#)

Our research involves collaboration between specialists in the natural sciences, social sciences and the humanities. We were part of the Sociology unit of assessment in the 2008 Research Assessment Exercise, recognised as one of the top 5 in the UK for the quality of its sociological research.

The Centre's research problematizes the construction of scientific knowledge and expert authority. We take diverse approaches including feminist STS, actor-network theory (and after), cultural analyses of science, anthropological and postcolonial technoscience studies.

[CENTRIM - Centre for Research in Innovation Management; University of Brighton, UK.](#)

CENTRIM has a unique approach to research. It is one of the few centres, worldwide, that develops and uses business tools, products, training and other services from our research to help industry. This practical application 'closes the loop' between research and practice.

Innovation scholars:

Initially headed by Professors Howard Rush and John Bessant, CENTRIM started with only a handful of staff. Today, our **team** of over twenty staff includes academics, administrators, PhD students and Knowledge Transfer Partnerships associates. In 2001, we won a bid to build the **Freeman Centre** to house both CENTRIM and SPRU (Science and Technology Policy Research, University of Sussex). Named after the

late Professor Chris Freeman, a pioneer in the field of innovation, the building hosts the largest collection of innovation scholars and students in the world.

In 2003 CENTRIM moved to the purpose-built Freeman Centre on University of Sussex campus. The Freeman Centre, was opened by Lord Sainsbury in 2003. This state of the art building was specifically designed to create a research environment in which CENTRIM and SPRU can flourish.

Research, products and services:

Highly rated in the 2008 UK Research Assessment Exercise, our **research** is internationally recognised by bodies such as the European Commission, ESRC, EPSRC, HEFCE, NESTA and other key institutions. While our **achievements** are many, we continue to push the boundaries of innovation management, such as our recent work in creative industries and in cybercrime. Furthermore, we plan to enhance our engagement with industry by developing a greater number of **products and services** to help businesses, social enterprises and public bodies.

Students:

We have a small, close knit community of PhD **students** who become part of CENTRIM's team and part of SPRU's community of postgraduate students. CENTRIM has a successful record of helping its students to achieve their goals, providing visible and supportive supervision, while allowing them to develop their own research interests and capabilities.

Continuous innovation:

As purveyors of innovation, we practice what we preach. As such, CENTRIM is pleased to have joined forces with **Brighton Business School**. We believe that our new business faculty will bring higher levels of collaboration to enrich research, teaching and engagement with industry.

Freeman Centre: <http://centrim.mis.brighton.ac.uk/about/facilities/freeman>

Keith Pavitt Library:

<http://centrim.mis.brighton.ac.uk/about/facilities/freeman/library>

Keith Pavitt, who died in 2002 aged sixty-five, was Reginald Phillips Professor of Science and Technology Policy at SPRU and one of the world's leading figures in the field of science policy research. The Library is dedicated to Keith's memory.

The Library was the first merged service to be provided by CENTRIM and SPRU within the Freeman Centre.

ISSTI - Institute for the Study of Science, Technology and Innovation; [University of Edinburgh](#)

ISSTI is a research network established in 2000 to bring together groups of academics and individual researchers across the University of Edinburgh who are involved in research, teaching and knowledge transfer on social and policy aspects of science, technology and innovation.

IMP - Innovation Management and Policy division; [Manchester Business School](#), [University of Manchester](#)

Innovation Management and Policy (IMP) division of the Manchester Business School is an international centre of excellence, and one of the largest research groups for innovation management and policy in the UK and indeed in the world.

MloIR - Manchester Institute of Innovation Research; [Manchester Business School](#), [University of Manchester](#)

Manchester has been rated number one in a world survey of publications in the field of innovation research. MloIR staff teach, publish and advise on all aspects of innovation research. Their research explores issues around **public policy for science, technology and innovation**, innovation studies, technology and innovation management, foresight and sustainability.

The History of the MloIR:

The Manchester Institute of Innovation Research represents the latest exciting stage in a history of ground-breaking studies of science and technology policy, innovation studies and innovation management which stretches back over more than forty years. Research interests in these fields were first consolidated together in the Department of Liberal Studies in Science (later the Department of Science and Technology Policy) at the Victoria University of Manchester in the 1960s. In 1977 PREST (Policy Research in Engineering, Science and Technology) was formed to provide policy-relevant research and advice to national and international policy-makers. During the 1980s innovation and technology management also became a key research interest at the Department of Management Science (later Manchester School of Management) at UMIST, and the two closely-related groups worked together thereafter.

During the last 15 years this close history of collaboration was formalised first by the establishment of the ESRC Centre for Research on Innovation and Competition (CRIC), a nationally-funded research centre on innovation hosted jointly by the Victoria University and UMIST between 1997-2007, and most recently by the merger of the two universities and the subsequent creation of a single Manchester Institute of Innovation Research. The institute is at the heart of Manchester Business School's strategic focus on innovation across both the public and private sectors and the group will continue to shape debates on innovation. The institute is housed in the Harold Hankins Building, which was extensively refurbished with a £5.7 million grant from the UK Government's Joint Infrastructure Fund to provide ideal accommodation for the Institute. The Institute now has some 50 research staff and a turnover of £2.5 million (\$5 million).

[SPRU](#) - Science Policy Research Unit; [School of Business, Management and Economics](#), [University of Sussex](#), Brighton, UK

About SPRU:

With almost 50 years of experience, SPRU is internationally recognised as a leading centre of research on science, technology and innovation policy.

Founded in 1966 by Christopher Freeman, a pioneer of what is now known as innovation studies, SPRU was one of the first interdisciplinary research centres in the field of science and technology policy and management.

Today, with over 50 faculty members, SPRU remains at the forefront of new ideas, problem-orientated research, inspiring teaching, and creative, high impact engagement with decision makers across government, business and civil society.

Pioneering Research:

Our research addresses pressing global policy agendas, including the future of industrial policy, inclusive economic growth, and the politics of scientific expertise, energy policy, security issues, entrepreneurship, and pathways to a more sustainable future. We work across a broad range of sectors including food, energy, healthcare, biotechnology and ICT.

We are driven by a desire to tackle real-world questions, whilst also contributing to a deeper theoretical understanding of how innovation is shaping today's world.

Drawing on insights from across the social and natural sciences, engineering and humanities, SPRU's pioneering research is known and respected worldwide. A 2012 study published in the journal '[Research Policy](#)' ranked SPRU second only to Harvard University in terms of its research impact in innovation studies.

Located within the School of Business, Management and Economics, SPRU is a dynamic contributor to the University of Sussex's wider culture of research and teaching excellence.

Transformative teaching & extensive outreach:

With a community of over 140 MSc and doctoral students from all over the world, SPRU is also well known for its high quality, research-led teaching programmes. The multidisciplinary nature of SPRU means that students have access to an extensive range of expertise, whilst also contributing directly to SPRU research as part of their training and development.

With its extensive global alumni network among senior science and technology policy makers, SPRU is committed to engagement and generating impact, not only in the dissemination phase, but also by involving stakeholders in the framing and conduct of research. Working closely with government

departments, think tanks, media, companies, and parliamentary committees, members of SPRU are experienced in disseminating and applying their latest research findings.

Connect with SPRU:

As we look ahead to our 50th anniversary in 2016, SPRU is embarking on an ambitious, new strategy to expand and build on our track record across research, teaching, impact and engagement. The strategy will draw on SPRU's extensive activities to establish a far-reaching research and communication programme with a focus on long-term transformative change.

Research

Our research addresses pressing global policy agendas in science, technology and innovation, whilst also contributing to a deeper theoretical understanding of how innovation is shaping today's world.

Our research themes

- [Science, Politics and Decision Making](#)
- [Energy, Sustainability and Development](#)
- [Economics of Innovation and Industrial Policy](#)
- [Technology and Innovation Management](#)

SPRU is home to five major research centres and programmes:

[Harvard Sussex Program](#)

The Harvard Sussex Program is an inter-university collaboration for research, communication and training in support of informed public policy towards chemical and biological weapons. The Program links research groups at Harvard University in the United States and SPRU. It began formally in 1990, building on two decades of earlier collaboration between its co-directors.

[The STEPS Centre](#)

The STEPS Centre (Social, Technological and Environmental Pathways to Sustainability) is an interdisciplinary global research and policy engagement centre uniting development studies with science and technology studies. The work of STEPS covers agriculture and food; energy and climate change; health and disease and water and sanitation

[Sussex Energy Group](#)

The Sussex Energy Group's research aims to identify ways of achieving the transition to sustainable, low carbon energy systems whilst addressing other important policy objectives such as energy security as well as engaging with policy-makers and practitioners. SEG is a core partner in the [Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research](#) and part of the [UK Energy Research Centre](#)

[The Centre on Innovation and Energy Demand](#)

The Centre on Innovation and Energy Demand (CIED) investigates the drivers and barriers to low energy innovations throughout the economy and the implications of these innovations for energy demand. CIED is one of six [Research Centres on End Use Energy Demand](#) funded by the [RCUK Energy Programme](#).

[Nexus Network](#)

Funded by the ESRC, the Nexus Network brings together researchers, policy makers, business leaders and civil society to develop collaborative projects and improve decision making on food, energy, water and the environment.

[SPRU - the Keith Pavitt Library](#)

The Keith Pavitt Library provides a gateway to specialist resources on policy research on science, technology and innovation.

[SWPS - SPRU Working Paper Series](#)

[STIS](#) - Science, Technology and Innovation Studies; [School of Social and Political Science, University of Edinburgh](#), UK

Science and technology pervade all aspects of modern life. Think of the impact of vaccines, mobile phones, jet travel or the internet on how we interact with one another and understand our place in society. How have theories of natural selection, advances in quantum physics, synthetic biology or new medical theories and technologies changed the way we see ourselves? How have the *politics* of climate change influenced the *science* of climate change? Scholars in Science, Technology and Innovation Studies tackle such thorny issues. We seek to answer the big questions about how societies both influence and are influenced by science, medicine and technology.

[STS](#) - Department of Science and Technology Studies, [UCL](#) - London's Global University

The Department of Science and Technology Studies, UCL is an interdisciplinary centre for the integrated study of science's history, philosophy, sociology, communication and policy, is an interdisciplinary centre for the integrated study of science's history, philosophy, sociology, communication and policy.

NORTH AMERICA

Canada

[CPROST](#) - Centre for Policy Research on Science and Technology; [Simon Fraser University](#), Canada

The Centre for Policy Research on Science and Technology (CPROST) was established in 1988 as an independent, self-supporting institute. It is linked to the School of Communication, within the Faculty of Communication, Art and Technology at Simon Fraser University. CPROST is an academic centre devoted to policy studies on science, technology, and innovation (STI). CPROST brings together practitioners and scholars to study the interaction of advances in STI, their implementation in the marketplace, and their impacts on community and individual interests.

Faculty and students at CPROST work within a multi-disciplinary framework on technology-based problems that have ongoing implications. The Centre has developed work on policy for federal and provincial governments on science, technology, research and development, and innovation in the Canadian context and throughout the world.

[CRUISE](#) - Carleton Research Unit on Innovation, Science and Environment; [Carleton University](#), Ottawa, Canada

CRUISE is Carleton University's major initiative in the field of innovation, science and environmental policy and research. It is a leading example of Carleton's effort to focus on its areas of strength in science, sustainable development, energy and environmental policy.

The establishment of **CRUISE** is a direct response to the growing prominence of science and technology and environment-based issues in both the domestic and international public policy agenda. The objective is to establish an ongoing program of teaching and research in collaboration with the public policy community in both the public and private sectors of the National Capital Region.

[ISRN](#) - Innovation System Research Network, University of Toronto, Canada

The Innovations Systems Research Network (ISRN) is a network of researchers examining innovation in various cities and regions across Canada. The members of the network are loosely associated with four sub-networks: in Atlantic Canada, Quebec, Ontario and Western Canada. The ISRN's goal is to better understand how economic, social, and political conditions influence innovation and hence economic development at the local, regional, and national level. The knowledge resulting from this research is intended to assist policy-makers at all three levels of government to better understand innovation dynamics and craft more effective policy.

USA

OSTP - Office of Science and Technology Policy; [Executive Office of the President](#)

Congress established the Office of Science and Technology Policy in 1976 with a broad mandate to advise the President and others within the Executive Office of the President on the effects of science and technology on domestic and international affairs. The 1976 Act also authorizes OSTP to lead interagency efforts to develop and implement sound science and technology policies and budgets, and to work with the private sector, state and local governments, the science and higher education communities, and other nations toward this end.

OSTP's Mission:

The mission of the Office of Science and Technology Policy is threefold; first, to provide the President and his senior staff with accurate, relevant, and timely scientific and technical advice on all matters of consequence; second, to ensure that the policies of the Executive Branch are informed by sound science; and third, to ensure that the scientific and technical work of the Executive Branch is properly coordinated so as to provide the greatest benefit to society.

Strategic Goals and Objectives

- Ensure that Federal investments in science and technology are making the greatest possible contribution to economic prosperity, public health, environmental quality, and national security...
- Energize and nurture the processes by which government programs in science and technology are resourced, evaluated, and coordinated...
- Sustain the core professional and scientific relationships with government officials, academics, and industry representatives that are required to understand the depth and breadth of the Nation's scientific and technical enterprise, evaluate scientific advances, and identify potential policy proposals...
- Generate a core workforce of world-class expertise capable of providing policy-relevant advice, analysis, and judgment for the President and his senior staff regarding the scientific and technical aspects of the major policies, plans, and programs of the Federal government.

R&D Budgets:

The Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) has responsibility, in partnership with the [Office of Management and Budget \(OMB\)](#), for advising the President on the Federal Research and Development (R&D) budget and shaping R&D priorities across those Federal agencies that have significant portfolios in science and technology. OSTP also has responsibility—with the help of the [National Science and Technology Council \(NSTC\)](#), which is administered out of OSTP—for coordinating interagency research initiatives. It is OSTP's mission to help develop and implement sound science and technology policies and budgets that reflect Administration priorities and make coordinated progress toward important national policy goals.

Council on Competitiveness, Washington, D.C., USA

Founded in 1986, the Council on Competitiveness is a non-partisan, non-governmental organization, composed of peer corporate CEOs, university presidents, labour leaders and national laboratory directors. Collectively, under the Council's banner, this forward-looking group of leaders is a powerful "brain trust." Together they work to set an action agenda to drive U.S. competitiveness, while generating innovative public policy solutions for a more prosperous America.

COSEPUP - The Committee on Science, Engineering, and Public Policy; A joint unit of the [National Academy of Sciences](#), [National Academy of Engineering](#), and the [Institute of Medicine](#), USA.

The [Committee on Science, Engineering, and Public Policy \(COSEPUP\)](#) is a joint unit of the National Academy of Sciences, National Academy of Engineering, and the Institute of Medicine. Most of its

members are current or former members of the Councils of the three institutions. COSEPUP operates out of the [Policy and Global Affairs](#) unit of the National Research Council.

COSEPUP mainly conducts studies on cross-cutting issues in science and technology policy. It was chartered by the Academies to address "the concerns and requests of the President's Science Advisor, the Director of the National Science Foundation, the Chair of the National Science Board, and heads of other federal research and development departments and agencies, and the Chairs of key science and technology-related committees of the Congress." It also monitors key developments in U.S. science and technology policy for the Academies' leadership.

COSEPUP studies are usually conducted by special interdisciplinary panels comprising the nation's best scientific and engineering expertise. While many studies are sponsored by government agencies, COSEPUP procedures safeguard its studies from the influence of sponsors or other outside groups.

[CSPSP](#) - The Center of Science, Policy, and Society Programs, [AAAS](#) - American Association for the Advancement of Science, Washington, D.C., USA

The Center of Science, Policy and Society Programs (CSPSP) serves society, government, and the research community through a diverse set of activities. Its programs address several objectives of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), including furthering the work of scientists, improving the effectiveness of science in the promotion of human welfare, and fostering scientific freedom and responsibility. The four CSPSP units include:

[Science & Technology Policy Fellowships](#)

Provides opportunities for scientists and engineers to learn first-hand about policymaking and implementation while contributing their knowledge and analytical skills to policymakers

[Research Competitiveness Program](#)

The program provides expert peer review and guidance to academia, industry, foundations, and government agencies engaged in scientific research, development and innovation in the US and around the world.

[Scientific Responsibility, Human Rights & Law Program](#)

Addresses ethical, legal and human rights issues related to the conduct and application of science and technology.

[Dialogue on Science, Ethics, and Religion](#)

Building on AAAS's long-standing commitment to relate scientific knowledge and technological development to the purposes and concerns of society at large, the Dialogue on Science, Ethics, and Religion (DoSER) facilitates communication between scientific and religious communities.

[CISTP](#) - Center for International Science and Technology Policy; [the Elliott School of International Affairs, George Washington University](#), Washington, D.C., USA

The Center for International Science and Technology Policy (CISTP) is a world leader in international public policy research and education in science, technology, and innovation. It hosts visiting scholars from around the world and offers an [International Science and Technology Policy M.A. program](#). Center faculty oversee the coursework and dissertation research of students working in related fields throughout the George Washington University.

[CTPID](#) - Center for Technology, Policy and Industrial Development; [Massachusetts Institute of Technology](#), Cambridge, MA, USA

The Center for Technology, Policy, and Industrial Development (CTPID) is building productive partnerships between academia, government, and industry to support global economic growth and to advance policies that preserve the environment and benefit society at large.

CTPID's mission is to develop new knowledge, advanced technological strategies, and innovative partnerships that address global industrial and policy issues and to provide an enriched environment for MIT faculty and students to pursue their intellectual interests.

IPC - Industrial Performance Center; [Massachusetts Institute of Technology](#), Cambridge, MA, USA

The IPC seeks to help leaders in business, government, education and other sectors of society better understand global industrial developments and create practical new approaches for strengthening public policies, business strategies, technical practices, and educational programs. Our interdisciplinary teams observe, analyse, debate and report on strategic, technological, and organizational developments in a broad range of industries and examine the implications for society and the global economy. The IPC often convenes key actors from the public, private and non-profit sectors to discuss the challenges and opportunities facing firms, industries, regions and countries in an increasingly dynamic, competitive, and global economy.

IRI - **Industrial Research Institute**, Washington, DC

IRI is an authoritative source of R&D innovation leadership solutions for its member companies since 1938. As a membership association, the member organizations form its governance and develop its programs and services to meet their needs. IRI's mission is to enhance the effectiveness of technological innovation by networking the world's best practitioners and thought leaders to seek, share, learn and create.

RAND Corporation, USA.

The RAND Corporation is a research organization that develops solutions to public policy challenges to help make communities throughout the world safer and more secure, healthier and more prosperous.

Science and Technology

RAND experts have often been among the pioneers of key scientific research, including computer analysis, satellite development, military technology, and the foundations of the Internet. RAND's research has also resulted in the development of new methodologies and ways of analysing policy issues, from the Delphi method to Robust Decision Making.

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