

Lezione 1.2

**Paradigmi della produzione di
scienza e panoramica di alcuni
benefici sociali**

Il nuovo contratto sociale

Gibbons M 1999 Science's new social contract with society, in Nature, vol 402, supp, 2 december, C81

-Gibbons (1999) highlights the decline of the traditional 'contract' whereas universities provide fundamental research while company labs applied research and product development.

- He points to a new pattern based on four ingredients:
- A) **co-evolution** of science and society,
- B) **contextualization** of science rather than its ambition to universality,
- C) the **production** of socially robust knowledge within certain boundaries,
- D) the construction of **narratives** of expertise.

- Il nuovo contratto sociale (segue)
- This more complex pattern implies in a broad sense a deeper **permeability of science and society**. Something, in my opinion, most private investors and law makers are not yet fully aware, as the example of legislation and practice shows, where intellectual property is still seen as an act of individuals.
- See Pagano (2014), who writes that “ the privatization of knowledge and its direct transformation in the most valuable proprietary asset of the firm” is the “most extreme and most meaningful step “ of a the more traditional monopolisation of capital process through the ownership of machineries that embody past knowledge, a core idea of Marx.

The usefulness of useless knowledge

“From a practical point of view, intellectual and spiritual life is, on the surface, a useless form of activity... I shall concern myself with the **question of the extent** to which the pursuit of these useless satisfactions proves unexpectedly the source from which undreamed of **utility is derived**”

Abraham Flexner

Founding Director,

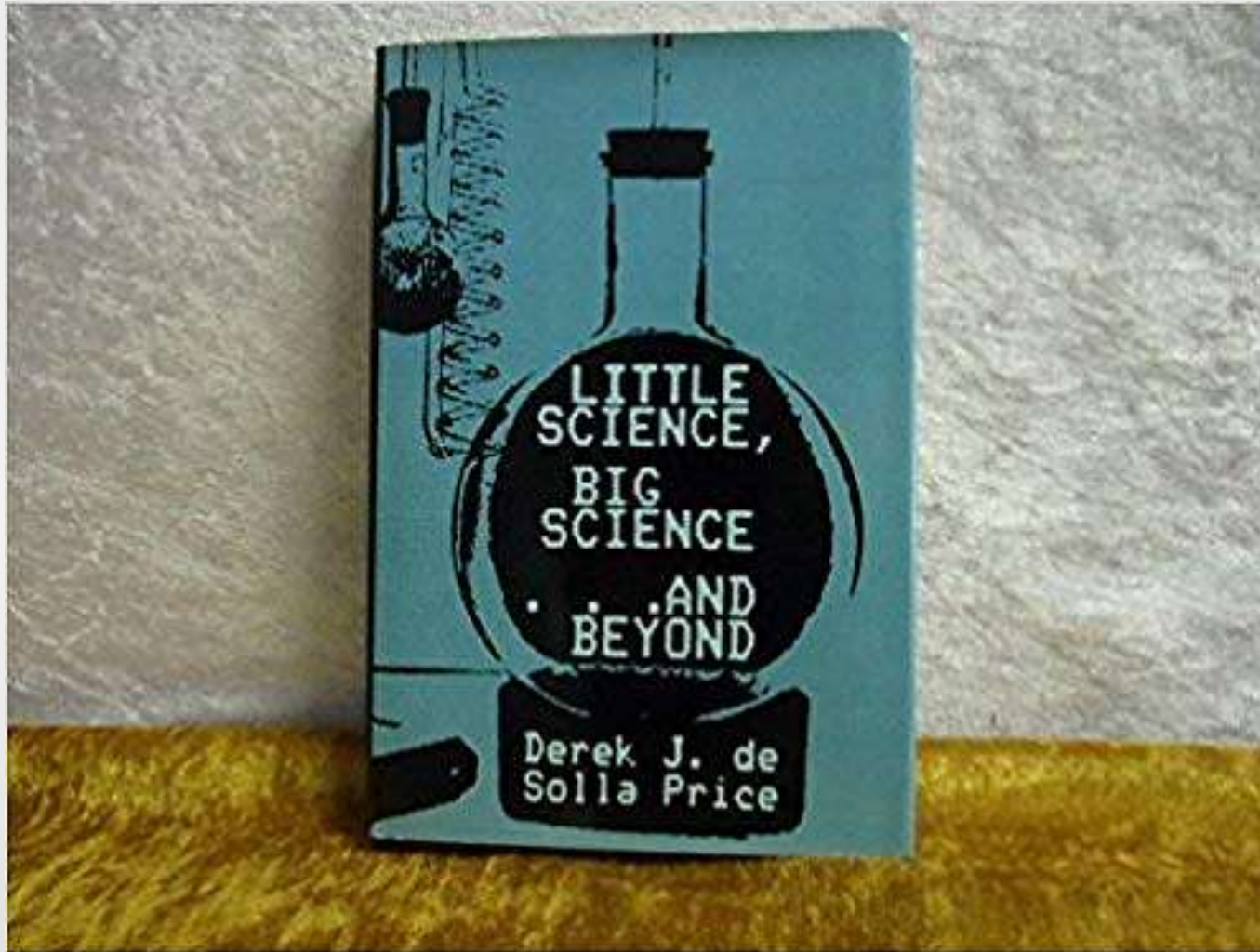
Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton

The Usefulness of Useless Knowledge 1939



Courtesy of @InstituteForAdvancedStudy

Little science, big science... And beyond



Courtesy of @TodayinScienceHistory

The 1962 Brookhaven National Laboratory Lectures by **Derek De Solla Price**, physicist and historian of science

Little science: small costs and huge benefits

Galileo Galilei



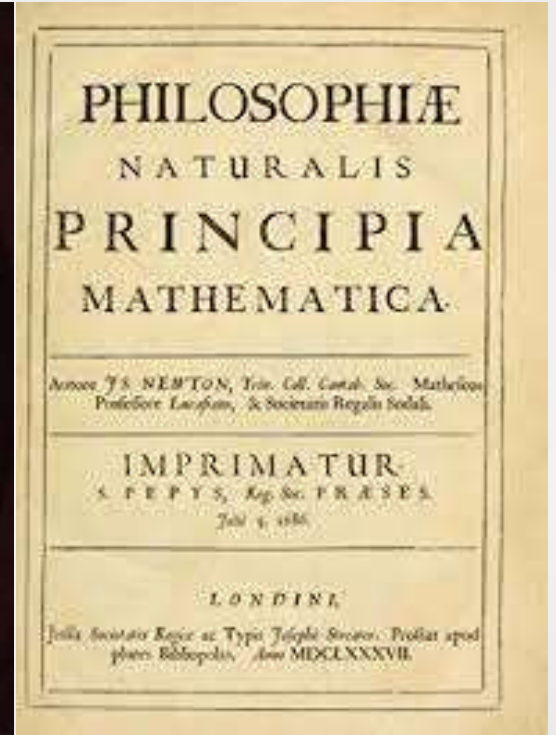
1564-1642



Isaac Newton



1642-1726

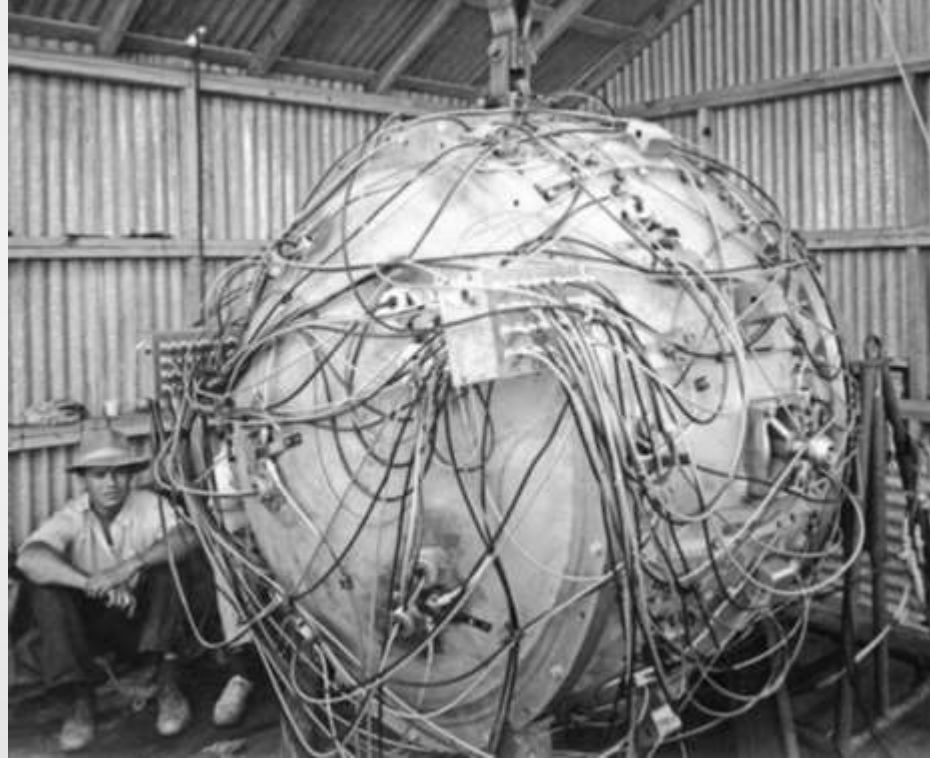


No CBA needed

Big science for the military: huge costs, uncertain benefits

The Manhattan Project

- **Top-down**
- Military-industrial complex
- National ownership
- Rigid mission and governance
- Political loyalty and secrecy



Courtesy of @RareHistoricalPhotos



Courtesy of @DennisD.McDonald'sWebSite

Gadget, the world's first atomic bomb

CBA impossible

A new paradigm: research infrastructures



ESFRI
Roadmap

- Bottom-up
- Scientific communities
- Open science
- International coalitions
- Multiple users and shared governance
- Cosmopolitan ecosystem



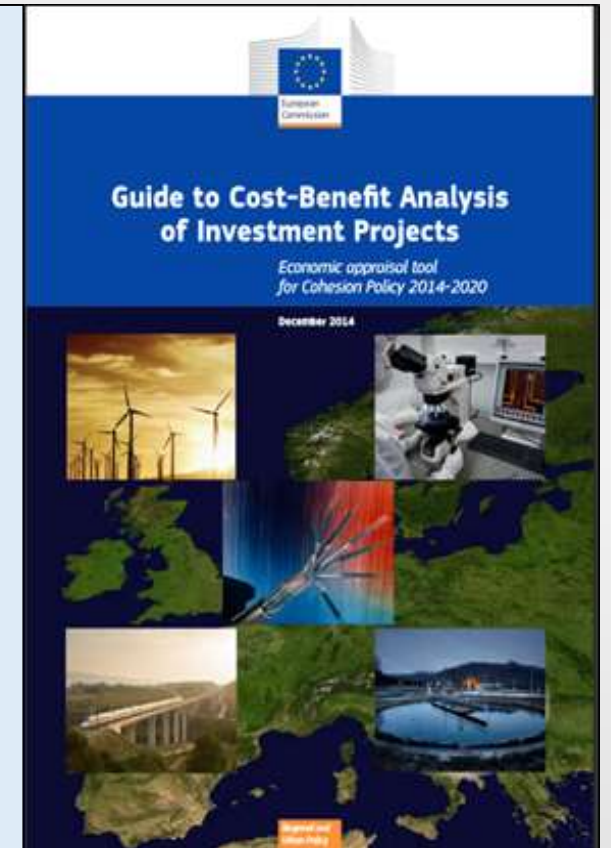
Courtesy of @Airbnb

CBA feasible and helpful

The European Molecular Biology
Laboratory (EMBL) *Heidelberg*

The cost benefit analysis model

- The expected net present value of the RI
- over the time horizon
- is defined as the difference between expected benefits
- including the citizens' willingness to pay for knowledge
- and social costs
- valued at shadow prices
- discounted at the social discount rate



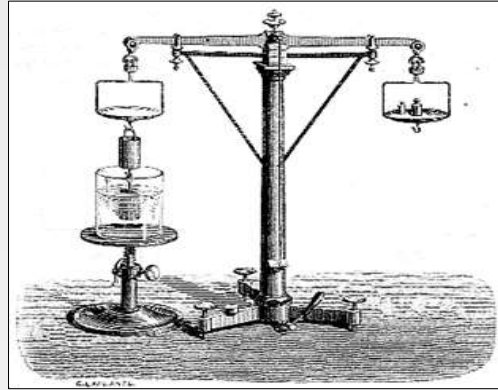
Measuring the measurable

For example:

$$\sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{t=0}^T S_t \cdot \Pi_{jt}$$

BENEFITS

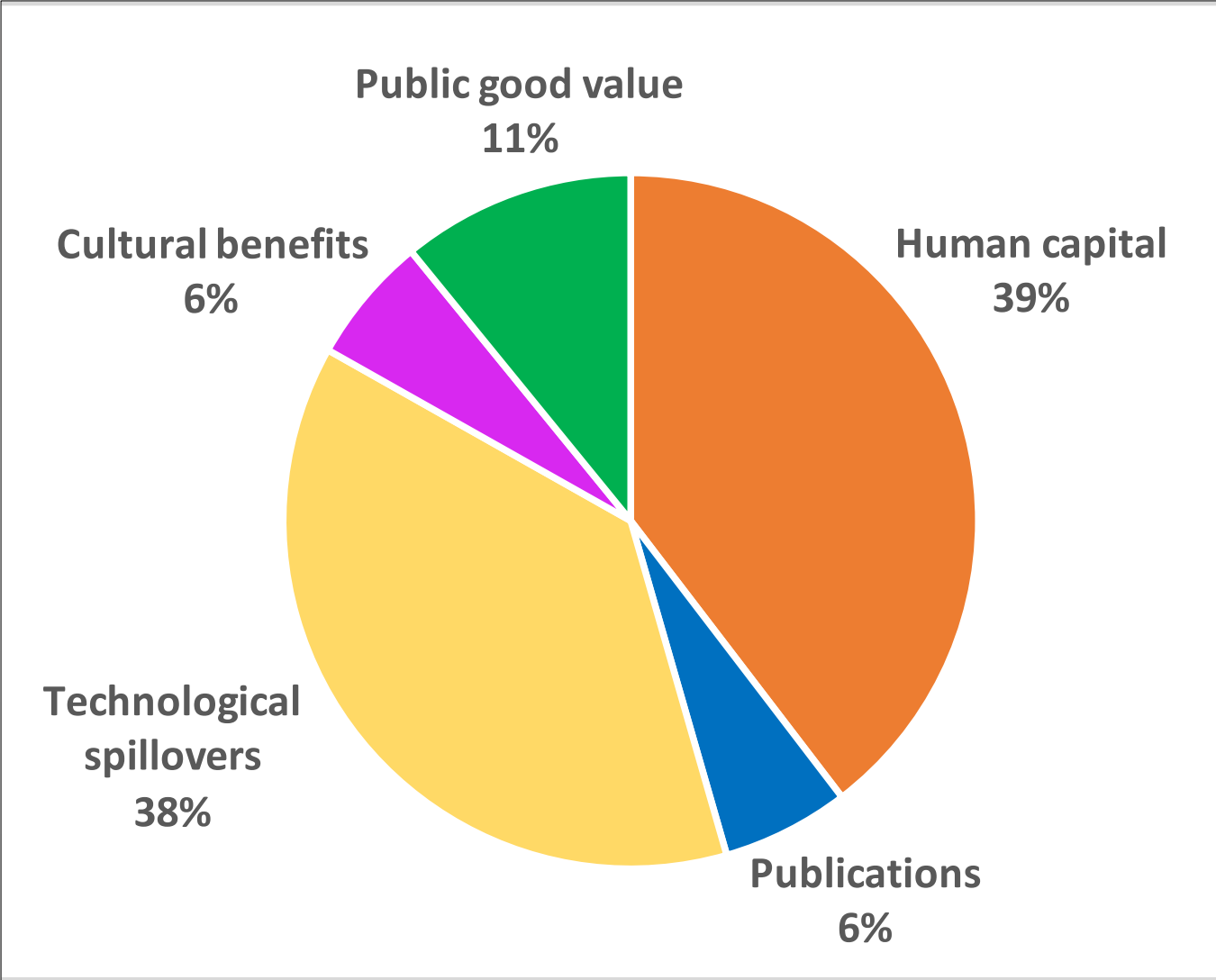
- Technological spillovers
- Scientific publications
- Human capital
- Benefits of innovation
- Cultural benefits
- Public good value



COSTS

- Economic value of capital
- Labor cost of scientists
- Other staff costs
- Other operating costs
- Environmental impact

The net benefits of High Luminosity LHC to 2038



| | |
|--------------------|-----|
| Net Present Value | 2.2 |
| Benefit cost ratio | 1.8 |



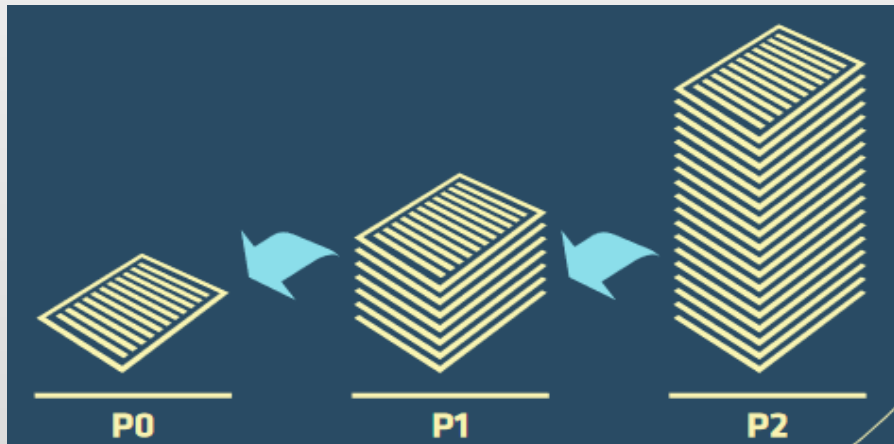
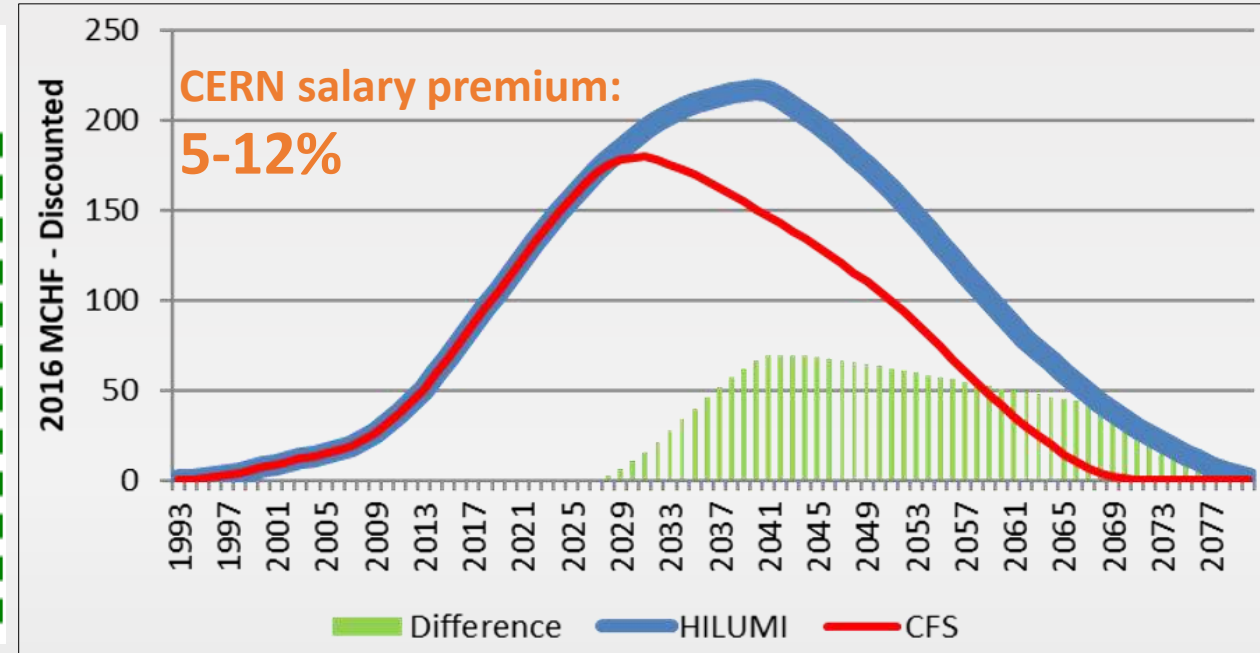
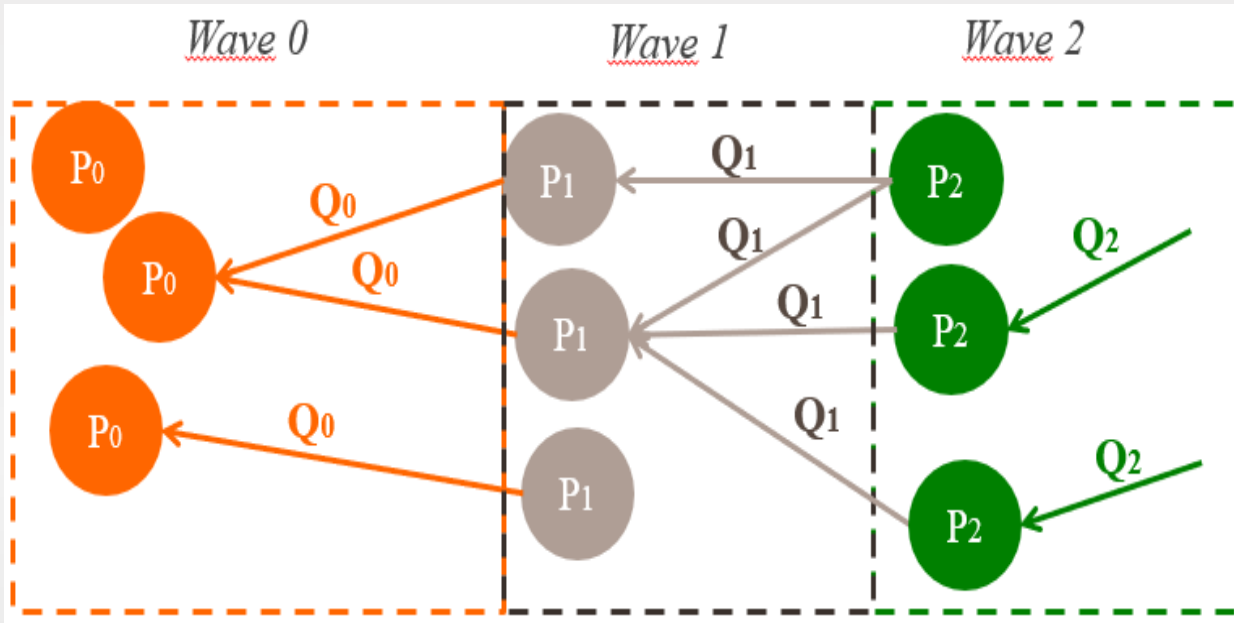
Courtesy of @CERN

Counterfactual: LHC without HL

Publication factories and human capital

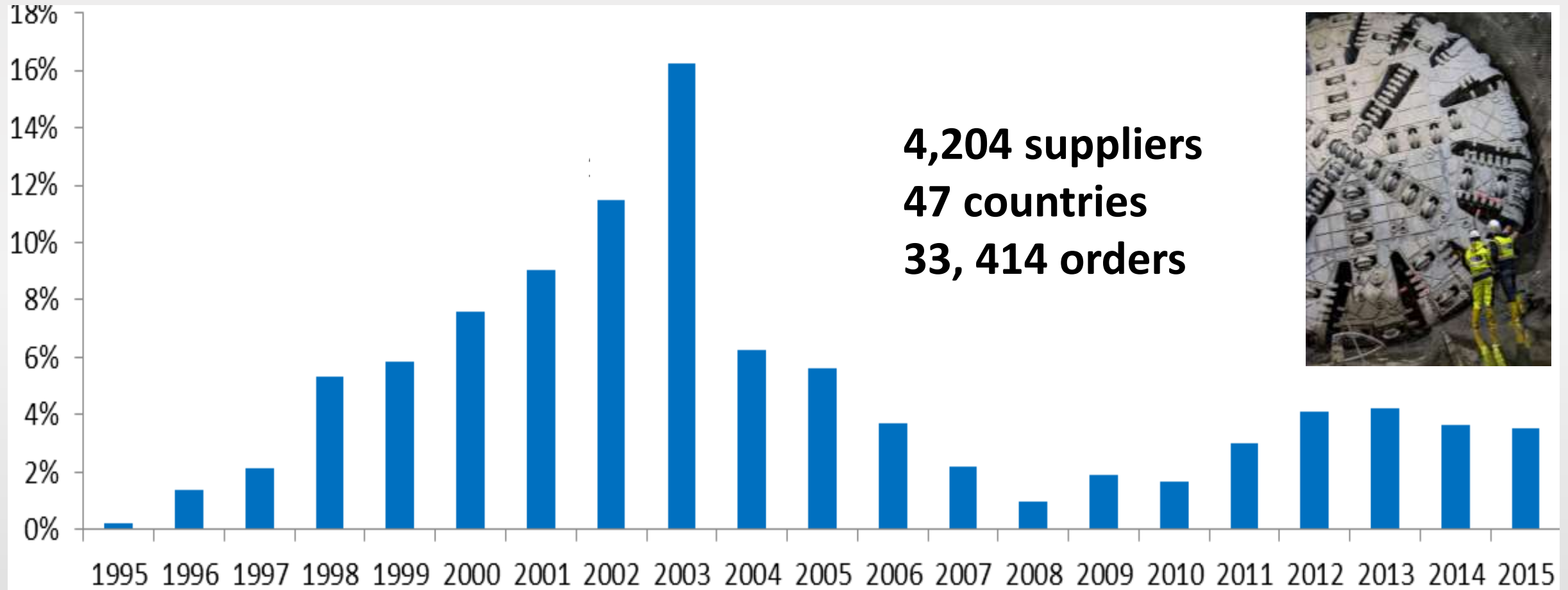
Value = scientists' time

Value = skills acquired by ESR



Learning hubs for firms

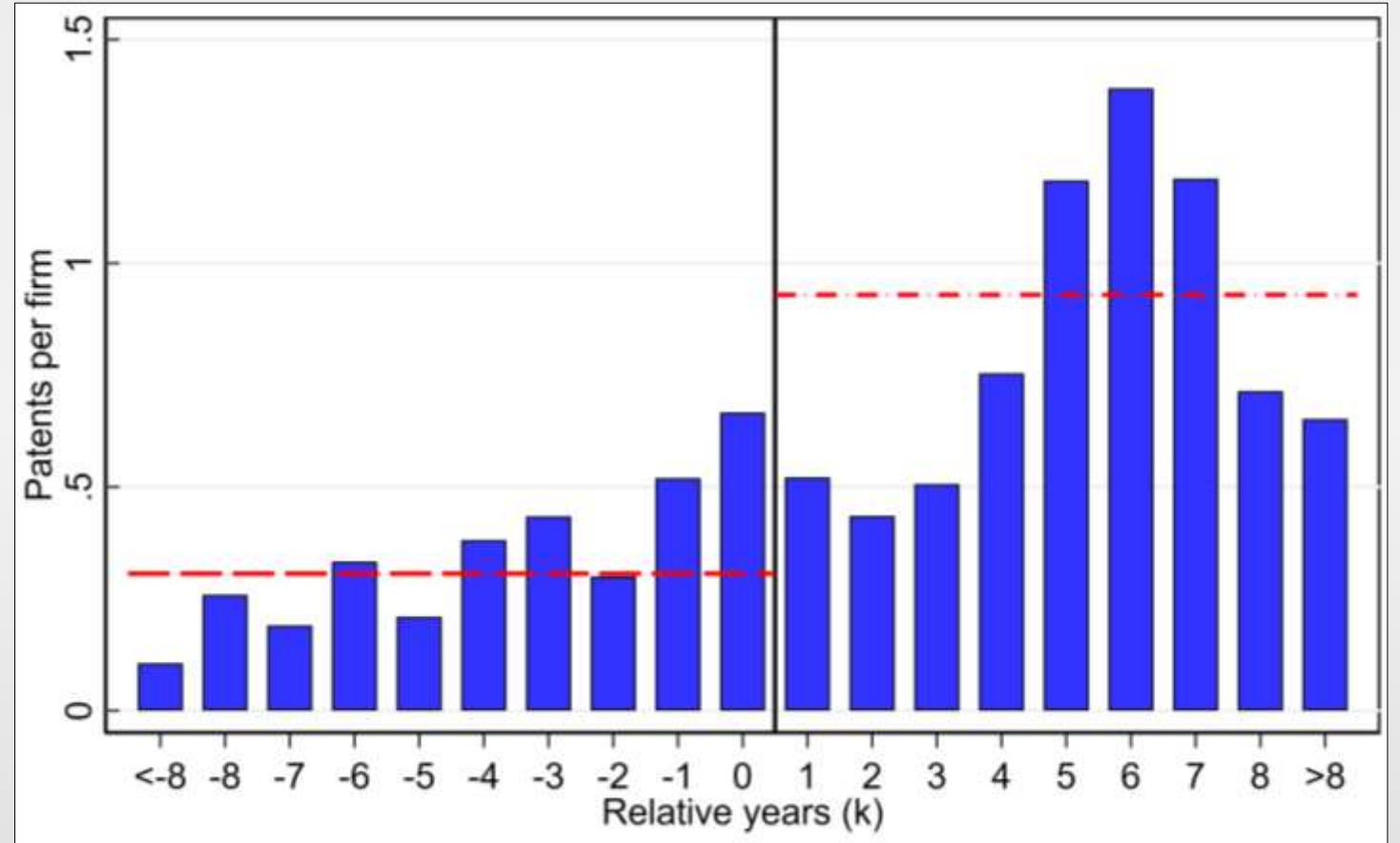
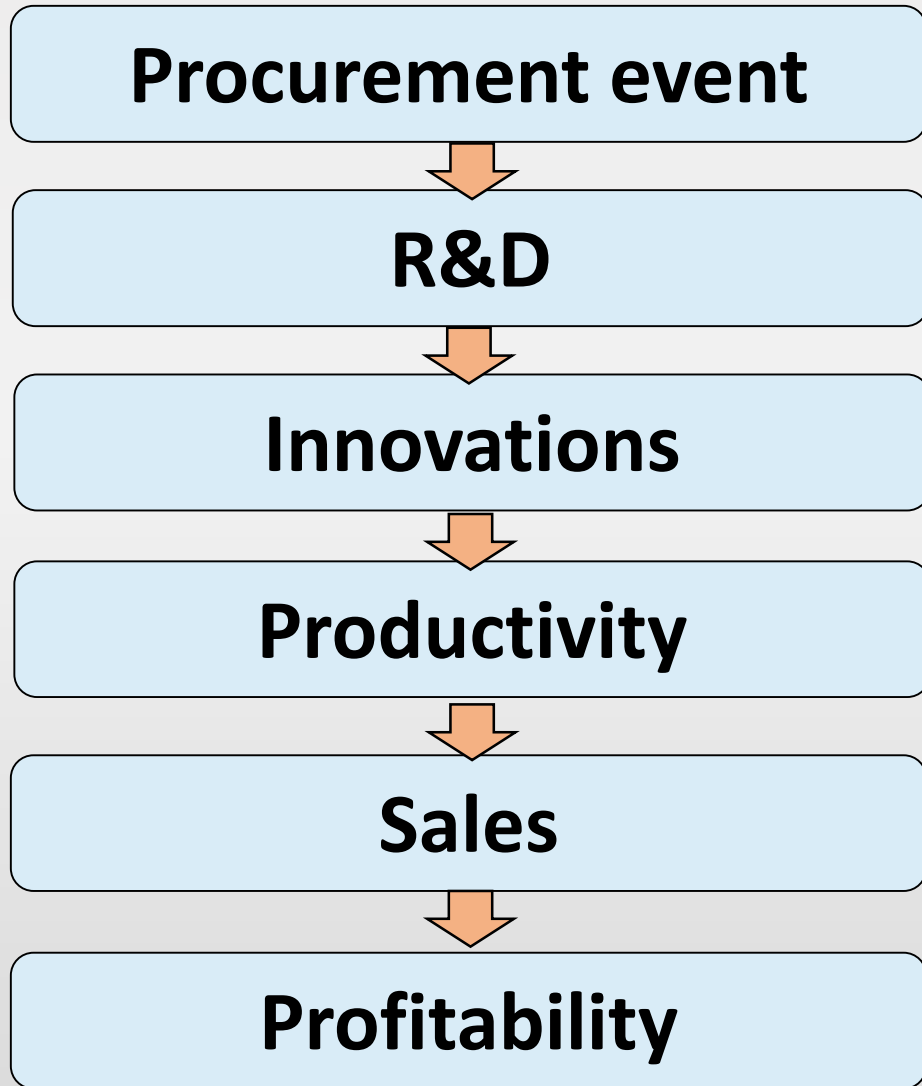
The procurement activity of CERN 1995-2015



- Volume of the orders by year %; Orders > 10,000 CHF

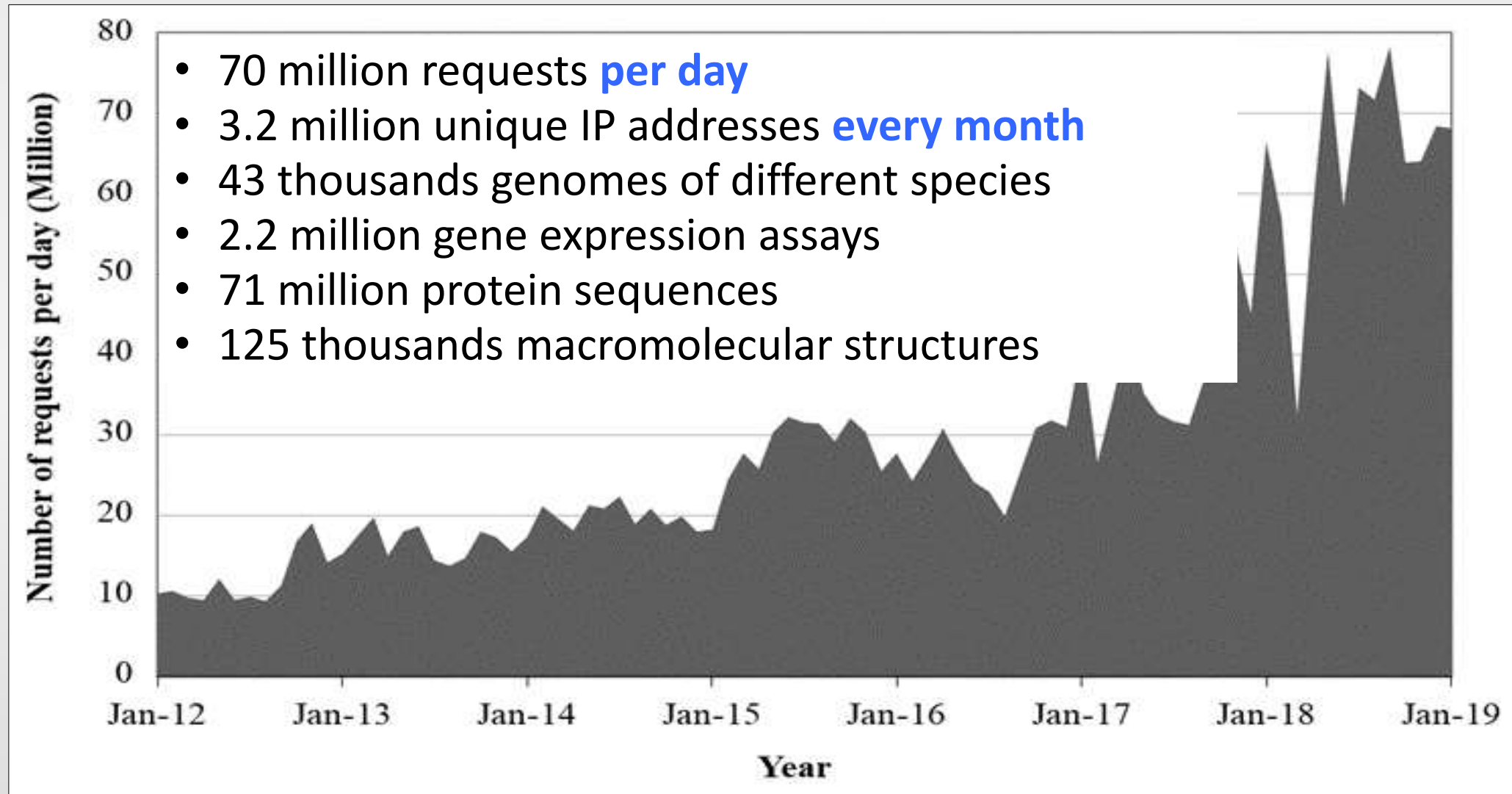
Technological spillovers

Value = change of firms' economic performance



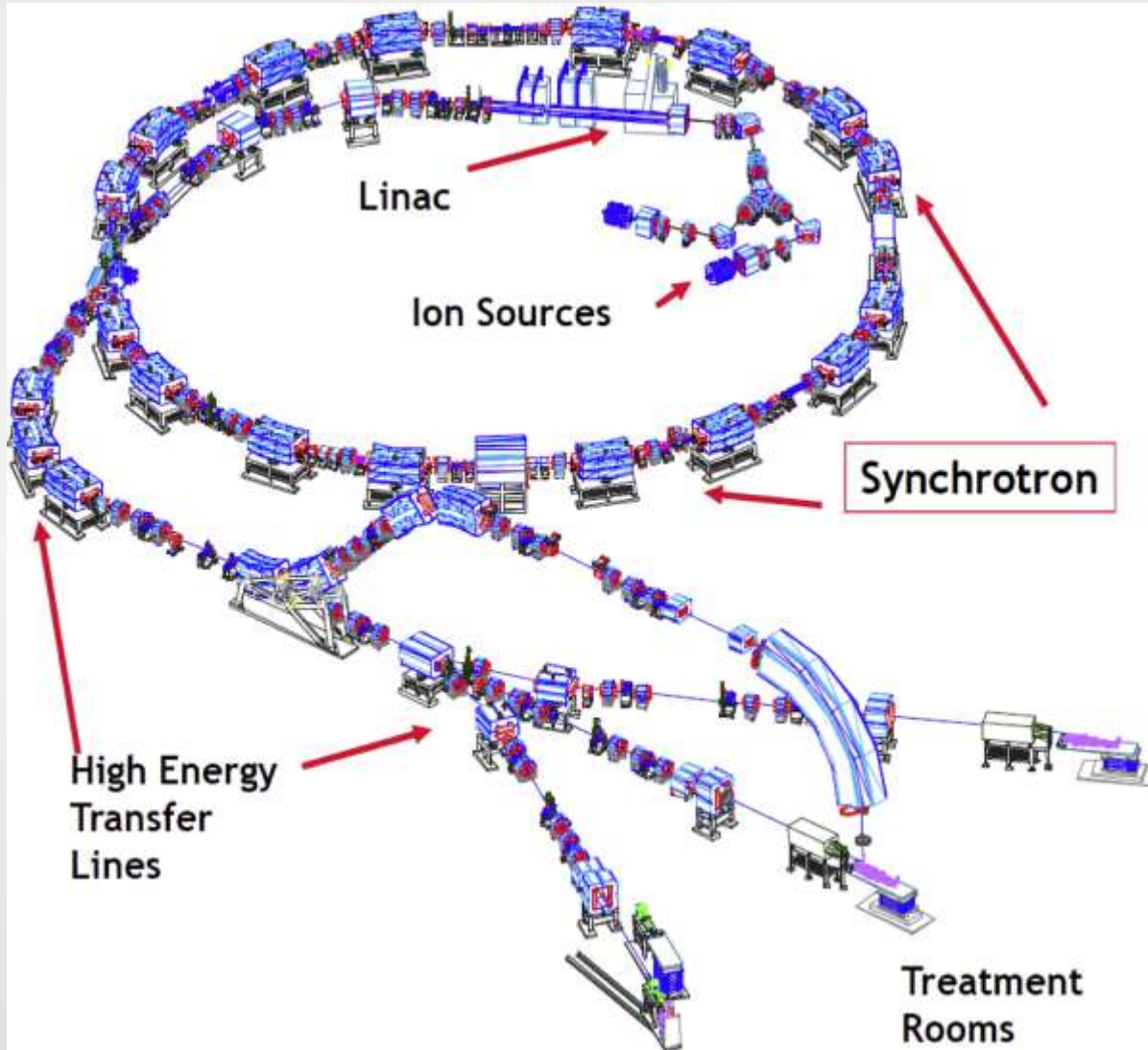
Technological spillovers from big data

Value = research time saved



EMBL - European Bioinformatics Institute

Benefits from innovation: an example



Value = statistical lives saved

Tumor and other diseases treated:

| | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|---|
|  CHONDROSARCOMAS AND CHORDOMAS OF THE SKULL BASE AND COLUMN |  BRAIN STEM AND SPINAL CORD TUMORS |  SOFT TISSUES SARCOMAS |  BONE SARCOMAS INCLUDING OSTEOSARCOMAS & CHONDROSARCOMAS |  INTRACRANIAL MENINGIOMAS IN CRITICAL SEATS |
|  ORBITAL AND PERIORBITAL TUMORS INCLUDING OCULAR MELANOMA |  ADENOID CYSTIC CARCINOMA OF SALIVARY GLANDS |  PEDIATRIC SOLID TUMORS |  TUMORS IN PATIENTS AFFECTED BY GENETIC SYNDROMES |  RETREATMENT OF ALREADY RADIO TREATED AREAS |
|  PANCREATIC TUMORS (Pre-op treatment/locally advanced inoperable tumors treatment) |  HIGH RISK PROSTATE CANCER |  REIRRADIATION OF RECURRENCES OF RECTAL TUMORS |  SINONASAL TUMORS |  BRAIN TUMORS |

National Centre For Oncological Hadrontherapy (CNAO)

Cultural benefits

Value = travel cost method

1.5 million visitors
per year



Courtesy of @KennedySpaceCenter

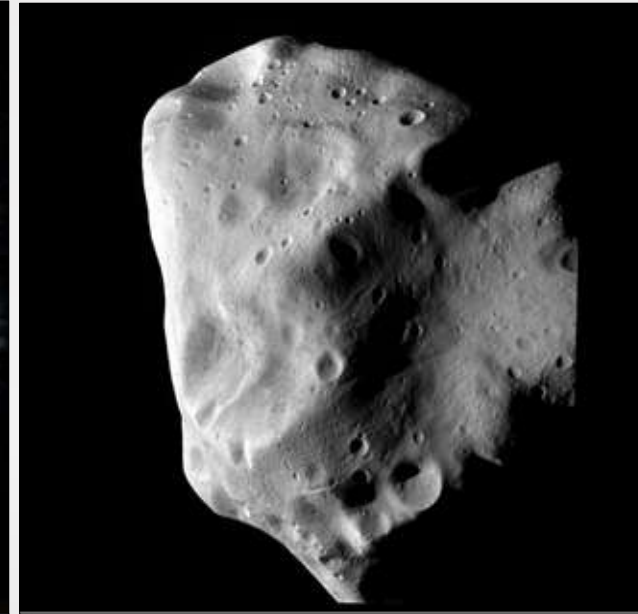
The NASA Kennedy Space Center

Value = opportunity cost of time



INVADER ID

Help us track changes in coastal environments by identifying marine invertebrates.



HUBBLE ASTEROID HUNTER

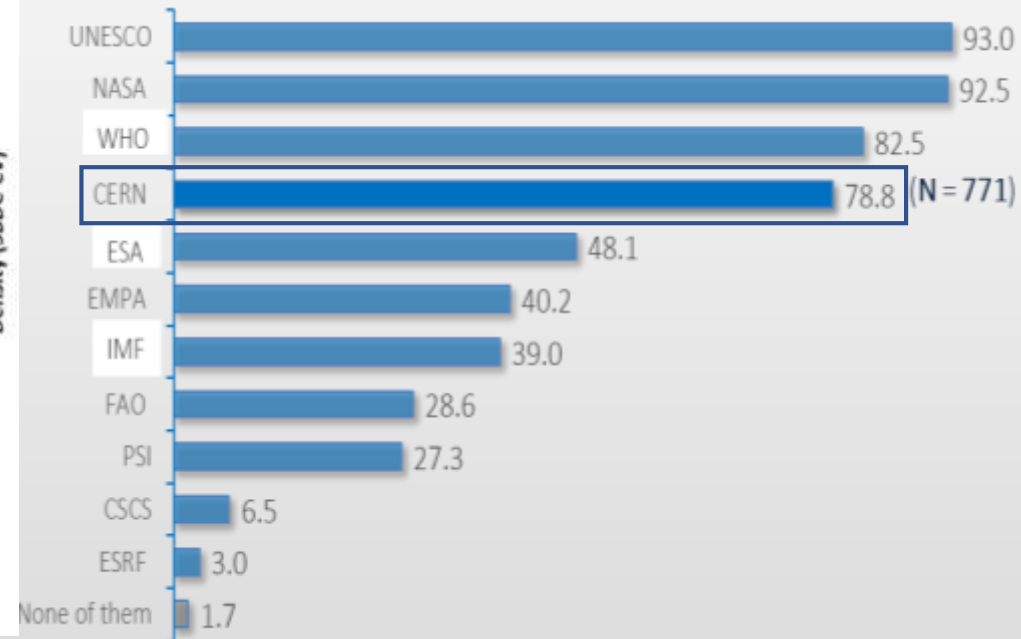
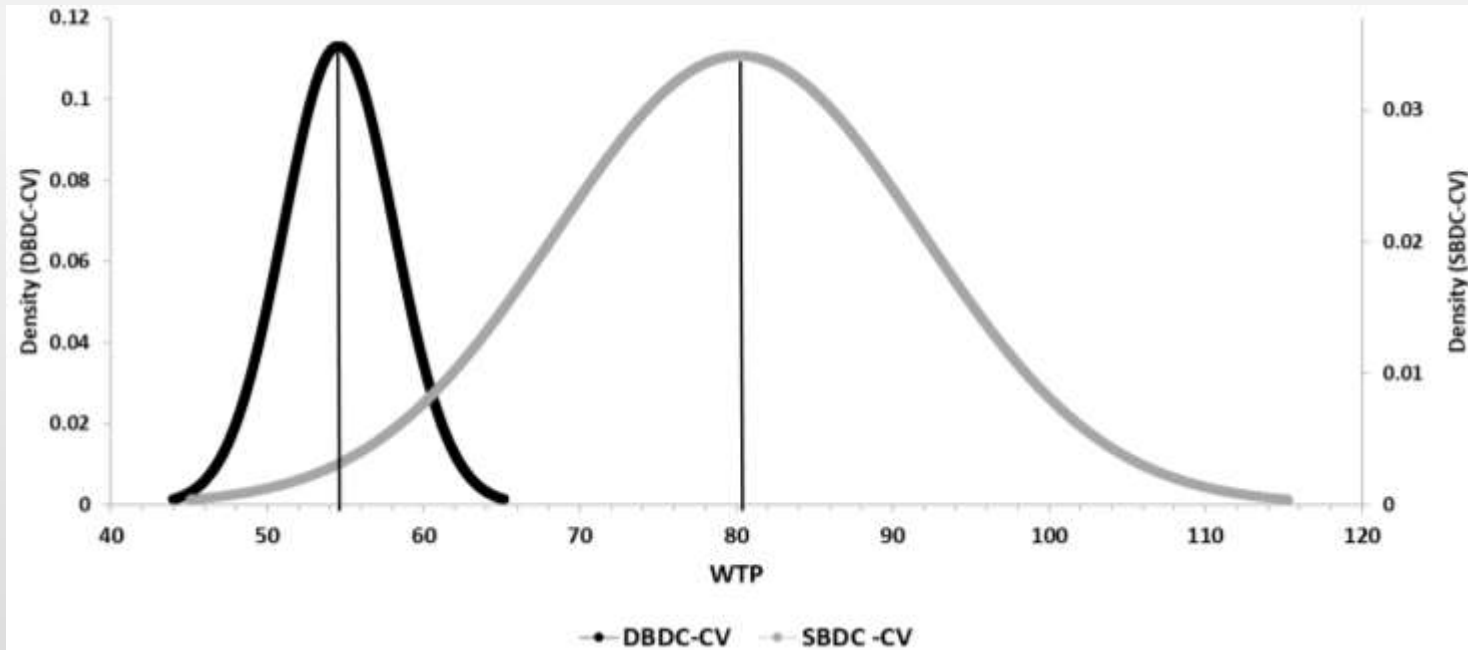
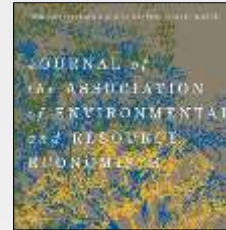
Help us find asteroids in images from the Hubble Space Telescope!

Zooniverse

Public good value

Value = Contingent Valuation Experiment

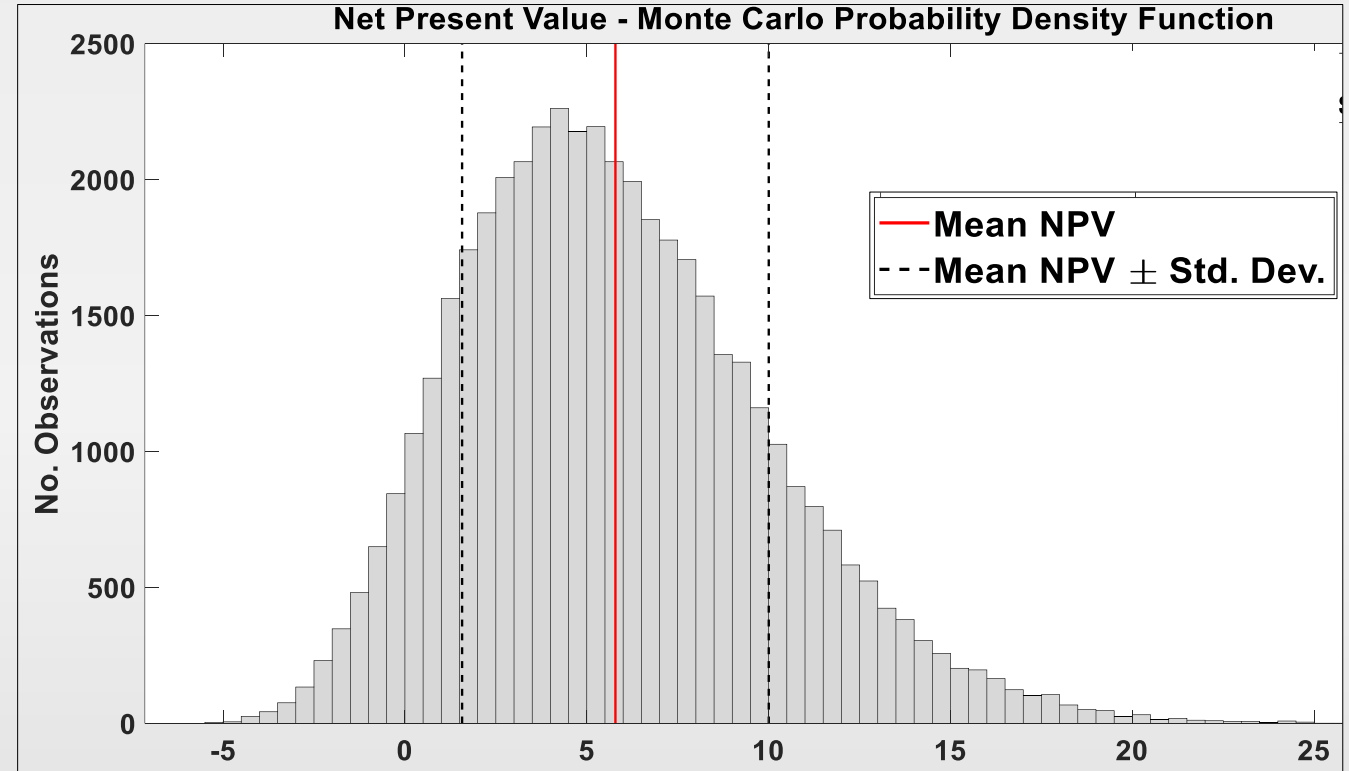
- CV experiments about CERN future accelerators
- Representative samples of citizens
- France: 1000 interviews
- Switzerland: 1000 interviews
- **Willingness-to-Pay CHF 54 > implicit taxation CHF 6**



Summing up: benefits and costs

Stochastic Net Present Value of LHC + High Luminosity LHC

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Benefits baseline | 25.6 |
| Scientific publications | 0.6 |
| Human capital | 8.4 |
| Technological spillovers | 10.2 |
| Cultural benefits | 3.3 |
| Public good value | 3.1 |
| Costs baseline | 22.3 |
| Net Present Value baseline | 3.3 |



Conclusions

- A new paradigm of science production
- Are Social Benefits $>$ Costs?
- $B > C$ possible, even for basic research
- Measurable benefits:

Technological Spillovers
Human Capital
Cultural Goods

- Unmeasurable benefits: “Useless” Knowledge
- A gift from the current to the future generations
- We invest today in science
- They will discover tomorrow its use and value



Courtesy of @SKA



Courtesy of @Societàitalianadipediatria