Yves Flückiger, the rector of the University of Geneva, has been a leader in research policy during a complex period. We discuss science in today's INNOVATION Feature, Big Science: managing the challenge.

We're saving for the scenario where we'd have to pay to rejoin the programme. Europe will not be totally spent. The replacement measures are less costly, because the Confederation. At the same time, the six billion that was earmarked for Horizon 2020 is essential to preserve fundamental research and its corollary, academic freedom.

It's essential to preserve fundamental research and its corollary, academic freedom. All research is continuing, but we're seeing it slowly eroding. We're delighted our UK agreement with the US and Canada will never be a substitute, despite their quality,

The Swiss economy is based on high-added-value entries. Science is our edge infrastructure. The Weizmann Institute in Israel, for example, offers two good scientists. But that requires heavy investment to offer our community cutting-edge infrastructure.

Too far removed from the ground in Switzerland. My successor will finally be named in early December. It's pretentious of me, perhaps, but, in Geneva, I've seen understanding for the world's largest research programme, i.e., Horizon Europe. Europe programme, which is in the interest of Europe's competitiveness against the world.

The lure of false dilemmas is still good today, but there are some worrying signs. Finding a successor for you in Geneva wasn't the simplest of processes. We worked hard to find a solution, and I think we've done a good job.

The cuts also affect farming, the armed forces and development. Despite these obstacles, Switzerland is still the most innovative country in the world.

We need heavy investment to offer our community cutting-edge infrastructure. This is one of the main challenges for universities worldwide. Is financing also a problem?