



Opening Symposium - 21 November 2016 - Bibliothèque Solvay



# PROGRAMME

Overcoming Boundaries:  
**Open Science & Open Innovation**

# ABOUT THE GUILD

The Guild is a transformative network of research-led universities from across the European continent, formed to strengthen the voice of universities in Europe, and to lead the way through new forms of collaboration in research, innovation and education. The Guild is distinguished by a commitment to:

## EXCELLENCE AND DIVERSITY

For the economic, social and cultural future of Europe, it is critical that we seek to enhance the strength of universities throughout the continent. We stand for the principle of excellence as an important basis for the allocation of European funding for research and innovation. We stand, equally, for the deployment of appropriate funding mechanisms to ensure that, wherever universities are truly excellent, this is recognized and fostered.

## COLLABORATION

The density of outstanding universities and research institutions makes Europe unique. Universality and the sharing of knowledge have been a hallmark of universities ever since their creation. It is the universities' capacity for collaboration across small, contiguous spaces and cultures that marks the true potential of European research, innovation and education. We strongly support the value of collaboration in basic and applied research, and emphasize the importance of European funding as an indispensable enabler to maximize this potential.

## INNOVATION

Universities have a critical role in the application of new knowledge for the economic, social and cultural benefit of Europe. Universities are a core component of the knowledge triangle; they have an outstanding track record of working with micro- and small and medium-sized enterprises, and of

bringing them together in trusted relationships. Moreover, universities develop new knowledge in all regions of Europe – within and beyond Europe's economic centres. For all these reasons, we welcome the Commission's commitment to Innovation, and underline the importance of university engagement in the European Innovation Council.

## EDUCATION

Only education informed by the latest research can teach students the skills they need as tomorrow's scientists, innovators and critical thinkers. Research-led universities produce the graduates on whom Europe's knowledge economy depends. We also educate Europe's citizens, to enable them critically to engage in public debate, develop an ethical stance, and embrace our cultural and linguistic diversity. As a university network, our commitment to education cannot be separated from our core concerns for research and innovation.

## PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

Universities are not ends in themselves. We exist for the knowledge we produce, apply and impart. Driven by our public mission to foster the cultural, social and economic well-being of society, we recognize our responsibility to help overcome a growing public disregard for facts and genuine debate. The Guild has been created in the recognition that universities have a particular stake in Europe's legal, economic and cultural future, and that they must help shape it.

## FOREWORD FROM THE CHAIR

The EU's leadership in research, innovation, and student exchange has been a remarkable success over the past twenty years. Through successive Framework Programmes, the EU has provided unique added value to European science, to Europe's economic development, and to our social and cultural well-being. Yet despite this success, Europe is facing new and fundamental challenges. Indeed, core values of academic freedom and the importance of evidence as a basis for decision-making can no longer be taken for granted.

The Guild has been created because at this time, the voice of European Universities is more important than ever, and it needs to be strengthened. The Guild will add to current social and cultural debates through the engagement of its scientists and students. It will add to debates about European research and innovation through the unique history and expertise of its members. And it will lead by example, improving the research, education and governance of its members through exchange and collaboration. We thank you for joining us for our Opening Symposium, and we look forward to working with you in the future!

**Ole Petter Ottersen - Rector, University of Oslo**



## FOREWORD FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

As a new network, we recognize that our distinctive contributions to wider debates in Brussels and beyond will evolve as we intensify our collaborations and discussions within the membership. At the same time, a number of priorities are clear already: we are committed to excellence, and we need to challenge ourselves to ensure that excellence is fostered across Europe, wherever it is found. We are committed to basic research, and support the work of the ERC. At the same time, we uphold the importance of collaborative basic research. We need to ensure that we teach our students the necessary skills and competences to embrace the scientific, cultural and economic challenges of the future. And we are truly committed to finding ways to strengthen the economic, social and cultural innovation generated by universities.



As we pursue these goals we thank the European Commission for its openness in seeking the sector's views, and its invitation to co-creating the next framework programme. We look forward to developing new ideas for collaboration and institutional enhancement as we learn from each other. And we are keen to collaborate with other like-minded networks and associations in Brussels and beyond. We are very grateful for the welcome we have already received from them, and we are committed to working together in a spirit of collegiality and trust, in the pursuit of our common objectives and values.

**Jan Palmowski - The Guild of European Research-Intensive Universities**

# OPENING SYMPOSIUM

16.30 // 17.00

## WELCOME COFFEE

17.00 // 17.05

## WELCOME ADDRESS

PROF. OLE PETTER OTTERSEN  
Chair, The Guild & Rector, University of Oslo

17.05 // 18.25

## PRESENTATIONS AND DISCUSSION

### Overcoming Boundaries: Open Science & Open Innovation

The Guild's Opening Symposium will engage with the practice of Open Science and Open Innovation from the perspectives of research-intensive universities:

- How do research practices and institutional recognition need to change in response to Open Science?
- What is the added value of Europe for Open Innovation?
- How does Open Science challenge conventional practices of research and institutional recognition?

Our speakers will present provocations from their work before inviting discussion around the issues they raise.

### SPEAKERS

PROF. NORBERT LOSSAU  
Vice President, University of Göttingen  
**Open Science and the Impact on Universities**

PROF. ALEXANDER REFSUM JENSENIUS  
Head of the Department of Musicology, University of Oslo  
**Crossing the Boundaries between Humanities and Technology: Challenges and Opportunities**

PROF. MARTIN KRETSCHMER  
Professor of Intellectual Property Law and Director of CREATE, Glasgow University  
**Researchers' Incentives to Engage in Open Science**

PROF. DANIEL BUHR  
Professor for Policy Analysis and Political Economy, University of Tübingen  
**Innovation and Co-Creation across generations: the example of the 'Lebensphasenhaus'**

PROF. VOLLI KALM  
Rector, Tartu University  
**Turning Open Science and Innovation into a win-win proposition**

### RESPONDENT

ANTONIO VICENTE  
Head of Cabinet of Commissioner Carlos Moedas, in charge of Research, Science and Innovation

### MODERATOR

MARYLINE FIASCHI  
Managing Director, Science Business

18.25 // 18.30

## CLOSING REMARKS

PROF. JAN PALMOWSKI  
Secretary General, The Guild of European Research-Intensive Universities

18.30 // 20.00

## NETWORKING RECEPTION

# THE GUILD - LAUNCH SERIES

## Universities, research, and the future of Europe

Europe is challenged to its core, through migration flows, social and economic inequalities, and BREXIT. How can new initiatives like Open Science and Open Innovation boost European research, industry, and social welfare? How can we ensure that European collaboration can be enhanced despite current challenges? And what is the contribution universities, and researchers, can make to addressing some of Europe's fundamental problems?

The Guild Policy Labs will engage our leading researchers with policy-makers, to discuss key challenges for European research policy, and to explore further how university research can help in the response to Europe's economic, political and cultural challenges. We will be offering Policy Labs on:

### **A VISION FOR EUROPE? RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND THE DEMOCRATIC DEFICIT**

**Norwegian Mission // 7 or 21 March 2017**

How do universities need to respond to the growth of populism and the need for quick answers in national and European politics? Can research and innovation provide much-needed legitimacy for the EU? How can universities help overcome social and political alienation?

PROF. THOMAS DIEZ - University of Tübingen  
PROF. JAN VAN DER HARST - University of Groningen  
PROF. ASE GORNITZKA - Arena-University of Oslo

### **'THE LONG TAIL OF SCIENCE'? HUMANITIES, SOCIAL SCIENCES, AND OPEN SCIENCE AND INNOVATION**

**Representation of Lower Saxony in the EU // 25 April 2017**

What are the opportunities for Open Science and Open Innovation for research in Humanities and

Social Sciences? Does the Open Science and Innovation agenda need to respond to this research in different ways? And what is the potential for shared networks, research and communication flows for researchers in the Humanities and Social Sciences?

PROF. SHEILA ANDERSEN - King's College London  
PROF. EIVIND ENGBRETSEN - University of Oslo  
PROF. GERHARD LAUER - University of Göttingen

### **BIG DATA: SCIENTIFIC OPPORTUNITIES AND LEGISLATIVE CHALLENGES**

**Scotland Europa // 10 May 2017**

What is scientifically possible in the collection and use of Big Data, and how will this help the citizen? What will be possible over the next 10 years; and what are the legislative challenges around the potential uses and misuses of data?

PROF. DIRK VAN DEN POEL - Ghent University  
PROF. YONU THAKURIAH - University of Glasgow  
PROF. JAAK VILO - University of Tartu

### **RESEARCH AS A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL GOOD: ACCOUNTING FOR THE 'IMPACT' OF RESEARCH**

**Venue & dates to be confirmed**

The knowledge that universities generate is crucial for the fabric of European societies, but the nature of this link is often obscure to policy-makers and the wider public. How can we better make the case for the 'value' of research so that it reaches citizens and politicians?

PROF. MARIE ALLEN - Uppsala University  
PROF. CATHERINE BOYLE - King's College London  
PROF. MLADEN POPOVIC - University of Groningen

## **INAUGURAL GUILD FORUM**

### **UNIVERSITIES, RESEARCH AND THE FUTURE OF EUROPE**

**Venue to be confirmed // 1-2 June 2017**

Reflecting on key themes explored in this series, this Forum will present a number of propositions about the value of research and the importance of universities, and how funding mechanisms can be enhanced to help address Europe's fundamental problems.

# ABOUT THE SPEAKERS



**Professor Norbert Lossau**  
Vice President, University of Göttingen

## *Open Science and the Impact on Universities*

Prof. Dr. Norbert Lossau, former Director of Göttingen State and University Library (SUB), is full-time Vice-President of the University of Göttingen until 2019. Within the University directorate, Prof. Dr. Norbert Lossau is in charge of the Faculty of Mathematics, the Faculty of Geoscience and Geography and Computer Science; he is also responsible for research and information infrastructure and facility management. ■



**Professor Alexander Refsum Jensenius** - Head of the Dept of Musicology, University of Oslo

## *Crossing the Boundaries between Humanities and Technology: Challenges and Opportunities*

Head of Department Alexander Refsum Jensenius (BA, MA, MSc, PhD) is a music researcher and

research musician working in the fields of embodied music cognition and new interfaces for musical expression. He studied music, mathematics and informatics at the University of Oslo.

Exchange studies at CNMAT, UC Berkeley, inspired him to complete a master's thesis in music technology, followed by a master's degree in art and technology at the Chalmers University of Technology in Gothenburg. He specialised in methods for studying and interacting with music-related body motion during his PhD, with several long research visits to IDMIL, McGill University. An active member of the international computer music community, Alexander organised the NIME 2011 conference and is currently chair of the NIME steering committee. Although mostly involved in scientific activities at the moment, he still performs on keyboard instruments and live electronics in various constellations, including the Oslo Mobile Orchestra. ■



**Professor Martin Kretschmer**  
Director of CREATE, Glasgow University

## *Researchers' Incentives to Engage in Open Science*

Martin Kretschmer is Professor of Intellectual Property Law in the School of Law, University

of Glasgow, and Director of CREATE ([www.create.ac.uk](http://www.create.ac.uk)), an interdisciplinary research centre funded jointly by AHRC, EPSRC and ESRC).

From 2000-2012, he was Director of the Centre for Intellectual Property Policy & Management (CIPPM) at Bournemouth University ([www.cippm.org.uk](http://www.cippm.org.uk)). In 2010/11, he was seconded to the UK Intellectual Property Office. From 1996-1999 he was a postdoctoral research fellow at Cass Business School, City University, London (ESRC Media Economics and Media Culture programme).

Martin says: "My stock in trade is the empirical analysis of intellectual property law. I am also interested in the genealogy of the norms governing an information society ([www.copyrighthistory.org](http://www.copyrighthistory.org))." ■



**Professor Daniel Buhr**  
Professor for Policy Analysis and Political Economy, University of Tübingen

## *Innovation and Co-Creation across generations: the example of the 'Lebensphasenhaus'*

Dr. Daniel Buhr is Professor for Policy Analysis and Political Economy at the Institute of Political Science of the Eberhard Karl University Tübingen.

He conducts research and teaches at the interface between

politics and economics with a special focus on economic and innovation policy as well as on social, health and nursing policy. Before resuming a university appointment Daniel Buhr worked in marketing and communications for the ICT sector and as a journalist and editor. ■



**Professor Volli Kalm**  
Rector, Tartu University

*Turning Open Science and Innovation into a win-win proposition*

Volli Kalm has been Professor of Applied Geology at the University of Tartu since 1992. During his career at the University of Tartu, he has served as the Head of the Institute of Geology, Dean of the Faculty of Biology and Geography, and Vice

Rector for Academic Affairs. He has held his current position as the Rector of the University of Tartu since July 2012.

Outside of academia, Professor Kalm's career includes working as the Chairman of the Board of the Estonian Research Council (2012). He has also served for two years (2013–2015) as the President of the non-profit association Universities Estonia.

His international experience includes involvement in various committees and task forces, most recently as a member of the Rectors' Advisory Group of the Coimbra Group of Universities (since June 2014). ■

## MODERATOR

Maryline combines experiences in media and European affairs. After six years managing EU education programmes with the European Commission, she entered the media business in 2007 in Shanghai. She held business development positions at the Shanghai Daily and, back in Brussels, at EU affairs media company EurActiv before

joining Science Business in 2011. Today she is also an external evaluator for several EU education and R&I programmes. Maryline holds degrees from Université La Sorbonne, Università di Bologna and Université catholique de Louvain. ■



**Maryline Fiaschi**  
Managing Director,  
Science Business

## RESPONDENT

**António Vicente**

Head of Cabinet of Commissioner Carlos Moedas, in charge of Research, Science and Innovation

António Vicente is Head of Cabinet of Commissioner Carlos Moedas, in charge of Research, Science and Innovation. Prior to that he held the same position in the cabinet of Carlos Moedas, in his role as Secretary of State to the Prime Minister of Portugal, monitoring the Portuguese adjustment programme and serving as the dedicated interface with the EC, ECB and IMF (2011-2014).

In 1999, António Vicente joined the Luso-American Foundation, a Portuguese grant-making not-for-profit organisation, reaching the rank of director. Between 2004 and 2005, he served in the Office of the Prime Minister of Portugal. He was also a regular contributor to the Economist Intelligence Unit, writing a monthly report on the political situation in Portugal (2006-2011), and served pro bono in the Board of Directors of the British Portuguese Chamber of Commerce.

António has an undergraduate degree in International Relations from the Technical University of Lisbon, a Masters in Political Theory from the London School of Economics (Chevening Scholar) and a Masters in Economics from Nova School of Business and Economics. ■



# THE GUILD HORIZON 2020

Through engaging actively with the EU we seek to contribute further to the success of its Framework Programmes, with a firm commitment to excellence, academic freedom, collaboration, and the importance of fostering the strength of research and innovation across all of Europe. The Guild is formed so that the opportunities provided for ground-breaking discovery, collaborative research, and the co-creation of applied knowledge across Europe can be fully realized through enhanced collaboration. It is in this spirit that we will contribute to the Horizon 2020 mid-term evaluation and the co-creation of the next Framework Programme, with some core tenets of our views set out below.

## I. Collaboration for Basic and Applied Research

Horizon 2020 has provided significant added value that could not have been achieved through national funding alone. Collaborative projects have had the capacity to tackle problems of universal European and international significance, avoiding national bias.<sup>1</sup> They have enabled the investigation of specifically European concerns at the necessary scale.<sup>2</sup> And they have enabled large-scale research projects (including projects involving access to patients or patients' data).<sup>3</sup> We strongly support the continued funding of collaborative research, as truly adding value compared to what is possible at the national level.

Moreover, basic research requires excellent research infrastructures, to optimize communication, sharing, and use for individual teams, but particularly also for collaboration between Europe's best researchers.

Finally, as Technology-Readiness Levels (TRLs) are ill-suited to evaluate the impact of basic research, we call for a more differentiated approach to TRLs across the entire spectrum, so that TRLs are only used in as much as they closely match the research problems identified.

## II. The Strengthening of Basic Research

The Excellent Science pillar has funded critically important basic research. Work done by Nobel-Prize Winner Ben Feringa (Groningen) on smart molecular engines, or ERC-Winner Thorsten

Stafforst (Tübingen) on the Chemical Biology of Nucleic Acids, for instance, not only transforms scientific knowledge: it also opens up unforeseen opportunities for innovation in the Life Sciences, enabling new approaches to the efficacy of drugs (Feringa) and the tackling of genetically inherited diseases (Stafforst). These discoveries have only been possible through Horizon 2020's support of basic science based on academic excellence, coupled with an acceptance that the impact of outstanding research can, by definition, never be fully foreseen.

## III. Excellence across Europe

We fully support excellence as a basis for awarding funding under H2020. We are concerned, however, that there is some evidence to suggest that funding decisions are positively influenced by an institution's international prestige, which may not correspond with the track record of the individual applicant, or the quality of the proposal.<sup>4</sup> As we stand for the importance of collaboration for research and innovation across Europe, we call for a High-Level Working Group on the application of excellence across Europe. We need to assure ourselves that we capture the excellence of research and innovation throughout Europe, wherever it exists. We need to evaluate what barriers might exist in recognizing excellence; and we need to ask if there are any areas that remain unexplored in the support of excellence in research and innovation across Europe.

In the short-term, we would welcome closer ties between the European Structural and Investment Funds and H2020. We need a greater alignment between the Spreading Excellence and Widening Participation (WIDESPREAD) actions and other actions under H2020. We support increased funding for WIDESPREAD where possible, and the introduction of internationally competitive salary levels where appropriate (modelled on principles established in the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions, to be applied on an optional basis). We would also welcome actions under the third Pillar that apply themselves to specific Societal Challenges prevalent in particular parts of Europe (e.g. in relation to health, security, migration), so as to benefit more from the breadth of research perspectives from across the European continent.

# AND FP9

## IV. Open Innovation

We welcome the Commission's focus on Open Innovation, noting that universities are an integral part of a careful ecosystem in the application of knowledge. Universities have a crucial role (and a demonstrable track record) in bringing together micro-companies, SMEs and large industries; they train the scientists and engineers who are tomorrow's innovators in universities, laboratories and industries. And they are critical in the curation of trusted relationships that provide the framework for the sharing of knowledge and ideas.<sup>5</sup> The potential of universities as incubators of innovation in all parts of Europe should be harnessed, by ensuring that universities have a central voice in discussions about the future of the European Innovation Council.

## V. Open Science

We are grateful for all the work that has gone into many aspects of the Open Science agenda by the Commission and other Research Networks, including the EUA, Science Europe, and LERU (amongst many others). We will support initiatives to ensure that open access will benefit science, rather than the publishing industry; we support the Open Cloud to enhance, rather than undermine, resources for basic research; and we welcome the inclusion of all subjects in the Open Science initiative: Open Science must complement, rather than replace, previous initiatives to develop e-infrastructures (e.g. under the European Strategy Forum for Research Infrastructures). And we will engage with our institutions and our national bodies to see how Open Science can be better promoted and recognised.

## VI. Addressing the Societal Challenges of Tomorrow

Horizon 2020 not only enables Research and Innovation to be at the core of the Europe 2020 Strategy for Growth; through its ability to relate to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Horizon 2020 – and the next Framework Programme – form a key part of the EU's contribution to achieving the SDGs. Health, Demographic Change and Wellbeing; Food

Security; Clean Energy; and Inclusive Societies (to name but a few) all address European and global challenges – and they all require the generation (and application) of new knowledge across all disciplines. They cannot be addressed without the input of Social Science, Humanities and Arts, just as they require the input of Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics and Medicine. To enable Europe better to embrace the regional and global challenges for the future, we call for more funding for projects that invite significant input from SSAH disciplines.

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<sup>1</sup> See, for instance, the ICT-Project KRISTINA, which has examined the problems of migrants' access to healthcare in different countries. <http://www.cracking-the-language-barrier.eu/projects/kristina>

<sup>2</sup> See, for instance, the investigation into the EU's effect on global justice, through a collaborative consortium led by the University of Oslo (<https://www.globus.uio.no>)

<sup>3</sup> See, for instance, a European project on age-related macular degeneration, involving the University of Tübingen, Radboud University Nijmegen, and a range of other universities, charitable research trusts and pharmaceutical partners: <http://www.eyerisk.eu/the-project.html>

<sup>4</sup> Simen G. Engler and Fulvio Castellacci, 'Who gets Horizon 2020 research grants? Propensity to apply and propensity to succeed in a two-step analysis', TIK Working Papers on Innovation Studies No. 20160225 (2016), Centre for Technology, Innovation and Culture, University of Oslo: [http://www.sv.uio.no/tik/InnoWP/tik\\_working\\_paper\\_20160225.pdf](http://www.sv.uio.no/tik/InnoWP/tik_working_paper_20160225.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> See, for instance, Stephen Roper and Nola Hewitt Dundas, "Catalysing Open Innovation through publicly-funded R&D: A comparison of university-and company-based research centres", in *International Small Business Journal*, 31 (2012), pp. 275-95.

# OUR UNIVERSITIES NETWORK

**Aarhus University** was founded in 1928 and today the university is a globally oriented, academically diverse and research-intensive university with four faculties: Arts, Aarhus BSS, Health and Science and Technology. Two researchers from the university have received the Nobel Prize, and several highly-coveted research awards and grants have also gone to a large number of researchers at Aarhus University, which is a top 10 university among universities founded within the past 100 years. The university strives to combine the high level of academic standards of its researchers with collaboration across disciplinary boundaries to combine research in new ways.

**The University of Bologna**, founded in 1088, was the first university and is the oldest in the world. It was the first place of study to use the term *universitas* for the corporations of students and masters which came to define the institution. As of 2013, the university's crest carries the motto *Alma mater studiorum* and the date A.D. 1088. The university has about 85,500 students in its 11 schools. It also has a school of excellence named *Collegio Superiore di Bologna*. In the 2016-17, the World University Rankings the University of Bologna was ranked in the world's top 250 universities.

Founded in 1817, **Ghent University** has been ranked 62nd in the World (and number one in Belgium) in the Academic Ranking of World Universities. The university has pioneered developments in material sciences such as smart textiles, high performing composites, and cutting-edge concrete, but also scientific discoveries in plant biotechnology (e.g. pioneering researchers as Van Montagu, Fiers, and Schell) and in medicine (e.g. first lung transplant, world-class research in immunology and cell death). Ghent University furthermore provides policy advice based on excellent scholarship in areas such as ECTS, human rights, trans-Atlantic trade, EU institutional reform and immigration issues.

Founded in 1451, **University of Glasgow** is the fourth oldest

university in the UK, and in the top 1% of the world's universities. As a member of the prestigious Russell Group of leading UK research universities, Glasgow welcomes students from more than 140 countries worldwide. With an annual research income that exceeds £200 million, the university is recognised internationally for its wide-ranging and ground-breaking research, which not only pushes scientific boundaries, but also benefits industry, society and the environment. Glasgow has exceptional expertise in infectious diseases, clinical medicine, cancer studies, veterinary medicine, accounting and finance, future cities, urban studies, digital humanities, global security, human rights, engineering and sustainable development.

Founded in 1737, the **University of Göttingen** is a research university with strong focuses in research-oriented teaching. It is distinguished by the rich diversity of its subject spectrum in the natural sciences, humanities, and social sciences, with research foci in neurosciences, biophysical methods, imaging, and religious sciences. In 2003, the University of Göttingen became the first German university with a comprehensive range of disciplines to assume the legal status of a foundation under public law. The University and the University Medical Center form a strong partnership on the Göttingen Campus with five Max Planck institutes, the German Primate Center, the German Aerospace Center as well as the Göttingen Academy of Sciences and Humanities.

Innovative, research-driven and rooted in the number-one knowledge hub of the Northern Netherlands, the **University of Groningen** is an internationally oriented university with 30,000 students. The University of Groningen has a strong international reputation for its research. The Zernike Institute of Advanced Materials is one of the top research schools in the Netherlands. Their investment in international interdisciplinary research has resulted in highly esteemed research institutes and groups such as the

European Research Institute for the Biology of Ageing, the Centre for Synthetic Biology and the Willem Barentsz Polar Institute.

**Jagiellonian University** in Kraków, founded in 1364, is Poland's oldest and one of its best universities. In addition to excellence in education and science, it actively promotes innovation and technology transfer. It has been listed at the first position in the Nature Index 2016 Rising Stars among 25 leading universities in Central-Eastern Europe and among Europe's Most Innovative Universities – REUTERS TOP 100 as the only university from Poland and from Eastern Europe. At the junction of fundamental and applied science stands its unique National Center for Electromagnetic Radiation SOLARIS, equipped with the world's most advanced synchrotron facility.

**King's College London** is one of the World's top 25 universities. Its outstanding strengths include Health (with Dentistry and Pharmacology ranked in the top five globally), the Social Sciences, Law, and the Arts and Humanities. King's College London is a founding member of the Francis Crick Institute in London. The King's Policy Institute, and the King's Cultural Institute, have been at the forefront of public engagement in London.

Founded 1919, the **University of Ljubljana** is Slovenia's foremost comprehensive university, comprising over 40,000 students. The University of Ljubljana has been distinguished by outstanding funding success in the sixth and seventh Framework Programmes. It is actively engaged in a number of flagship projects through the European Strategy Forum of Research Infrastructures, including the Digital Research Infrastructure for the Arts and Humanities (DARIAH.EU) and the European Social Survey (ESS-ERIC). The University has pioneered ground-breaking research, including the first empirical verification that the Zika virus causes damage to foetal brains, and a prototype of a regenerative elastocaloric heat pump, which can replace vapour

compression based cooling systems (developed with the Danish Technical University).

Founded in 1425, the **University of Louvain** is one of Europe's oldest universities, with 30 850 students. It is among the top 5 comprehensive French-speaking universities in the world. With 1 Nobel Prize, 21 Francqui Prizes, 27 ERC Grants and numerous international awards, teaching at the University of Louvain is based on outstanding research and innovation, with numerous applications for society (62 active spin-offs and 343 enterprises in the scientific park and 4 incubators of the University). The University also received the ECTS label, an EU recognition of the quality of its management of international exchanges.

Founded in 1811, the **University of Oslo** (UiO) is Norway's leading university and consistently ranked in the top 1% of the world's universities (67th in the 2016 ARWU/Shanghai ranking). UiO has a strong focus on interdisciplinary research, particularly in the university's strategic initiatives on life sciences, energy and the Nordic model. UiO has approximately 200 research projects funded by EU framework programmes, more than half of all Norwegian ERC grants, and coordinates ten national Centers of Excellence. In 2015, UiO researchers contributed to research trials of a new Ebola vaccine, new cancer treatments and new understanding of coeliac disease. UiO has fostered five Nobel Prize Laureates and has a strong record of pioneering research and scientific discovery. Inven2, UiO's technology transfer office, is the largest contributor to commercialization of research in the Nordic region.

Consistently ranked as one of France's best universities, **University of Paris Diderot** was established in 1970, after the splitting of the Sorbonne. Located next to the French National Library, Paris Diderot is a multidisciplinary university comprising 28,000 students (20% international students). Its research strengths include Area Studies (Far Eastern Asia, Anglophone Worlds), Psychoanalysis, Mathematics (Arturo Avila, 2014 Fields Medal), Astrophysics (it contributed to establishing the existence of gravitational waves in 2016), Biology (bioinformatics, genetics) and Medicine (Jean Dausset, Nobel Prize in 1980). Paris Diderot has

pledged itself to be a leader in public engagement; its community is frequently approached by the French government for its expertise in social and political issues.

**Radboud University**, founded in 1923, is a broad, internationally oriented research university. The Humanities, Natural Sciences, Behavioural and Social Sciences, and Medical Sciences all have their state of the art facilities at the green campus in Nijmegen. Radboud University has proven to be very successful in acquiring research grants, both internationally with 53 ERC grants, and nationally, by taking a quarter of all Gravitation grants and twenty percent of all Spinoza grants, the most prestigious research grants in the Netherlands. Radboud University has been awarded the title 'best comprehensive university' in the Netherlands in the last five consecutive years, offering excellent small-scale education to students from over 90 countries.

Originally founded as Scandinavia's second university by the Swedish King Gustaph Adolphus in 1632, the **University of Tartu** is today Estonia's national university. It has recorded outstanding success in attracting national and international research funding, including in the Horizon 2020 programme, and through the Sixth Framework Programme of the EU. World-leading research conducted in the University includes the Estonian Genome Center, a biobank of unique richness and representativeness of Estonia's population. The University is also linked with a number of successful start-ups, with the global online and money exchange service TransferWise founded by Kristo Käärman, a graduate in Computer Science.

Innovative. Interdisciplinary. International. Since 1477. These have been the **University of Tübingen's** guiding principles in research and teaching ever since it was founded. With this long tradition, the University of Tübingen is one of the most respected universities in Germany. In 2012, its Institutional Strategy was successfully selected for funding in the Excellence Initiative of the German Federal and State Governments, making Tübingen one of Germany's eleven universities distinguished with that title of excellence. Tübingen has also proven its status as a leading university in many national and international competitions – in key rankings Tübingen is listed among the best universities for the

Humanities and Social Sciences as well as for Science and Medicine.

**Uppsala University** ranks among the top 100 universities in the world. Their internationally prominent position is strengthened by their continuing change and ability to forge new paths. The mission is to gain and disseminate knowledge for a better world. Uppsala University is the first university in Sweden, founded in 1477, with a living cultural environment, extraordinary student life and 40,000 students. The University is characterised by diversity and breadth, with international frontline research, cross-disciplinary cooperation at nine faculties and limitless educational offerings at Bachelor's and Master's levels, including 50 international Masters programmes.

Open to new ideas. Since 1365. As a research university with high international visibility and a wide range of degree programmes, the **University of Vienna** is committed to basic research, and is open to applied and research-led teaching. It supports the career development of young researchers, and engages in dialogue with economy and society. Because of its scientific breadth the University of Vienna provides excellent opportunities for interdisciplinary research and teaching. The University of Vienna is one of the oldest and largest universities in Europe. About 9,600 employees, 6,800 of whom are academic employees, work at 19 faculties and centres. This makes the University of Vienna Austria's largest research and education institution. The University of Vienna puts priority on the European Research Area has had important success in obtaining European funding, including ERC.

Founded in 1965, the **University of Warwick** is one of the UK's most dynamic and innovative universities, ranking 7th in the UK and 52nd in the world. Warwick has an outstanding reputation for its links with industry, notably WMG's (Warwick Manufacturing Group) relationship with the automotive sector, and the excellence of its teaching. The Economist ranked Warwick Business School's full-time MBA best in the UK, while the Financial Times rated the Distance Learning MBA second in the world and first in the UK. Warwick is proud of its record of bringing researchers, business and policymakers together at regional, national and international levels, with the Warwick Brussels Office playing a key role.

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UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA



GEORG-AUGUST-UNIVERSITÄT  
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rijksuniversiteit  
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