

Expert C.V.

## Type of Expert

FP6 Expert	Yes
FP7 Expert	Yes
Type of Expert	Evaluator/Reviewer Monitor
Non-FP Expert	Yes

## Personal Details

Candidature number	EX2002B049855
1. Title*	Mr.
2. Family name (current)* State your current family name, completely.	DESTATTE
3. First name* State your principal first name, completely.	PHILIPPE
4. Sex *	male
5. Date of birth (DD/MM/YYYY)* Ex.: For 20 July 1957, write 20/07/1957.	28/10/1954
6. Town of birth*	Charleroi
7. Country of birth*	Belgium
8. Nationality* The Commission will try to ensure a balanced participation with regard to geographical origin of applicants.	Belgium
9. Passport number / Identity card number*	590-3365930-56
10. Second nationality if appropriate	

## Contact Details

11. Street number and name* Commencing with the number of the building (then an apartment or floor number), then ...Street or ...Avenue etc., state your complete address.Ex.: 11 bis A Church Street	9, avenue Louis Huart
12. Town/city* State the name of the town where you live.	Namur

13. <b>Country*</b>	Belgium
14. <b>Postal code</b> State your postal code without the national prefix (e.g. 1049, not B-1049)	B-5000
15. <b>PO BOX</b>	9/1
16. <b>Telephone number 1*</b> country - prefix - Regional code - Telephone number (Ex.: 49 1331 1234567)	+32 81221042
17. <b>Telephone number 2</b> country - prefix - Regional code - Telephone number (Ex.: 49 651 1234567)	
18. <b>FAX number 1</b> country - prefix - Regional code - FAX number (Ex.: 49 1331 1234567)	32 81226411
19. <b>FAX number 2</b> country - prefix - Regional code - FAX number (Ex.: 49 651 1234567)	
20. <b>E-mail 1*</b>	DESTATTE.PHILIPPE@INSTITUT-DESTREE.EU
21. <b>E-mail 2</b>	
22. <b>TVA / VAT number</b>	BE406517102

## Linguistic Skills

	Languages	Written	Reading	Conversation
23. <b>Language 1: *</b>	French	Good	Good	Fluent
24. <b>Language 2:</b>	English	Good	Good	Average
25. <b>Language 3:</b>	Dutch	Average	Average	Elementary

## FP Activities

26. <b>FP6 Activity Codes</b>		
1. Forecasting and developing innovative policies for sustainability in the medium and long term	2. Knowledge based society and social cohesion	3. Relationships between society, economy, biodiversity and habitats
4.	5.	6.
27. <b>FP7 Themes</b>		

1. Regions of Knowledge	2. Socio-economic sciences and Humanities	3. PEOPLE
4. Coherent development of research policies	5. Science in Society	6. Information and Communication Technologies

## Keywords

28. **Please enter some Freestyle keywords that best describe your expertise** (max 1000 characters)

regional and national foresight, governance, citizenship, entrepreneurship - assessment, innovation, regional development, innovation system - Foresight analysis

## Experience

29. **Curriculum Vitae:**

[http://www.institut-destree.eu/Pilotage/Equipe/Philippe\\_Destatte.htm](http://www.institut-destree.eu/Pilotage/Equipe/Philippe_Destatte.htm)

30. **Professional Experience \***

More than 15

31. **Higher Education \***

4-5 years

32. **Describe your experience if any in Peer Review, Evaluation/Validation, Impact Assessment, Monitoring, Quality Assurance or Auditing?:**

Philippe Destatte is the director of The Destree Institute (European think tank and research centre in Wallonia, BE). He is a associated professor in Paris 7 University, where he is in charge of the Foresight course. He acquired skills in foresight both in Paris (mostly Futuribles of which he is a board member), in the United States (Houston, Minneapolis, San Francisco and Chicago World Future Society Professionnal Forums), as well by working on the field, in European Regions and particularly in Wallonia.

In his professional life, Philippe Destatte combines twenty years of regional development strategic policy tools experience, with theoretical analysis in the fields of governance, evaluation, innovation systems and societal paradigm shifts analysis, as well as of foresight. He worked as an expert for the OECD, the World Bank, the European Commission and several governments.

In 2003-2004, Philippe Destatte was involved in the Blueprints for Foresight Actions in the Regions High Level Expert Group (EC DG Research K2) as coach of the Transvision Blueprint. He chairs the European Regional Foresight College, created at the initiative of the French Republic (DATAR-DIACT). Since 2003, he has also served as Chair of the Brussels Area Node of the Millennium Project (American Council for United Nations University) and has organized, in 2005 in Louvain-la-Neuve, a joint conference with DG Research K2 Unit untitled The Futures of Europeans in the Global Knowledge Society. Philippe Destatte was a member of the Experts Team of the DG Regio to prepare The Guidelines for Cohesion Policy (2007-2013). Member of the Board of the Mutual Learning Platform launched in 2005 by three DGs of the Commission (Research, Regional Policy and Enterprise) and the Committee of the Regions, he has coached the Foresight Activities in that framework. He authored, with Dr Günter Clar (SEZ-Stuttgart), the Regional Foresight report Boosting Regional Potential (2006).

33. **Previous Involvement in EC Research Activities:**

**Contract in connection with any of the action types under the previous Framework Programmes**

KNOWLEDGE REGIONS (SPIDER, METAFORESIGHT PROJECTS), 2003-2006

**Expert contract for evaluation of proposals or projects**

INNOV IV RIS 2004 FOR DG ENTERPRISE &amp; INDUSTRY ; FOR-LEARN REVIEW FOR DG RESEARCH K2 2005

**Key action advisory group expert**

FP7 BRAINSTORMING PREPARATION 2005 / FP7 FORESIGHT PREPARATION EXPERT GROUP 2005

**Other activity / contract**

BLUEPRINT FOR FORESIGHT ACTIONS IN THE REGIONS HIGH LEVEL EXPERT GROUP 2004-2005 / MUTUAL LEARNING PLATFORM FORESIGHT COACH 2006 / EXPERT FOR DG REGIONAL POLICY : GUIDELINES FOR COHESION POLICY 2005

**34. Have you participated previously as a Chairperson?**

yes

**35. Have you participated previously as a Rapporteur?**

yes

## Employment History

**36. Are you currently employed or self-employed?\***

yes

**37. Current Organisation:**

<b>Job Title:*</b>	Director-General
<b>Organisation Name:*</b>	The Destree Institute
<b>Organisation Street Number and Name:*</b>	9/1, avenue Louis Huart
<b>Organisation Town/City:*</b>	Namur
<b>Organisation Country:*</b>	Belgium
<b>Organisation Postal Code:</b>	B5000
<b>Organisation PO BOX:</b>	
<b>Organisation Type:*</b>	Private Non-profit Research Centres
<b>Organisation Size:*</b>	10-49 employees
<b>Department/Organisation Name:*</b>	Foresight Unit

**38. Employment Records for the last 10 years or the last 5 positions:\*** (max 2,000 characters)

Director-general of The Destree Institute, 9 avenue Louis Huart, B5000 Namur since 1987 + Visiting Professeur in the University of Auvergne (Clermond-Ferrand, Bld François Mitterrand)(Since 2002)(Evaluation, foresight and regional development in DESS, Faculty of Economics) + Associated professor in Paris 7 Denis Diderot University (rue de Tolbiac), in charge of the Foresight course, since 2004 + Associated Professor in Mons-Hainaut University, (Facultés Warocqué, Place Warocqué) (Evolution of the institutions and societies), since 2004 + Director of Research and Chairman of the European Foresight College in the DATAR-DIACT (Délégation interministérielle à l'Aménagement et à la Compétitivité du Territoire), Paris.

## Interests

**39 . Synopsis of current research interests:** (max 1, 000 characters)\*

- Territorial Intelligence : use of tools in the decision process : Strategic Policy Intelligence Tools (SPI) - Long Life Learning : how to manage education and social capital development (2006) - Boosting Regional Potential : Foresight Methodological Approaches (Mutual Learning Platform Master Blueprint to use Foresight to develop Lisbon Strategy in the Regions - DG Research, DG Enterprise & Industry, DG Regional Policy and the Committee of Regions)(2005-2006) - Foresight as a tool to unteract in the Governance : how to involve the companies in common development process ? (2000-2003) - The hypothesis of a societal paradigm shift, Innovation and performance in Wallonia and Europe (2003-2006) - Development of Biotechnology in a regional approach : the case of Wallonia (2004)

**40 . Former research interests (with dates):** (max 1, 000 characters)

- Competences development, evaluation and foresight activities in Auvergne (2003) - Foresight of the Constitutional Power Regions in Europe (2002) - Interregional Cooperation and the question of Legitimity (2002) - Civil Ethics, New Governance and Foresight (2001)

**41. Additional Information:** (max 10,000 characters)

Strategic Policy Intelligence can be defined as the set of actions to search, process, diffuse and protect information in order to make it available to the right person at the right time so as to make the right decision. SPI tools include foresight, technology assessment, evaluation, benchmarking, territorial quality process, etc. They are used in order to provide decision-makers and stakeholders with comprehensive, objective, politically unbiased, independent and, very importantly, forward-looking information.

A territory's strategic intelligence capacity's function is to support, with customised intelligence, the decision-making process on RTDI, among others. It is to also facilitate innovation and learning processes in innovation systems or in societies as a whole.

This strategic intelligence capacity includes: • the timely identification of fresh alternatives for territorial development, governance structures, societal relationships and the roles of the stakeholders and actors (territorial foresight), as well as new technologies and areas of application. These would help in being better able to anticipate developments in science and technology (technology foresight); • the explicit learning of policy aimed at stimulating science and technology, applying it at the level of individual instruments and integrating it in innovation systems (policy evaluation, policy monitoring). An important goal is to stimulate processes of policy learning and to attain the capacity for timely adjustment and/or refinement of the policy mix; • the introduction of the user perspective when the co-production of innovations is involved. Technology Assessment, e.g., becomes a form of 'anticipatory intelligence', a policy instrument for shaping the interaction and dialogue between the actors, especially S&T experts with potential and existing 'investors' and 'users'. This would initiate social innovation and learning processes vis-à-vis the deployment and use of science and technology, thus facilitating supported innovations and sustainable economic growth.

Policy learning and development are reinforced by combining these tools. There is, however, no "blueprint" for the combination and integration of SPI tools, as this depends on the objectives and the scope of the decisions in question. Furthermore, it depends on the state of information of the topic, on the focus taken by the decision-makers (narrow, wide) and on the stakeholders involved. This distributed nature of up-to-date information needed for decision-making is often the main obstacle for effective and efficient policy-making.

SPI can play a crucial role in the management of modern innovation systems which are less hierarchical, more user-friendly and "fuzzier" than before. Several suggestions are made to improve the quality of SPI and the related infrastructure needed, thus systematically enhancing

the input SPI can give to support policy-making and decision-makers: • the different SPI tools need to be better integrated, used more comprehensively and synergies must be developed. Mere discussions of the definitions and boundaries of the methodologies do not add to the usefulness and understanding of these tools. • The quality of SPI tools needs to be improved. This could be done by establishing networks and quality controls therein. • Finally, an interface needs to be established between SPI providers/sources and users. For users to actually be able to use these tools effectively, they must learn to apply them first. A support network would make this possible.

Four basic principles for the effective use of Strategic Intelligence that can contribute to making RTDI policies "more realistic, efficient, relevant and democratic" include: • participation: incorporate a multitude of perspectives in policy-making processes • objectivisation: SPI makes policy-making more objective by supplying appropriate tools, analyses and information; • mediation and alignment: the mutual learning and understanding by the stakeholders in question being facilitated. This makes understanding and consensus-building easier; • decision support: SPI provides adequate tools to facilitate decision-making and, more importantly, to implement these decisions. See Günter CLAR & Philippe DESTATTE, Regional Foresight, Boosting Regional Potential in Mutual Learning Platform, Mutual Learning Platform, Luxembourg, European Commission, Committee of the Regions, IRE Network, 2006.

#### 42 . **Bibliography of Publications: ref. and title:** (max 10,000 characters)

Günter CLAR & Philippe DESTATTE, Regional Foresight, Boosting Regional Potential in Mutual Learning Platform, Mutual Learning Platform, Luxembourg, European Commission, Committee of the Regions, IRE Network, 2006.

Philippe DESTATTE, La formation tout au long de la vie, un enjeu pour un développement humain et durable des territoires, dans Yves MORVAN ea, La formation tout au long de la vie, Nouvelles questions, nouvelles perspectives, Presses Universitaires de Rennes, 2006.

Philippe DESTATTE et Pascale VAN DOREN, Foresight as a Tool to stimulate societal Paradigm Shift, European and regional Experiences, Intervention in the First Workshop on Futures Studies Methodology, Universita Karlova v Praze, Praha University Press, 2005.

Philippe DESTATTE, Foresight as a Tool for new Governance, An European Experience, Intervention in the World Future Society Annual Conference 2004, Creating the Future Now !, Grand Hyatt Washington, Washington DC, August 1, 2004

Philippe DESTATTE & Pascale VAN DOREN dir., Transvision, Bridging neighbouring Regions belonging to different Jurisdictions, i.e., historically and culturally close Regions divided by national Borders, Blueprints for Foresight Actions in the Regions, Bruxelles, Commission européenne, DG Recherche, Septembre 2004.

Philippe DESTATTE et Pascale VAN DOREN dir., La prospective à l'écoute de la Wallonie, Charleroi, Institut Jules-Destrée, 2004. Philippe DESTATTE et Pascale VAN DOREN dir., La prospective territoriale comme outil de gouvernance, Charleroi, Institut Jules-Destrée, 2003. Philippe DESTATTE dir., La Wallonie à l'écoute de la prospective, Charleroi, Institut Jules-Destrée, 2003 Philippe DESTATTE, Les regions a pouvoir legislatif et l'integration europeenne, Essai de prospective, Intervention au deuxieme colloque international du Musee de l'Europe, Bruxelles, 2003.

Philippe DESTATTE, Prospectives territoriales, reformes institutionnelles et gouvernance : le cas de la Wallonie, Intervention au seminaire de l'OCDE "Les avancees de la prospective territoriale, Paris, OCDE, 11-12 decembre 2000.

Philippe DESTATTE, Les questions ouvertes de la prospective wallonne ou quand la societe civile appelle le changement, dans Territoires 2020, Revue d'Etudes et de Prospective de la Datar, n°3,

p. 139-153, Juin 2001.

Philippe DESTATTE, Evaluation, prospective et developpement regional, Charleroi, Institut Jules-Destree, 2001.

**43. Authorise Member States and the States associated to the framework programmes to access the data submitted by you?\***

yes

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