In their comments and questions panellists and participants have underlined the following:

- Innovations supporting the transition to the green economy need to be beneficial for the planet (i.e. the environment), but also for the people (e.g. creating jobs) and make good business sense, so that innovating companies can make a profit out of them.

- The innovations concerned will be incremental, but also systemic. The incremental innovations will involve a discrete fine-tuning of particular solutions, while the systemic innovations will concern whole systems (e.g. transport systems or energy distribution systems). The circular economy stands somewhere between incremental and systemic innovation. In the circular economy, the importance of the design phase comes to the fore, because circular economy-related considerations need to be already borne in mind in the design of products or design of business models. Hence, more systemic innovations need to happen by design, rather than as an accidental combination of incremental innovations.

- Public funding for green innovations is important, particularly where there are risks that discourage companies from investing their own resources in the innovations. It can also serve as a catalyst mobilising other, private resources.

- Public support should not be limited to funding. Public authorities have a major role to play in encouraging networking among relevant actors or in connecting innovators and funders.
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