

Key Role of Universities: Transfer and Cooperation with Society and Business/Industry

- Universities develop and define their key role in constant dialogue with society. They render services for the society's scientific, economic, societal and cultural development.
- The exchange is based on the universities' core competences in research and teaching which are strengthened by this exchange.
- Different types of universities complement each other (universities, universities of applied sciences, universities of arts and music).

From Basic Research to Development and Application

In 2015, the **total income** of **higher education institutions** was **€ 34 bn.** (Additionally, there was roughly € 16 bn administrative income of university hospitals.)

- As part of this € 34 bn budget, German universities spent
 € 15.3 billion on research and development.
- R & D third-party funding by business/industry amounted to only € 1.4 bn.
- Still, the universities are the preferred partner for business science collaboration in Germany (3/4 of collaborative activities). In this respect, German universities hold a top position worldwide (Source: OECD 2016).

Close collaboration creates Win-Win Situations: Input from Theory to Practice and Vice Versa

Close link between academia and industry in **academic career paths** ⇒ Long-lasting networks are established

- At the Technical Universities, particularly in the Engineering Sciences (Generally, 50 - 60% of engineering researchers have been in industry before.)
- At Universities of Applied Sciences: Appointment of professors from industry/practice as a rule

Close collaboration creates Win-Win Situations: Input from Theory to Practice and Vice Versa

- Researchers benefit: Access to actual industrial research problems, access to industrial research infrastructure
- Universities benefit: Research funding, shared professorships
- Students benefit: Internships and BA or MA theses with companies, diversified career options in academia, industry or administration
- Companies benefit: Enhancement of innovative strength and access to the university's research capacity, human resources

Strategic partnerships between universities and larger (multinational) companies

Example: BMBF Project Carbon2Chem

- Making steel production carbon neutral by recycling the produced CO2, turning it into manure, synthetics or fuels (thyssenkrupp: 10-13 m tons p. a.)
- Pilot site starting production in spring 2018, proof of technical and economic feasibility within ten years
- Investment of approx. € 100 m until 2025; Federal Ministry of Education and Research contributes € 62 m
- Consortium of universities and industry: thyssenkrupp (lead), BASF, Evonik, Linde, Siemens, VW, KIT, U Bochum, RWTH Aachen, TU Kaiserslautern, FhG-ISE, MPI-CEC, MPI-Kohlenforschung and others

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Small- and medium-sized companies as the strongest R&D partners of German universities

Example 1: StreetScooter

- Development and production of utility vehicles with 100% electric drive
- Leading producer of electric utility vehicles in Europe; focus on solutions for the delivery of the so-called "last mile"
- Founded in 2010 by RWTH Aachen University together with 80 SME







Small- and medium-sized companies as the strongest R&D partners of German universities

Example 2: BMBF Joint Projects KaWaTech (2013- 2016) and KaWaTech Solutions (2016 – 2019)

- Project region of **Dong Van Karst Plateau** in the north of Vietnam
- Developing and testing innovative solutions for karst water supply:
 Implementation of a pilot water pumping plant to guarantee
 sustainable water supply for approx. 10,000 people
- German and Vietnamese partners
 from universities, research institutes,
 government agencies and industry:
 KIT, U Bochum, companies Klotz,
 KSB, Disy, GSL, Hydro-Eletrik and
 others



Points to Consider

- Academic standards must be met; quality assurances lies with the universities, (incl. appointment of professors)
- Clear rules and regulations are needed, also with regard to publications and IPR.
- Assessment of the research must be possible (data must open to research); publicly-funded research must be published
- Good scientific practice needs to be followed
- Reliable communication towards the public is key

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