

## **Innovation**

Introducing new methods, ideas or products leads to society changes in well-established traditions and ways of doing. Acknowledging these evolutions enlightens the creativity, the open-mind setting and the relentless hardworking mentally of the people. Innovation is crucial to the continuing success of any organization or territory.



## In the Civil Society

For centuries, innovative people have improved the lifestyle of their contemporary and of later generations. Keeping it discreet, patenting it or sharing it, each innovation has its own history and impacted societies within and outside of the EMR. Travelling is a way for some innovators to get inspiration, find sponsors or to spread their ideas, techniques and know-hows. Patenting is preferred by others. Our territory is the birthplace of many innovators in the fields of:

- Arts (Dagli, Van Eyck, Varin,...)
- Engineering (Frankignoul, Rennequin Sualem, Mélotte,...)
- Supplies (de Geer, Gramme, Mathot, Pieper,...)
- Fashion (Colard, Sarton,...)

## In the Academic Circles

Reading, observing, experimenting and modeling are the traditional approaches favored by academics for innovating. With more than twenty higher education institutions — some several centuries old, others only a few decades - there is a fertile ground for fundamental and applied researches. Some of these lead to innovations that may or may not have a direct local impact. Here some ERM academics and their discovery:

- Jan-Pieter Minckelers: coal gasification & illuminating gas
- Charles Morren: vanilla pollination
- Edouard Van Beneden: meiosis & mitosis







GEA Westfalia Separator GmbH, 1893,
Die erste Milchschleuder der Firma "Ramesohl und
Schmidt oHG"



