



## Südostasien – Forschungs- und Innovationsregion der Zukunft?

### Inhaltsverzeichnis

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| <b>Editorial</b> .....  | <b>2</b>  |
| <b>Einführung</b> .....   | <b>3</b>  |
| Südostasien: Relevanz und Potentiale in Forschung, Technologie und Innovation .....   | 3         |
| Überblick: Regionale Bündnisse im asiatischen Raum .....  | 5         |
| Kurzporträts der ASEAN-Länder .....   | 7         |
| <b>Aktuelle regionale Entwicklungen: Strukturbildungsprozesse</b> .....   | <b>9</b>  |
| ASEM-Bildungssekretariat – Bi-regionale Bildungskooperation zwischen Asien und Europa .....   | 9         |
| The Challenge of Strengthening Collaboration in Higher Education Between Europe and Southeast Asia: The ACCESS Project Contribution ..... | 11        |
| Scientific Cooperation Between ASEAN and the European Union .....   | 13        |
| OECD Review of Innovation in Southeast Asia.....  | 15        |
| OECD Development Centre Turns Towards Southeast Asia.....   | 15        |
| <b>Aspekte nationaler Innovationssysteme</b> .....  | <b>17</b> |
| Indonesia’s International S&T Policy – Interview with Indonesia’s Minister for Research and Technology.....                               | 17        |

## Berichterstattung zur Forschungs-, Technologie- und Innovationspolitik weltweit

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Business Technology Center in Central Java, Indonesia .....   | 19        |
| Kuala Lumpur und Penang – zwei malaiische Cluster im wirtschaftlichen Umbruch .....   | 22        |
| „Singapore’s Technology Corridor“ – wirtschaftliche Neuausrichtung und Brain-Gain-Initiativen .....                                   | 23        |
| Singapore – Research and Development.....   | 24        |
| R&D, Innovations and Services at the Solar Energy Research Institute of Singapore (SERIS) .....                                       | 27        |
| Thailand’s NSTDA – A Driving Force for National Science and Technology Capability .....   | 29        |
| Thai-German Graduate School of Engineering (TGGS): Ingenieurausbildung nach dem Aachener Modell in Bangkok und Networking in SEA..... | 32        |
| German and Vietnamese Universities to Build a Doctorate Network in Water Engineering and Management.....                              | 33        |
| Vietnam: Hoa Lac Hi-Tech Park Hanoi.....  | 34        |
| <b>Kurzmitteilungen aus der Region</b> .....  | <b>35</b> |
| <b>Impressum</b> .....  | <b>40</b> |

## Editorial

Die dritte Schwerpunktausgabe des *ITB infoservice* „Südostasien – Forschungs- und Innovationsregion der Zukunft?“ stellt regionale und nationale Initiativen in Forschung und Hochschulbildung in Südostasien vor. Im Blickpunkt steht die Frage der Etablierung des ASEAN-Staatenverbundes als regionale Kooperationsplattform in Forschung und Bildung und bei der Entwicklung von Innovationssystemen.

Unter anderem wird analysiert, wie der regionale Integrationsprozess die ASEAN-Länder von einer heterogenen Region mit großen Entwicklungsunterschieden zu einer Innovationsregion führen kann. Südostasien rückt auch zunehmend in den Blickpunkt der Europäischen Kommission und der OECD, wie in Beiträgen von Jean-Michel Sers und Sonja Bugdahn verdeutlicht wird. Kooperationsplattformen zur Hochschulkooperation werden in den Artikeln von Anne Sperschneider und Fabio Nascimbeni beschrieben.

Die bestehenden großen Entwicklungsunterschiede der einzelnen südostasiatischen Länder in Bezug auf vorhandene Innovationssysteme werden in Fachartikeln dargestellt. Während Singapur über ein exzellentes Innovationssystem verfügt und Nachbarländer beim Aufbau weit fortgeschritten sind, können andere Länder erst vereinzelt Erfolge vorweisen. Die internationale Zusammenarbeit – unabhängig vom Entwicklungsstand der einzelnen Länder – ist jeweils von sehr hoher Bedeutung. Dazu äußerte sich der indonesische Forschungsminister Surapranata in einem Interview: *„Bilateral programmes are created to solve national and world problems – more specifically those that deal with 1) food, energy and water security and 2) marine and environment issues related to climate change.“*

In der vorliegenden Ausgabe stellen wir Ihnen zudem zwei Technologie-Cluster im Kurzporträt vor, Kuala Lumpur und Penang/Malaysia sowie den Technology Corridor in Singapur. Die ausführlichen Porträts finden Sie auf dem Clusterportal der Webseite von *Kooperation international*.

Ihre Gerold Heinrichs, Christoph Elineau, Jana Wolfram und Andreas Ratajczak

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### Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international

Fokus Indonesien

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/indonesien>

Fokus Malaysia

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/malaysia>

Fokus Philippinen

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/philippinen>

Fokus Singapur

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/singapur>

Fokus Thailand

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/thailand>

Fokus Vietnam

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/vietnam>



## Einführung

### Südostasien: Relevanz und Potentiale in Forschung, Technologie und Innovation

Unter dem regionalen Begriff Südostasien werden im Kern die Länder des ASEAN-Staatenverbundes mit ca. 600 Millionen Einwohnern verstanden. Die einzelnen Länder und ASEAN als Organisation unterliegen derzeit einer raschen und tiefgreifenden Entwicklung – vor allem auch durch Investitionen und die Umsetzung von strukturbildenden Maßnahmen im Bereich von Forschung und Bildung. Es ist das erklärte Ziel der ASEAN-Staaten, eine der Europäischen Union ähnliche Regionalstruktur aufzubauen. Damit erhält der heute schon interessante Raum vor allem mit Blick auf die Zukunft neue Herausforderungen und Perspektiven.

Der gesamte asiatisch-pazifische Raum entwickelt sich nicht nur in wirtschaftlicher, sondern auch in Hinsicht auf Forschung, Bildung und Innovation zu einer bestimmenden Region der Welt. Neben dem Bedeutungszuwachs einzelner Länder als Forschungs- und Bildungsnationen nimmt auch die innerasiatisch-pazifische Kooperation stetig zu. Vergleichbar mit Europa und Nordamerika entsteht so ein dritter großer Forschungs- und Bildungsraum. Diese beiden Kernentwicklungen – rasch wachsende Bedeutung und stärkere regionale Kooperation – bergen für deutsche Forscher neben einigen Herausforderungen in dieser Weltregion, z.B. ihre Bedeutung als wichtige Kooperationspartner zu erhalten, auch viele Chan-

cen für eine engere Zusammenarbeit, deren Gestaltung und Nutzung einen intensiven Dialog und aktive Zusammenarbeit voraussetzt. Es ist für die deutsche technologiebasierte Ökonomie nachgerade verpflichtend, bestmöglich mit den Produktionsstätten neuen Wissens und den aktuellen und zukünftigen Innovationsstandorten der Welt verknüpft zu sein.



Die zunehmende Kooperation zwischen Ländern innerhalb der Region geht teilweise zulasten bestehender Kooperationswege mit den USA oder einzelnen europäischen Staaten. Während Japan offen von einem „Asiatischen Forschungsraum“ spricht und mit China und Südkorea Strategien zur Gestaltung einer Ostasien-Kooperation in der Forschung formuliert, forcieren die Länder des südostasiatischen Staatenverbundes ASEAN ihre Integrationsbemühungen und streben im Jahr 2015 die Gründung einer Union nach EU-Vorbild an. Forschung und Bildung werden ein wichtiger Teil der Integrationsprozesse sein.

Der Staatenverbund ASEAN entstand 1967 aus sicherheitspolitischen und anti-kommunistischen Gründen mit den Staaten Indonesien, Malaysia, Philippinen, Singapur und Thailand. Später schlossen sich Brunei, Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam und Kambodscha an. Zwei Ziele werden von diesen zehn Staaten nun maßgeblich verfolgt: Friedenserhaltung in der Region und wirtschaftliches Wachstum und Prosperität der Länder. Mit dem Inkrafttreten der ASEAN Free Trade Area 2010, einem Freihandelsabkommen mit China 2010 und speziellen Abkommen mit Südkorea (2007), Japan (2008), Indien (2009) und Australien und Neuseeland (2010) entwickelt sich ASEAN heute als Kern einer weiteren überregionalen Integration.

Kooperation in Forschung und Bildung wird bisher politisch und in der Öffentlichkeit häufig von anderen Themen überdeckt, erhält jedoch zunehmende Bedeutung. Es besteht schon seit Jahren mit dem ASEAN-Committee on Science and Technology (ASEAN-CoST) eine kontinuierliche Dialog- und Abstimmungsplattform. Bei Treffen zweimal im Jahr, teils auf der Ebene der Minister, werden gemeinsame Prioritäten abgestimmt und Projektvorschläge erörtert. Diese Treffen werden zunehmend genutzt, um die Forschungs- und Entwicklungs-Kooperation der ASEAN-Länder mit Partnerregionen oder -ländern zu diskutieren. China, Japan, Korea und die EU sind heute in einen strukturellen und kontinuierlichen Austausch einbezogen.

| ASEAN Mitglieder  | Bevölkerung in Mio.      | Fläche in Tsd. km <sup>2</sup> | BIP (KKP) in Mrd. US\$     | BIP/Kopf in Tsd. US\$ | Wachstum BIP in % <sup>(b)</sup> | FDI-Zufluss in % des BIP <sup>(b)</sup> |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Brunei            | 0,40                     | 5,8                            | 19,9                       | 51,2                  | k.A.                             | k.A.                                    |
| Indonesien        | 242,97                   | 1.904,6                        | 962,5                      | 4,0                   | 5,6                              | 1,67                                    |
| Kambodscha        | 14,45                    | 181,0                          | 27,9                       | 1,9                   | 10,6                             | 4,31                                    |
| Laos              | 6,37                     | 236,8                          | 14,2                       | 2,1                   | 6,8                              | 2,08                                    |
| Malaysia          | 28,27                    | 329,8                          | 383,6                      | 14,9                  | 6,0                              | 3,46                                    |
| Myanmar           | 53,41                    | 676,6                          | 57,5                       | 1,1                   | 7,3                              | k.A.                                    |
| Philippinen       | 99,90                    | 299,8                          | 324,4                      | 3,3                   | 5,6                              | 1,58                                    |
| Singapur          | 4,70                     | 0,7                            | 243,2                      | 52,2                  | 7,2                              | 15,13                                   |
| Thailand          | 67,09                    | 513,1                          | 540,1                      | 8,2                   | 5,6                              | 4,16                                    |
| Vietnam           | 89,57                    | 331,2                          | 256,9                      | 2,9                   | 7,8                              | 4,58                                    |
| <b>ASEAN ges.</b> | <b>607,13</b>            | <b>4.479,2</b>                 | <b>2830,2</b>              | <b>5,1</b>            |                                  |   |
| EU                | <sup>(Wiki)</sup> 501,00 | <sup>(Wiki)</sup> 4.324,8      | <sup>(Wiki)</sup> 15.247,0 | 30,5                  |                                  | <sup>(a) 2007</sup> 8,9                 |
| Deutschland       | 82,28                    | 357,0                          | 2.810,0                    | 34,1                  | 1,6                              | 1,57                                    |

**Tabelle: Allgemeine Daten zu den ASEAN-Mitgliedern im Vergleich zu der EU und Deutschland**

Quellen:

Für alle Zahlen, die keine gesonderte Quellenangabe enthalten: CIA The World Factbook (Schätzung 2010)

(a) OECD-Schätzung

(b) World Bank (KAM 2009); angegeben sind die Jahresdurchschnittswerte über den Zeitraum 2003-2007

FDI = ausländische Direktinvestitionen (foreign direct investment)

Die gesamte Region und vor allem die ASEAN-Staaten sind durch extreme Unterschiede bei vielen Indikatoren gekennzeichnet, so beim BIP und beim Pro-Kopf-Einkommen, beim Bildungsstand, bei den Forschungsinvestitionen und den Forschungsleistungen, bei der Ausbildung von Innovationssystemen und vielen anderen Indikatoren. Die ärmeren Länder wie Laos oder Kambodscha können ihre Abhängigkeit von Entwicklungshilfe und ausländischen Investoren, die im Wesentlichen die natürlichen Ressourcen ausbeuten, kaum durchbre-

chen, da eigene Expertise fehlt. Eine Herausforderung für die südostasiatische Politik, Wirtschaft und Wissenschaft ist es, unter anderem durch Instrumente der Forschung und Bildung die weitere Entwicklung der Region mit einer starken Komponente zur Angleichung der Lebensverhältnisse in den Ländern und zwischen den Ländern zu koppeln.

| ASEAN Mitglieder | FuE-Anteil am BIP in %<br>(2006, c) | GERD / Business-Anteil <sup>(b)</sup> | Anzahl der Forscher<br>(2006, c) | Anzahl der Forscher/Mio. Einw.<br>(2006, c) | Bildungsanteil am BIP in % <sup>(d)</sup> | Einschreibungen an Hochschulen<br>(2007, c,*) |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Brunei           | k.A.                                | k.A.                                  | k.A.                             | k.A.  | <sup>2000</sup> 3,7                       | k.A.  |
| Indonesien       | 0,05                                | <sup>2005</sup> 3,7                   | 42.722                           | 199   | <sup>2007</sup> 3,5                       | 17,46   |
| Kambodscha       | 0,05                                | <sup>2002</sup> 12,1                  | 223                              | 17  | <sup>2007</sup> 1,6                       | 5,35  |
| Laos             | k.A.                                | k.A.                                  | k.A.                             | k.A.  | <sup>2008</sup> 2,3                       | 11,56   |
| Malaysia         | 0,60                                | <sup>2006</sup> 84,9                  | 12.669                           | 503   | <sup>2007</sup> 4,5                       | 30,24   |
| Myanmar          | 0,16                                | k.A.                                  | 837                              | 18  | <sup>2001</sup> 1,2                       | k.A.  |
| Philippinen      | 0,14                                | <sup>2005</sup> 68,0                  | 3.750                            | 44  | <sup>2007</sup> 2,6                       | 28,47   |
| Singapur         | 2,39                                | <sup>2007</sup> 66,8                  | 25.033                           | 5.713                                       | <sup>2009</sup> 3,2                       | 55,90   |
| Thailand         | 0,26                                | <sup>2006</sup> 40,9                  | 18.114                           | 292   | <sup>2008</sup> 4,9                       | 48,26   |
| Vietnam          | 0,19                                | <sup>2002</sup> 14,5                  | 9.328                            | 115   | <sup>2008</sup> 5,3                       | 15,94   |

**Tabelle: Indikatoren für Forschung und Bildung der ASEAN-Mitglieder**

Quellen:

(a) OECD-Schätzung

(b) nationale Schätzung (GERD = Gross domestic expenditure on R&D)

(c) World Bank (KAM 2009)

(d) CIA World Factbook 2010

\* prozentualer Anteil der Einschreibungen (altersunabhängig) an der Alterskohorte der Bevölkerung, die offiziell der Hochschulbildung zugerechnet wird

Ein für die Forschung zudem relevanter Aspekt ist, dass die Länder und vor allem die Großstädte dieser Region zu den verletzlichsten Arealen der Erde gehören mit Blick auf Effekte der Klimaänderung (vgl. Asian Development Bank Report 2009). Städten wie Bangkok oder Rangun, Ländern wie Indonesien oder Regionen wie dem Mekong-Delta drohen schwere Schäden durch kurz- (Extremwetter etc.) und mittelfristige (Meeresspiegelanstieg) klimabedingte Veränderungen. Außerdem beherbergt Südostasien mit ca. 3% Anteil an der Erdoberfläche ca. 20% der Biodiversität der Erde, die in ihrer Vielfalt in höchstem Maße gefährdet ist. Forschung und Technologieentwicklung müssen rasch Antworten und Lösungen bringen, wie in den verschiedenen Lebensbereichen auf diese erzwungene Änderung der äußeren Rahmenbedingungen reagiert werden kann.

Der handlungsleitende Grundgedanke für die Kooperation in Bildung und Forschung Deutschlands (und Europas) mit der Region ist jedoch eindeutig die Tatsache, dass sich die Länder in einer teilweise sehr raschen Forschungs-, Bildungs-, Technologie- und Innovationsentwicklung befinden. Malaysia und Singapur gehören heute zu den 30 Ländern weltweit mit den meisten Patentanmeldungen; die meisten ASEAN-Länder haben hohe Zuwachsraten bei ihren wissenschaftlichen Publikationen (UNESCO World Science Report 2010). Beim jährlich veröffentlichten Ranking der globalen Wettbewerbsfähigkeit des Weltwirtschaftsforums (vgl. World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Report 2010) gehören die ASEAN-Länder in den letzten Jahren zu den dynamischsten Aufsteigern mit Jahressprüngen von bis zu 20 Rängen. Auch in der tertiären Bildung, der Grundlage jeder Technologieentwicklung, werden Nachbarstaaten innerhalb des ASEAN-Verbunds zunehmend zu interessanten Zielen der eigenen Studenten – es entwickeln sich Grundzüge eines Bildungsraums (vgl. Global Education Digest 2010, UNESCO Institute of Statistics).

Es entsteht in Südostasien durch die Parallelität von (1) großer Differenz zwischen den Ländern bei gleichzeitig (2) hohem Entwicklungstempo vor allem auch beim Ausbau der Bildungs- und Forschungslandschaften bei den meisten Ländern und (3) der nach innen und außen regional integrierenden Kraft ASEAN und der politisch-geographischen Lage ASEANs im „Herzen“ Asiens eine einzigartige, ausgesprochen spannende Region von vielfältigem Potential für die deutsche Wissenschaft und Wirtschaft. „Erträge“ einer Kooperation werden sich häufig rasch, eher kurz- als mittel- bis langfristig realisieren lassen. Ergebnisse der Forschung sollten kurzfristig zur Lösung drängender Probleme beitragen.

Dr. Gerold Heinrichs

#### Quellen

Asian Development Bank Report 2009

→ [http://www.adb.org/documents/reports/annual\\_report/2009/](http://www.adb.org/documents/reports/annual_report/2009/)

World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Report 2010

→ [http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF\\_GlobalCompetitivenessReport\\_2010-11.pdf](http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GlobalCompetitivenessReport_2010-11.pdf)

Global Education Digest 2010, UNESCO Institute of Statistics

→ [http://www.uis.unesco.org/template/pdf/ged/2010/GED\\_2010\\_EN.pdf](http://www.uis.unesco.org/template/pdf/ged/2010/GED_2010_EN.pdf)

UNESCO World Science Report 2010

→ <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001899/189958E.pdf>

## Überblick: Regionale Bündnisse im asiatischen Raum

### ASEAN/ ASEAN+3

Der **Verband Südostasiatischer Nationen** (*Association of Southeast Asian Nations*), ist eine internationale Organisation südostasiatischer Staaten mit Sitz in Jakarta (Indonesien). Das ursprüngliche Ziel war die Verbesserung der wirtschaftlichen, politischen und sozialen Zusammenarbeit. Daneben traten später auch Sicherheits-, Kultur- und Umweltfragen. Im September 2009 beschlossen die Staats- und Regierungschefs der ASEAN-Mitglieder, einen gemeinsamen Wirtschaftsraum nach europäischem Vorbild zu gründen.

ASEAN wurde 1967 von **Thailand, Indonesien, Malaysia**, den **Philippinen** und **Singapur** gegründet. Ziel war die Förderung des wirtschaftlichen Aufschwungs, des sozialen Fortschritts und der politischen Stabilität. Erfolge der wirtschaftlichen Öffnungspolitik zeigten sich bald und so zählen die Mitgliedsländer heute zum Teil zu den sog. Tiger- und Pantherstaaten.

Seit 1984 ist auch das Sultanat **Brunei** Mitglied. Später kamen noch **Vietnam** (1995), **Myanmar** und **Laos** (1997) sowie **Kambodscha** (1999) dazu. Papua-Neuguinea hat seit 1984 den Status eines Beobachters. Osttimor, ebenfalls mit Beobachterstatus, hat 2006 einen Antrag auf Mitgliedschaft gestellt. Heute hat ASEAN zehn Mitgliedstaaten mit rund 607 Mio. Menschen (ca. 9% der Weltbevölkerung).

Innerhalb des „ASEAN+3“-Mechanismus’ unterhält ASEAN außerdem Beziehungen zu Japan, der Republik Korea und China.

### ASEM

Das **Asien-Europa-Treffen** (*Asia-Europe Meeting*) ist ein interregionales Gesprächsforum, das für den multilateralen Austausch zwischen Europa und Asien in den Bereichen Wirtschaft, Politik, Bildung, Kultur, Umwelt- und Klimaschutz genutzt wird. Mitglieder sind die Europäische Kommission, sämtliche EU-Mitgliedstaaten, die 13 Mitglieder von ASEAN+3 sowie Indien, Mongolei und Pakistan. Seit 2010 gehören auch Russland, Australien und Neuseeland dem Forum an.

Thematisch basiert ASEM auf drei Säulen: Wirtschaft, Politik, Kultur und Soziales; Wissenschaft und Technologie werden im Rahmen der letztgenannten Säule diskutiert. Dieser Säule ist die **Asien-Europa-Stiftung (ASEF)** mit Sitz in Singapur untergeordnet, die 1997 als internationale gemeinnützige Organisation gegründet wurde. Ziel ist der bildungspolitische Austausch, der Erhalt des kulturellen Erbes sowie soziale Wohlfahrt.

## APEC

Die **Asiatisch-pazifische wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation)** ist eine internationale Organisation, die es sich zum Ziel gesetzt hat, im pazifischen Raum eine Freihandelszone einzurichten. Mitglieder sind die 21 Pazifikanrainerstaaten.

## EAS

Der **Ostasien-Gipfel (East Asia Summit)** ist ein jährliches Forum der Regierungschefs der 16 südostasiatischen Staaten. Russland und die USA werden ab 2011 am EAS teilnehmen. Die EU hat hier keinen Beobachterstatus.

## CAREC

Das „Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation“-Programm ist eine von der Asiatischen Entwicklungsbank (ADB) unterstützte Initiative, die 1997 gegründet wurde, um wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit zwischen den Staaten Zentralasiens zu fördern.

## SAARC

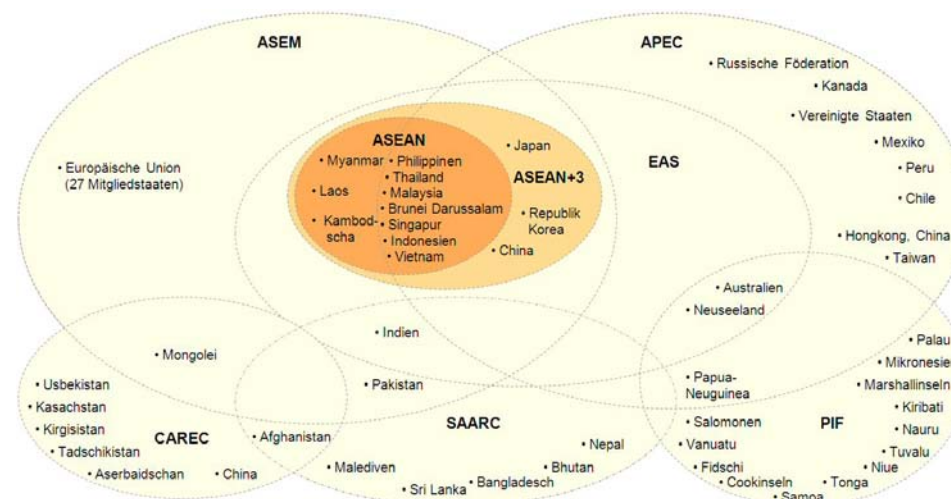
Die **Südasiatische Vereinigung für regionale Kooperation (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation)** verfolgt das Ziel, die Zusammenarbeit in wirtschaftlichen und technischen Angelegenheiten, insbesondere die Koordination in den Gebieten von Zöllen und grenzüberschreitendem Handel, zu fördern. Die EU ist – ebenso wie China, die USA, Japan, Australien u.a. – Beobachter bei SAARC.

## PIF

Das **Pacific Islands Forum** ist ein Konsultativforum der Inselstaaten des Pazifiks (Ozeanien) mit dem Ziel, die Zusammenarbeit auf politischem, wirtschaftli-

chem und kulturellem Gebiet zu fördern. Die EU ist – ebenso wie China, Indien, die USA, Japan, Australien u.a. – Dialogpartner des Forums.

Christoph Elineau



Einbindung der südostasiatischen Länder in regionale Bündnisse, Stand 2009

### Weitere Informationen

ASEAN - Association of Southeast Asian Nations

→ <http://www.aseansec.org>

ASEM - Asia-Europe Meeting

→ <http://www.aseminfoboard.org>

APEC - Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

→ <http://www.apec.org>

EAS - East Asia Summit: Chairman's Statement of the Fifth East Asia Summit

→ [http://asean2010.vn/asean\\_en/news/48/2DAA02/Chairmans-Statement-of-the-East-Asia-Summit-EAS](http://asean2010.vn/asean_en/news/48/2DAA02/Chairmans-Statement-of-the-East-Asia-Summit-EAS)

CAREC - Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation

→ <http://www.adb.org/carec/>

SAARC - South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation

→ <http://www.saarc-sec.org>

PIF - Pacific Islands Forum

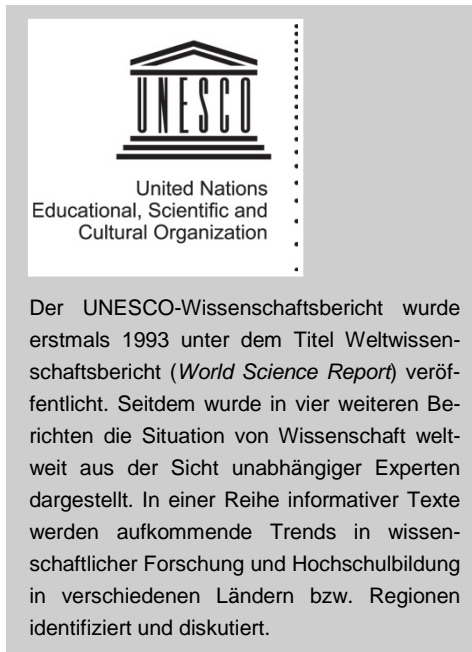
→ <http://www.forumsec.org.fj>

## Kurzporträts der ASEAN-Länder

Die folgenden Ländertexte sind Zusammenfassungen aus dem Südostasi-enkapitel des aktuellen UNESCO-Wissenschaftsberichts vom November 2010.

### Indonesien

2005 verkündete das indonesische *Ministry of Research and Technology (RISTEK)* seine Zukunftsvision, nach der Wissenschaft und Technologie als Motor für nachhaltigen Wohlstand fungieren sollen. Durch einen starken Aufbau wissenschaftlicher Institutionen in der Vergangenheit kann sich Indonesien auf ein Netzwerk nationaler Forschungs- und Entwicklungsagenturen und -organisationen sowie Universitäten stützen. Der Schwerpunkt der sieben nationalen Agenturen lag 2005 in den Forschungsbereichen Nahrungsmittel und Landwirtschaft, Energie, Verteidigung, Transport, IKT, Gesundheit und Arzneimittel. Im Zuge der weltweiten Konjunkturschwäche bündelten sich die Bemühungen, Forschung zur Stärkung der Wirtschaft zu nutzen. Hierfür wurden Mittlerinstitutionen und Gründerzentren eingerichtet und die Qualität des Hochschulsystems verbessert. Der Hochschulsektor umfasste 2009 etwa 2.600 Institutionen; jedoch lag die Finanzierungspriorität auf der Steigerung der Forschungsqualität und -kapazität nur weniger Topuniversitäten. Für die Zukunft liegen laut RISTEK die wichtigsten Herausforderungen im Ausgleich der Forschungs- und Entwicklungsinvestitionen aus dem öf-



fentlichen und privaten Sektor, der bisher kaum eine Rolle spielt, in der Stimulierung und Förderung der FuE-Kapazitäten des privaten Sektors sowie in der Überwindung struktureller Schwierigkeiten in der Zusammenarbeit von öffentlichem und privatem Sektor. Diese Herausforderungen sollen insbesondere mithilfe nationaler und internationaler Kooperationen und Netzwerke bewältigt werden.

### Kambodscha

Kambodschas wirtschaftlicher Aufschwung zu Beginn des 21. Jahrhunderts sowie die sozialen Fortschritte sind positive Tendenzen in der Entwicklung des Landes. Wachstum ist vor allem in der Textilindustrie, im Tourismus und im Bausektor zu erkennen. In der Hochschulbildung und der Forschung sind bislang jedoch keine positiven Effekte zu verzeichnen. Aufgrund fehlender Finanzmittel zur Förderung von Forschung sind keine klaren Forschungsprioritäten festgelegt. Auch eine nationale Wissenschaftspolitik ist derzeit nicht erkennbar. Bislang unterliegt sie keinen einheitlichen Richtlinien, und ihre Zuständigkeit bleibt auf verschiedene Ministerien unkoordiniert verteilt. Wissenschaft und Technologie obliegen der Zuständigkeit eines vom *Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy* geleiteten Komitees mit Vertretern aus acht Ministerien. Auch die Hochschulpolitik sieht sich mit Herausforderungen konfrontiert. Der Hochschulsektor wächst zwar schnell und vielfältig, jedoch mangelt es an institutionellen Kapazitäten zur Qualitätskontrolle. So bleibt die Zahl der gut ausgebildeten und weltweit wettbewerbsfähigen Wissenschaftler und Ingenieure trotz wachsender Zahl an Hochschulabsolventen gering. Wissensbasierte Entwicklung stützt sich vor allem auf staatliche Investitionen und internationale Entwicklungshilfe, da ein privater FuE-Sektor quasi nicht vorhanden ist. Eine Entwicklung im Forschungssektor wird derzeit nur durch internationale Geber gestaltet.

### Malaysia

Malaysia kann auf rasante Fortschritte im Bereich Wissenschaft und Technologie sowie auf eine schnelle wirtschaftliche Erholung nach der Asienkrise Ende der 1990er zurückblicken. 2006 kamen 85% des Investitionsvolumens (0,64% des BIP) für Forschung und Entwicklung (FuE) aus den Unternehmen. Es wird jedoch befürchtet, dass FuE-Investitionen multinationaler Firmen durch die

weltweite Rezession bedingt zurückgehen und somit ein Investitionsvakuum entstehen könnte. Um diesem Szenario entgegenzuwirken, gilt es, eine Steigerung der öffentlichen FuE-Ausgaben zu erzielen. Eine weitere Schwierigkeit liegt in der Entwicklung des Humankapitals. Trotz eines deutlichen Anstiegs des FuE-Personals ist ein Mangel an wissenschaftlichen Arbeitskräften in vielen Bereichen (ausgenommen Agrarwissenschaften und Chemie) zu erkennen. Da sich dies als entwicklungshemmend auswirken kann, ist die Entwicklung von Fachkräften eines der vier *Capacity-building*-Ziele, die die Politik unter Leitung des *Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation* im zweiten *National Plan for Science and Technology Policy 2002-2020* formuliert hat. Für die Wissenschaft sind hier u. a. Ziele in folgenden Bereichen festgesetzt: fortgeschrittene Fertigung und moderne Werkstoffe, Mikroelektronik, Biotechnologie, IKT und Multimedia, Energie, Luft- und Raumfahrt, Nanotechnologie, Photonik und Arzneimittel.

### Philippinen

Im *National Science and Technology Plan (2002-2020)* wurden ehrgeizige Ziele ausgearbeitet, die die Philippinen kurz- und langfristig in Wissenschaft und Forschung erreichen möchten. Neben den quantitativen Zielsetzungen – Erhöhung des Investitionsanteils in Forschung und Entwicklung auf 2% des BIP und Verdopplung des Investitionsanteils der Unternehmen – sind u. a. folgende Forschungsschwerpunkte dargelegt: Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Gesundheit und Medizin, Biotechnologie, IKT, Mikroelektronik, Umwelt, Energie, Werkstoffkunde, Fertigung und Verfahrenstechnik. Um bis 2020 die vielfältige Entwicklung global wettbewerbsfähiger Hightechprodukte zu verwirklichen, werden Strategien für Cluster und die Entwicklung von Personal im Bereich Wissenschaft und Technologie verfolgt. Die Durchführung dieser anspruchsvollen Vorhaben wird jedoch durch die nur schleppende Erholung von den Auswirkungen der Asienkrise sowie fehlende institutionelle und wirtschaftliche Kapazitäten erschwert. Der Anteil der FuE-Investitionen am BIP ist sogar gesunken; im Ranking des *World Knowledge Economy Index* sind die Philippinen seit 2000 um zehn Plätze auf Platz 89 zurückgefallen. Durch die weltweite Finanzkrise und finanzielle Engpässe wird es eine Herausforderung sein, die breit gefächerten Wissenschafts- und Forschungsprioritäten aufrechtzuerhalten.

### Singapur

Mit der Entwicklung eines weltweit konkurrenzfähigen Wissenschaftssystems hat sich Singapur an die Spitze der Länder im südostasiatischen und pazifischen Raum auf den Gebieten Innovation, IKT und wirtschaftliches Anreizsystem gesetzt. Die Koordination der Implementierung des *National Science and Technology Plan (2005-2010)* liegt für den öffentlichen Sektor bei der *Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A\*STAR)* sowie für Aktivitäten im Privatsektor beim *Economic Development Board*. Im Fokus des Fünfjahresplans stand die Erhöhung von Zahl und Qualität des Wissenschafts- und Forschungspersonals. Dies soll verstärkt durch die Ausbildung eigener lokaler Talente, die bessere Einbeziehung und Ausbildung regionaler Talente (der Nachbarstaaten) sowie die weitere Rekrutierung globaler Talente erreicht werden. Zudem soll die Zusammenarbeit mit der Industrie vertieft werden, um Singapurs prioritäre Technologiebereiche durch Entwicklung und Transfers zu stärken. Zwei Schlüsselbereiche sind IKT und biotechnologische bzw. -medizinische Forschung. Für diese Bereiche wurden durch die Bildung nationaler Wissenszentren zwei Cluster geschaffen, die zu weltweiten Exzellenzzentren avancieren sollen. Bis 2010 soll der Anteil an Investitionen in Forschung und Wissenschaft bei 3% des BIP liegen. Trotz weltweiter Rezession sollten diese hohen Investitionsraten, besonders aus dem Privatsektor, aufrecht erhalten werden. Das hohe Niveau ausländischer Wissenschaftler und Forscher in Singapur soll beibehalten werden, ergänzt durch die rasche weitere Entwicklung des eigenen Ausbildungssystems, um dem langfristigen zusätzlichen Bedarf an Fachkräften zu begegnen.

### Thailand

Die größte Stärke des thailändischen Systems liegt in der Privatindustrie, da sich viele Unternehmen nach der Asienkrise der Entwicklung hausinterner Forschung und Entwicklung zugewandt haben. Vor allem die Anstrengungen multinationaler Firmen im Forschungsbereich sind hier sichtbar, auch in technisch anspruchsvolleren Feldern wie Produktionsdesign. Es kommt überdies zu mehr Kooperation zwischen kleineren Unternehmen und universitären Forschungsgruppen. Dies sind positive Tendenzen für das Vorantreiben der nationalen



Entwicklung und Wirtschaftsleistung. Fünf strategische Cluster werden von der Regierung verfolgt: Automobilindustrie, Lebensmittelindustrie, Tourismus, Textilindustrie und Software. Der *National Science and Technology Strategic Plan (2004-2013)* zeigt Faktoren auf, die bei der Realisierung der von der Regierung angestrebten übergeordneten Ziele maßgeblich sind: ein starkes nationales Innovationssystem, fähige Arbeitskräfte und Leistungsfähigkeit in den vier Kernzukunftstechnologien IKT, Biotechnologie, Werkstoffwissenschaft und Nanotechnologie. Als zentrale Schwächen des politischen Entscheidungsprozesses sehen Experten einen Mangel an Koordinationsmechanismen zwischen den Ministerien, ein Ungleichgewicht im Entscheidungsprozess zwischen dem *Ministry of Science and Technology* und anderen Ministerien mit wirtschaftlichen Aufgaben sowie ministeriumsübergreifend ineffektive politische Prozesse. Zudem ist der Privatsektor nicht ausreichend in die Prozesse eingebunden. Auch Missverhältnisse in der Mittelzuweisung und die Bereitstellung von Zuschüssen sind Problemfelder, die in Angriff genommen werden müssen.

#### Vietnam

In den vergangenen Jahren konnte Vietnam auf eine Reihe von Errungenschaften in den Bereichen Computersoftware, Schiffbau, Raumfahrt und Landwirtschaft zurückblicken. Der größte Teil der noch immer geringen Investitionen in Wissenschaft und Technologie wird jedoch vom Staat getragen. Aufgrund der weltweiten Rezession ist es für die nahe Zukunft eine noch größere Herausforderung, private Investitionen zu stimulieren. Die Zusammenarbeit zwischen Universitäten, staatlichen Forschungsinstitutionen und der Privatindustrie ist schwach. Um Innovation voranzutreiben, bemüht sich das *Ministry of Science and Technology (MoST)* u. a. um die Zusammenarbeit mit großen Unternehmen wie IBM. Die Zuständigkeit für nationale Forschungsinstitute, die keinem Ministerium direkt unterstehen und sich der Forschung und Entwicklung widmen, obliegt dem Büro des Premierministers. Als wichtigstes ist hier das *National Centre for Natural Science and Technology (NCST)* zu nennen, das auf Grundlagenforschung in Mathematik und theoretischer Physik spezialisiert ist. In Vietnam entwickelt sich derzeit aus einer Wissenschafts- und Technologiepolitik eine Wissenschafts-, Technologie- und Innovationspolitik, die den 2004 formulierten Hauptaufgaben folgt: die Verbesserung des Gestaltungsprozesses staat-

lich finanzierter FuE-Projekte, die Reform der staatlichen Verwaltung öffentlicher FuE-Institutionen, die Neugestaltung der Finanzierung und des Personalmanagements, die Verbesserung der staatlichen Verwaltung im Bereich Wissenschaft und Technologie sowie die Entwicklung technologischer Märkte. Erste erfolgreiche systematische Schritte wurden beim Aufbau moderner Forschungs- und Forschungsverwaltungsinstitutionen geleistet.

#### Quelle

UNESCO World Science Report 2010

→ <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001899/189958E.pdf>

#### Weitere Informationen

Knowledge Economy Index der Weltbank

→ [http://info.worldbank.org/etools/kam2/kam\\_page5.asp](http://info.worldbank.org/etools/kam2/kam_page5.asp)

### Aktuelle regionale Entwicklungen: Strukturbildungsprozesse

#### ASEM-Bildungssekretariat – Bi-regionale Bildungskooperation zwischen Asien und Europa

**In jüngster Zeit hat der ASEM-Bildungsprozess bei den Asien-Europa-Meetings einen Schwerpunkt im Bereich der Hochschulbildung gesetzt. Die ASEM-Bildungsminister trafen sich erstmals im Mai 2008 in Bonn (ASEMME 1), wobei die herausragende Rolle von Bildung und Weiterbildung im Hinblick auf wirtschaftliche und soziale Entwicklung in beiden Regionen hervorgehoben wurde. Insbesondere die Hochschulkooperation durch strategische Partnerschaften sowie Beschäftigungsfähigkeit (employability) und lebenslanges Lernen bestimmten die Diskussionen.**

Beim zweiten Treffen der ASEM-Bildungsminister in Hanoi/Vietnam im Jahr 2009 (ASEMME 2) standen der Erfahrungsaustausch sowie Best-practice-Beispiele aus dem Hochschulbereich im Mittelpunkt. Neben einem verstärkten Austausch über *credits* und *learning outcomes* wurden Veranstaltungen zu den Themen lebenslanges Lernen, Universitätsökonomie und -zusammenarbeit vereinbart.

Es wurde zudem die Errichtung eines rotierenden ASEM-Bildungssekretariats beschlossen, das die Bildungsaktivitäten von ASEM koordinieren soll. Seit dem 1. September 2009 ist das Bildungssekretariat für vier Jahre bei der Nationalen Agentur für EU-Hochschulzusammenarbeit im Deutschen Akademischen Austauschdienst (DAAD) angesiedelt. Im Auftrag des Bundesministeriums für Bildung und Forschung (BMBF) soll das Bildungssekretariat zu einer Intensivierung des asiatisch-europäischen Dialogs in Bildungsfragen beitragen sowie ASEM-Aktivitäten im Bildungsbereich organisieren und koordinieren. ASEMME 3 soll im Frühjahr 2011 in Dänemark stattfinden.

Eine der Aktivitäten im Zuge des ASEM-Bildungsprozesses ist die Einrichtung eines Projektes zur Verbesserung der Hochschulkooperation zwischen Europa und Asien 2009-2012, ASEMUNDUS. Es handelt sich hierbei um eine gemeinsame Initiative unter Koordination des DAAD mit Unterstützung der nationalen Erasmus Mundus Strukturen in den Niederlanden, Belgien, Österreich, Ungarn, Lettland, Estland und Zypern. ASEMUNDUS wird von der EU in der Programmlinie Erasmus Mundus Aktion 3 (*Promotion of European Higher Education*) gefördert. Im Rahmen von ASEMUNDUS ist für März 2011 ein Kontaktseminar zu Erasmus Mundus mit Fokus Korea geplant.

Ein weiteres Projekt stellt die EU-Asia Higher Education Platform (EAHEP) dar, die auf einen verstärkten Dialog und Austausch zwischen europäischen und asiatischen Hochschulen abzielt. Die Internet-Plattform, die vom DAAD und der niederländischen Agentur für Hochschulkooperation NUFFIC implementiert wur-

**ASEM** ist eine Dialog-Plattform zwischen Asien und Europa, die seit 1996 alle zwei Jahre die Staats- und Regierungschefs zu bi-regionalen Gesprächen zusammenführt. Das 8. ASEM-Treffen fand am 4. und 5. Oktober 2010 in Brüssel statt, im Oktober 2012 treffen sich die ASEM-Mitglieder in Laos.

ASEM vereint die 27 EU-Mitgliedsstaaten und die Europäische Union mit 16 asiatischen Ländern (Brunei, Daressalam, Kambodscha, China, Indien, Indonesien, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolei, Myanmar, Pakistan, Singapur, Thailand, Die Philippinen, Vietnam) und dem ASEAN Sekretariat. Auf dem 8. ASEM-Treffen wurden Australien, Neuseeland und Russland als neue Mitglieder begrüßt.

de, erhielt im Zeitraum 2008-2009 finanzielle Förderung durch die EU und wird von der europäischen Hochschulorganisation EUA fortgeführt.

Dr. Anne Sperschneider

#### **Weitere Informationen**

ASEM-Infoboard

→ <http://www.aseminfoboard.org/>

ASEMME 3 beim dänischen Bildungsministerium

→ <http://www.eng.uvm.dk/Uddannelse/Themes/Asemme3.aspx?r=1>

ASEMUNDUS

→ [http://www.asem-education-secretariat.org/imperia/md/content/asem/asemundus/asemundus\\_fact\\_sheet\\_en\\_v4\\_korea.pdf](http://www.asem-education-secretariat.org/imperia/md/content/asem/asemundus/asemundus_fact_sheet_en_v4_korea.pdf)

Kontaktseminar Erasmus Mundus, Fokus Korea

→ <http://www.asem-education-secretariat.org/en/12184/>

EAHEP

→ [www.eahep.org](http://www.eahep.org)

#### **Download**

ASEMME 1 Chair's Conclusion

→ [http://www.asem-education-secretariat.org/imperia/md/content/eu/asemsecretariat/chairs\\_conclusion\\_berlin\\_2008.pdf](http://www.asem-education-secretariat.org/imperia/md/content/eu/asemsecretariat/chairs_conclusion_berlin_2008.pdf)

ASEMME 2 Chair's Conclusion

→ [http://www.asem-education-secretariat.org/imperia/md/content/eu/asemsecretariat/chairs\\_conclusion\\_hanoi\\_2009.pdf](http://www.asem-education-secretariat.org/imperia/md/content/eu/asemsecretariat/chairs_conclusion_hanoi_2009.pdf)

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## The Challenge of Strengthening Collaboration in Higher Education Between Europe and Southeast Asia: The ACCESS Project Contribution

**The ACCESS project (Academic Cooperation Europe-Southeast Asia Support) has been working in the period of 2009-2010 with the aim of strengthening cooperation between institutions of higher education from Europe and Southeast Asia (SEA) in a long-term, sustainable manner.**

This article presents some thoughts and reflections taken from the ACCESS White Paper "Strategies to strengthen collaboration in Higher Education between Europe and Southeast Asia."

The content of the White Paper is the result of a two-year process of consultation with a number of key stakeholders from Europe and Southeast Asia. Specifically, the White Paper reflects the results of an extensive survey conducted among more than 2,000 Southeast Asian students and researchers with the goal of understanding their attitudes and perception toward European higher education (HE). Also included in the paper are conclusions from three interregional dialogue events that were organised on "Student Involvement in University Management" (Bangkok, Thailand, 1-3 Feb 2010), on "Mobility as An Instrument for Integration" (Manila, Philippines, 4-5 June 2010) and on "Challenges for Southeast Asia-Europe University Cooperation in the 21st Century" (Yogyakarta, Indonesia, 27-28 July 2010). In addition, the paper recounts some of the consultation with several key stakeholders like the Commission of Higher Education of Thailand, the Asia Europe Institute of the University of Malaya, the Asia Pacific Students and Youth Association, the ASEM Edu-

Supported by the Erasmus Mundus Programme of the European Commission, the project started by exploring perceptions and expectations of SEA higher-education stakeholders toward the European system of higher education. A number of promotional activities and events were then held to foster schemes for meaningful higher-education partnerships between universities in the two regions, under the motto of "promoting through a partnership and mutual benefit value proposition".

cation Hub of the Asia-Europe Foundation, the UNESCO Asia Pacific Regional Bureau for Education, the Association of Universities of Asia and the Pacific, and the SEA-EU-NET project.

With its White Paper, ACCESS seeks to contribute to a convergence process that should ideally involve institutional actors and the most consolidated networks in the field. In doing so, it also recommends that synergy be created and a "federative" effort be made to catapult academic cooperation beyond the limited horizon of its conceptualisation as a "closed" coordination process among government representatives.

### The ACCESS Vision: Five Cooperation Pillars

As a starting point, ACCESS considers universities as natural stakeholders in "non-traditional integration among different countries and regions of the world." In other words, such an integration would transcend mere economic and trade relationships and imply knowledge creation and sharing in a spirit of mutual recognition as well as contribution to the development of society in an international context. That is to say that the metaphor of Universities as "Ivory Towers" should evolve towards an "Ivory Bridge" concept.

Based on this shared vision, the ACCESS project is guided by the belief that enhancement of the cooperation among the HE systems of the two regions should be aiming at the constitution of a bi-regional community founded on common values, reciprocity principles and mutual recognition.

In order for the EU-SEA cooperation process to reach a higher level of coherence, effectiveness and impact, it should be organised around five pillars:

1. 21st century HE cooperation must be based not on chasing students in the short term, but in long-term collaboration and mutual benefit and reciprocity. The level of official recognition and institutionalisation must be kept high to make the process more credible, effective and consistent while also helping to pull down barriers that hamper mobility and cooperation (such as visas, mutual recognition of studies, etc.).
2. Political cooperation must be based on recognition of respective strengths rather than on the export of one existing model. Especially in terms of life-

long learning and a quality framework, the European Higher Education system may be a point of (HE) reference and even a model for SEA regional integration. However, a certain equivalence and equilibrium in participation must be guaranteed including necessary adaptations to the local and regional context.

3. Student participation must be a key element in multistakeholder governance of the university modernisation process, since the Bologna process is “co-managed” by the European Students Union. Cooperation between student associations in Europe and Southeast Asia should be fostered to share experiences and best practices in the area of student participation in governance.
4. The full potential of ICT should be exploited as a tool for internationalisation, both as a complement to physical mobility of students and researchers as well as for creating joint curricula and research collaboration opportunities. Specifically, testing of virtual mobility models should be promoted to compensate for insufficient funds in the face of numerous mobility requests.
5. Better integration between research cooperation and academic exchange is required to strengthen long-term institutional partnerships among HE institutions. This should be promoted by proposing new inter-regional initiatives and partnerships as well as by strengthening and extending existing activities.

### The ACCESS Proposal: Five Implementation Mechanisms

In parallel with the five pillars guiding long-term planning and cooperation strategies, ACCESS proposes five short-term implementation mechanisms to speed up and foster cooperation processes at different levels:

1. ASEAN-EU inter-regional Centers of Excellence and Thematic Networks should be established and supported to advance both research collaboration and academic exchange programmes.

The ACCESS consortium remains actively interested in further discussing the content of its White Paper available at [www.access-project.eu](http://www.access-project.eu). If you wish to comment or contribute, please send an e-mail to Mr Fabio Nascimbeni at [fabio.nascimbeni@menon.org](mailto:fabio.nascimbeni@menon.org).

2. User-friendly Information and Knowledge Sharing Facilities between the two regions should be established along themes like innovative university governance, regional integration of higher education systems, virtual mobility, university-industry cooperation as a lever for local development and innovation.
3. An Inter-regional Credit Transfer System based on ACTS and ECTS should be put into place to ensure compatibility and comparability of relevant academic programmes and to enhance student mobility.
4. Quality Assurance System in higher-education institutions in ASEAN and EU should be strengthened based on the experience and expertise of participating institutions. Mutual recognition agreements of Quality Assurance Systems should be promoted to facilitate inter-regional student/faculty exchange and joint degree programme development.
5. Sufficient funding from governments, the private sector and other funding bodies should be sought to enable and ensure effective implementation. In particular, sufficient funding (such as AUNP or Asia-Links) is needed to support institutional higher-education cooperation beyond student mobility. This should be done with attention to socioeconomic and HE development disparities between SEA countries.



Fabio Nascimbeni  
Director MENON Network

#### Download

White Paper: Strategies to strengthen collaboration in Higher Education between Europe and Southeast Asia

→ <http://www.access-project.eu/access/docs/ACCESSWhitePaper-2010.pdf>

#### Weitere Informationen

ACCESS (Academic Cooperation Europe-Southeast Asia Support ) project

→ <http://www.access-project.eu>

## Scientific Cooperation Between ASEAN and the European Union

Today's leaders recognise the critical role knowledge plays for finding solutions to the increasingly complex challenges facing our societies. Entire economies are judged by their efforts in investing in education, science, technology and innovation. Only through the acquisition of specialised knowledge can we hope to solve the challenges we are facing today by following a path of sustainable development.

Appraisal of environmental problems and other major global challenges often varies greatly between EU and ASEAN. This is because of the two regions' different past and present circumstances. However, there is consensus on economic development and on what issues of common interest there are. All member states of both organisations have ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity and have endorsed both the Millennium Development Goals and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, which was adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

Formal EU-ASEAN relations date back more than three decades ago. In November 2007 at the commemorative summit in Singapore, leaders solemnly pledged to implement an EU-ASEAN Enhanced Partnership (PoA). They also agreed to continue dialogue and close coordination as a contribution to maintaining peace, security and prosperity. The PoA was drawn up to serve as a medium-term master plan for enhancing ASEAN-EU relations and cooperation in a comprehensive and mutually beneficial manner (between 2007 and 2012). The next step in the cooperation was the ASEAN-EU Informal Ministerial Meeting on Science and Technology (S&T) in Manila in July 2008. There, it was agreed to launch consultation on S&T at the senior official level between the ASEAN Committee of Science and Technology (COST) and the European Commission (EC).

Two ASEAN COST-EC consultation meetings on S&T took place in Manila (2008) and Bali (2009) and set the stage for the exchange of views on general cooperation in various areas. This year in Vientiane (Laos), by signature of the

Terms of Reference, the consultation was formalised as the "ASEAN-EC Dialogue Meeting on Science and Technology". The ASEAN-EC Dialogue Meeting serves as a platform for identifying, discussing and deciding common interests, priorities and potential tools for increasing S&T collaboration between the two regions. Current areas of cooperation that have been identified include: food, agriculture and biotechnologies (in particular animal health and abiotic stress tolerance of plants); health research (in particular new insect vector-borne diseases); information and communication technologies, renewable energy, such as biofuels; marine science, including coastal management and environment; climate change, including impacts on the marine environment, mitigation and adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

|              | Number of Applications (in proposals Mainlisted) |           |           |           |           |          |          |          |          |          | TOT        |
|--------------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|
|              | ENE  | ENV       | HEA       | ICT       | FAB       | NMP      | SEC      | SPA      | SSH      | TPT      |            |
| Indonesia    | 0  | 6         | 3         | 3         | 3         | 0        | 0        | 1        | 0        | 0        | 16         |
| Malaysia     | 0  | 1         | 1         | 3         | 4         | 2        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 11         |
| Philippines  | 0  | 6         | 3         | 2         | 1         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 12         |
| Singapore    | 1  | 0         | 1         | 6         | 0         | 2        | 0        | 0        | 1        | 0        | 11         |
| Thailand     | 1  | 3         | 5         | 2         | 7         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 4        | 22         |
| Brunei       | 0  | 0         | 0         | 1         | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 1          |
| Viet Nam     | 4  | 7         | 7         | 2         | 6         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 1        | 27         |
| Lao          | 0  | 1         | 0         | 1         | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 2          |
| Myanmar      | 0  | 0         | 0         | 1         | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 1          |
| Cambodia     | 0  | 2         | 2         | 3         | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 7          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>6</b>   | <b>26</b> | <b>22</b> | <b>24</b> | <b>21</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>110</b> |

**Tabelle: ASEAN FP7/Cooperation Specific Programme, Proposals Mainlisted**  
(Quelle: Cordis Database; 2010)

Abkürzungen:  
 ENE: energy  
 ENV: environment (including climate change)  
 HEA: health  
 ICT: information and communication technologies  
 FAB: food, agriculture and fisheries, biotechnology  
 NMP: nanosciences, nanotechnologies, materials and new production technologies  
 SEC: security  
 SPA: space  
 SSH: socio-economic sciences and the humanities  
 TPT: transport  
 TOT: total

On part of the EU, Framework Programmes for Research and Technological Development are the main instrument for implementing S&T cooperation with ASEAN. Within the scope of the 6th Research Framework Programme (FP6: 2002-2006) alone, some 89 collaborative scientific projects mobilised 121 participants from ASEAN members and 521 European (and other non-ASEAN) teams

– with a total value of more than €388 million. The 7th Framework Programme (FP7: 2007-2013) is fully open to international cooperation. ASEAN researchers have been taking full advantage of these opportunities: During the first three years after implementation of the FP7, more than 450 ASEAN research organisations have applied. This degree of participation means ASEAN ranks fourth in the Asian region. A total of 93 ASEAN participants has been selected for funding in the FP7 “Cooperation” Specific Programme that supports collaborative research projects.

On part of ASEAN, common S&T policies are being put in place in a joint effort to address global challenges such as climate change, sustainable development. They were laid out by three Blueprints (Economic, Political Security and Socio-Cultural Community Blueprints), which were finalised in 2009. These specify a set of plans that are to be achieved by the ASEAN Community. Paramount among these goals is realisation of a single market by 2015. A Policy Framework for Science and Technology has also been put in place. ASEAN is implementing an Action Plan for Science and Technology (APAST) for the period of 2007 until 2011. The plan includes flagship programmes covering six themes of shared interest with Europe. ASEAN is currently looking for ways to implement these programmes through international partnerships.

That said, a number of technological research and industrial collaborative actions are already in place at both bilateral and bi-regional levels, serving as a valuable springboard from which to launch more. We are thus looking ahead towards developing further S&T cooperation between the two regions, while also strengthening intra-regional cooperation in the process. It is to this end that international cooperative actions under the FP7 “Capacities” Programme were designed. They aim at facilitating research cooperation with countries and regions outside the EU rather than focussing on specific research projects.

In particular, the INCO-NET project “SEA-EU-NET”, led by the International Bureau of the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research, supports the bi-regional S&T dialogue with ASEAN in an effort to identify and establish priority areas of cooperation. At present, it is supported by 23 key S&T institutions and provides a broad range of measures for increasing SEA-EU cooperation among academic, industrial and government stakeholders. This includes dissemination

activities such as organising national and regional information days in Southeast Asia (SEA) in close cooperation with respective national stakeholders (governments, science organisations and info-points), specific sessions in EU conferences for informing about S&T potential of SEA and other networking activities. Another key activity of SEA-EU-NET is to strengthen participation of EU-SEA collaboration projects in FP7, with an emphasis on the “Cooperation” parts of the programme. This is achieved by establishing a network of FP7 Contact Points (FP7-CP) for EU-FP7 in SEA. So far, FP7-CPs have been established in five SEA countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Cambodia, Thailand and Myanmar).

A similar project has commenced in the field of information and communication technologies (ICT). The “SEACOOOP” project focuses on developing S&T cooperation on ICT with SEA. Its two main objectives are to identify, promote and support strategic cooperation opportunities and to support bilateral and multilateral dialogue. The project also aims at raising awareness of S&T cooperation opportunities in ICT under FP7, as well as widely disseminating project results among the European and Southeast Asian ICT communities.



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**Download**

Action Plan for Science and Technology (APAST)  
→ <http://www.aseansec.org/8504.pdf>

**Weitere Informationen**

ASEAN-European Union Dialogue

→ <http://www.aseansec.org/5612.htm>

European Commission – Research: International Cooperation with Southeast Asia

→ <http://ec.europa.eu/research/iscp/index.cfm?lg=en&pg=asia>

## OECD Review of Innovation in Southeast Asia

As part of its series of innovation reviews, the OECD is conducting an analysis of innovation in Southeast Asia (SEA). Mapping such activity aims at improving comprehension of innovation system dynamics in the region. Such understanding can in turn serve as a platform for greater S&T and innovation collaboration between Southeast Asian and OECD countries.

The review intends to produce a quantitative and qualitative assessment of SEA countries' capacity in S&T and innovation. Furthermore, it is meant to analyse their medium and long-term development potential. To this end, it will draw upon and complement SEA-EU-NET, an ongoing EU-funded project that focuses on S&T mapping in SEA countries and EU-SEA S&T links (see p. 14).

More specifically, the review will produce a set of country notes describing the dynamics of national innovation systems and their relation to international knowledge flows. It will also provide a regional synthesis highlighting intra-regional and extra-regional S&T and innovation dynamics. Thus, one particular focus will be on flows between the SEA region and the EU, Japan, the United States, as well as China and India. Actual execution of the review will likely generate useful intangible benefits through processes of mutual learning during necessary co-operation with SEA countries as well. What is more, the review is expected to provide a useful platform from which more



Back in 2007, the OECD Council designated Indonesia together with Brazil, China, India and South Africa as so-called "enhanced engagement countries." In view of the possibility of subsequent membership, the OECD has entered into a process of co-operation with Indonesia. At a more general level, Southeast Asia has been identified as a region of strategic interest to the OECD.

The OECD Reviews of Innovation Policy traditionally offer a comprehensive assessment of the innovation system of individual OECD member and non-member countries. The forthcoming OECD Review of Innovation in Southeast Asia is the first one to adopt a regional perspective.

detailed Innovation Policy Country Reviews of selected SEA countries can be launched. The review is being carried out with the financial support of the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) and the EU-funded SEA-EU-NET project. Its completion is expected in 2011.

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### Quelle

OECD Flyer Review of Innovation in Southeast Asia  
→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/oecd/themes/info/detail/data/49401/>

### Weitere Informationen

OECD Reviews of Innovation Policy  
→ <http://www.oecd.org/sti/innovation/reviews>  
SEA-EU-NET  
→ <http://www.sea-eu.net>

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## OECD Development Centre Turns Towards Southeast Asia

**The six major ASEAN countries have rebounded from the global economic crisis – with medium-term growth prospects returning to pre-crisis levels, according to the 2010 Southeast Asian Economic Outlook released by the OECD Development Centre. With economic recovery well underway across the region, GDP growth should average 6% annually across the ASEAN-6 countries over the 2011-2015 period. This would be about the same level as annual growth during the 2003-2007 period.**

The Southeast Asian Economic Outlook (SAEO) is the new regional economic outlook published by the OECD Development Centre. As such, it serves as an OECD reference on Asia's economic growth, development and regional integra-

tion. Its focus is on the ten Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries – Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam. To fully reflect economic developments in the region, the outlook also addresses relevant economic issues in China and India.

To improve chances of achieving balanced regional growth, Southeast Asian countries were advised to take urgent action to improve medium-term fiscal frameworks, enhance external competitiveness by supporting new growth sectors and develop an integrated regional transport infrastructure.

1. **Improving fiscal policy frameworks**

is critical to implementing national development plans. Aimed at infrastructure development, poverty reduction and social protection, ASEAN countries' five-year development plans will require solid public finances.

2. **Enhancing the external competitiveness of ASEAN's priority sectors**

is key to reaping the full benefits of creating an ASEAN Economic Community (AEC). A major challenge consists of reducing excessive export dependence on a narrow range of electronic products, mostly parts and components, and moving up the value chain. ASEAN countries should also develop more niche and specialty products within the nine priority-goods sectors (agro-based products, automotives, ICT equipment, electronics, fisheries, healthcare products, rubber-based products, textiles and apparel, and wood-based products). For example, diversification into healthcare product markets would provide a new source of trade growth.



The OECD Development Centre was established by decision of the OECD Council on 23 October 1962. It links OECD members with developing and emerging economies. As such, it fosters debate and discussion to seek creative policy solutions to emerging global issues and development challenges. The Centre comprises 25 OECD member countries (including Germany and Korea) and 14 non-member countries (including India, Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam). The Centre's new Asia Pacific Desk was set up in 2009 to take account of the growing relevance of the region.

3. **Developing a more integrated transport infrastructure** is necessary to foster regional and sub-regional connectivity. Challenges include overcoming excessively high transport costs, solving urban congestion, and improving competition and efficiency in air transport. Exploring new financing methods such as infrastructure revenue bonds (IRB) already used successfully in OECD countries could also be applied to the Southeast Asian transport sector. But infrastructure alone is not enough - ASEAN countries must improve transport sector policies and regulation while striving to boost regional cooperation, particularly through multilateral initiatives and agreements.

| Country                             | 2010 | 2015 | Average 2003-07 | Average 2011-15 |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Indonesia                           | 6,1  | 7,1  | 5,5             | 6,6             |
| Malaysia                            | 6,5  | 5,3  | 6,0             | 5,5             |
| Philippines                         | 6,0  | 4,4  | 5,7             | 4,6             |
| Singapore                           | 14,0 | 4,5  | 7,5             | 4,7             |
| Thailand                            | 7,0  | 5,1  | 5,6             | 5,2             |
| Viet Nam                            | 6,8  | 7,2  | 8,1             | 7,1             |
| <b>Average of the six countries</b> | 7,3  | 6,0  | 6,1             | 6,0             |

**Tabelle: Real GDP Growth (annual percentage changes)**  
Quelle: OECD Development Centre, MPF-SAEO 2010

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**Quelle**

→ [http://www.oecd.org/document/30/0,3343,en\\_2649\\_33987\\_46367966\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/30/0,3343,en_2649_33987_46367966_1_1_1_1,00.html)

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Executive Summary Southeast Asian Economic Outlook  
 → <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/50/20/46338931.pdf>  
 OECD Browse Only Version Southeast Asian Economic Outlook  
 → <http://www.oecdbookshop.org/oecd/get-it.asp?REF=4110051E.PDF&TYPE=browse>  
 Southeast Asian Economic Outlook: Zugang zum Volltext  
 → <http://www.oecd.org/de/suedostasienausblick>

**Weitere Informationen**

OECD Development Centre Asia Pacific Desk  
 → <http://www.oecd.org/dev/asiapacific>



*Ausführliche Länder- und Themeninformationen bei Kooperation international*

Fokus OECD

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/OECD>

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## Aspekte nationaler Innovationssysteme

### Indonesia's International S&T Policy – Interview with Indonesia's Minister for Research and Technology

On the occasion of his visit to Germany from 22-24 September, ITB *infoservice* had the pleasure of interviewing HE Minister Suharna Surapranata, who has been serving as Indonesia's Minister for Research and Technology (RISTEK) since 22 October 2009. The interview was conducted on 23 September during a train ride from Berlin to Bremen.

*ITB: Where do you see Indonesia politically, economically and in terms of R&D in the Southeast Asian context – and especially the ASEAN within the next five years?*

HE Minister Surapranata: As one of the founding fathers of ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Indonesia plays an important role in many aspects of politics, economy, culture and society, as well as science and technology (S&T). Indonesian leadership in the region will very much depend on the extent of advancement of science and technology development in the country, particularly, the role of science and technology in economic development. Therefore, the Indonesian programme on the National Innovation System (NIS) – which has been given an important role through Presidential Decree No. 1 2010 – coordinates policies in different sectors such as economy, social infrastructure, education, human capital, finance and S&T. The latter is the focus of RISTEK's policy. Furthermore, RISTEK's aim is to synergize all aspects of these policies, hence, the focus lies on strengthening the collaboration between different actors within NIS. Currently, there is no strong system to coordinate these policies.

*ITB: How do you view Indonesia compared to its large competitors such as India, China and Japan in terms of research and technology?*

HE Minister Surapranata: I am happy to tell you that Indonesia has jumped from 54th to 44th in the latest World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index for 2010-2011 – ahead of India (51). The leap is mainly driven by a healthier macroeconomic environment and improved education indicators. This achievement shows the growing success of economic development in Indonesia. We acknowledge this achievement is unattainable without support and cooperation from our partner countries. Yet, much room for improvements remains, especially concerning our ministry's function on small-scale electricity supply, technological readiness and ICT use.



I believe Indonesia has a strong competitive edge on our competitors based on the maritime technology they lack. But actually we don't see India, China and Japan as our competitors but rather as partners for cooperation that will be to our mutual benefit.

Scientific collaboration with China encompasses agriculture, herbal medicine, health, energy and even development of a nuclear power plant. Meanwhile, proposed cooperation areas with India include biotechnology, space technology, ICT, and energy, to name just a few. The Joint Committee with India will be conducted by the second week of October 2010.

Collaboration with Japan is very unique because RISTEK is assisting the Japanese Government with a programme called SATREPS (Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development), jointly organised by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology (MEXT), and the Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST). The

scope of this program consists of (i) environment/energy, (ii) natural disaster prevention, (iii) infectious diseases control and (iv) bioresources.

*ITB: With respect to technological knowledge transfer between industry and academia, what instruments exist and what do you propose in order to improve such transfer?*

HE Minister Surapranata: There is a triple helix “concept/mechanism” for cooperation – namely that between government, academia/universities/researchers and business/industry. In our view the intermediary level that exists between research institutions and industry in Germany (such as project management agencies, clusters, Fraunhofer, Steinbeis) plays an important role in transferring knowledge between industry and academia. We have already learned from Germany that this networking scheme is working very well there. Part of our purpose for visiting Germany is to learn more on the scheme, structure and mechanisms of operation. That is why we will make introducing such a modus operandi to our science and technology center in PUSPIPTEK Serpong (which was established for this purpose) a priority. The success of this project, I believe, will induce further implementation in other areas where technology needs to be adopted and utilised in Indonesian industries.

Indonesia has been a member of the ASEAN Committee on S&T since 1978. ASEAN was established by the ASEAN Declaration of 8 August 1967.

Indonesia is also holding the leadership of two of six ASEAN Flagship Programmes, ASEAN Open Source Software and ASEAN Early Warning System for Disaster Reduction. In addition, Indonesia together with Vietnam is also coordinating the Technical Working Group on Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) in ASEAN.

Indonesia is also participating in other ASEAN flagship programmes for Biofuels led by Malaysia, Food by Thailand, Health by Singapore and Climate Change by the Philippines.

To this end, RISTEK has created an incentive programme (Basic Research, Applied Research, Encouragement of S&T Production System Capacity and Acceleration of Diffusion and Utilization of S&T). The first two programmes are designed to encourage technological knowledge transfer between industry and

academia. Each year, RISTEK pays approximately 200-500 million Indonesian rupiahs for this incentive programme, which acts as a budget for allocating funds to as many as 300 joint research proposals. Sixty percent of this amount has been earmarked specifically to accelerate technological knowledge transfer between industry and academia.

*ITB: What do you expect from S&T cooperation with Germany? What are the next steps?*

HE Minister Surapranata: In an effort to further Indonesian global competitiveness, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono has recently established two committees: the Indonesian National Economic Committee (DEN) and the National Innovation Committee (KIN). Especially the KIN intends to increase the competitiveness factor with respect to technological readiness and enhance utilisation of technology in driving the economy. In this regard, there have been extensive cooperative projects funded and co-funded by Germany. Those have helped lay the foundation of the Indonesian National Innovation System. The first was the PERISKOP study, followed by the Business Technology Centers (BTC) / Business Industry Centers (BIC) and the Modular Training Concept of Innovation (MTCI) training. Follow-up projects are currently under way.

It is our commitment at the Ministry of Research and Technology to exemplify good practices in innovation in Indonesia in every field of science and technology. We greatly appreciate the support and cooperation from Germany in this regard; and we like to learn more from German experiences with innovation. Germany has managed to marry and streamline collaboration in policy and practice very effectively. We hope that Indonesia will eventually be able to establish a strong system for national innovation so that in 2014 (at the end of the 5-year Medium Term S&T Development Framework) the NIS will be strong enough to take off on its own. This is the main concern of our policy at RISTEK.

The Indonesia-Germany Science and Technology Cooperation, I can say, is the most active bilateral cooperation, compared to any other bilateral cooperation. As you know we have five working groups within our bilateral cooperation (i) Biotechnology, (ii) Tsunami Early Warning System (TEWS), (iii) Earth and Ocean Research – including the Science for the Protection of Indonesian

Coastal marine Ecosystems program (SPICE), (iv) Geothermal Energy Development and (v) Technology Management, BTC. All these are useful for the development of science and technology in Indonesia. Furthermore, the 2+2 funding scheme of the BMBF and RISTEK that is currently in practise in the biotechnology area where an R&D institution collaborates together with an SME on the German side and the Indonesian side, and then apply for funding) should also be extended to the bilateral cooperation areas mentioned above.

*ITB: What do you expect from international R&D cooperation?*

HE Minister Surapranata: First of all, to live together in harmony and peace; hence, we need to work together with many people and countries. Other points are to identify and implement bilateral programmes created to solve national and world problems – more specifically, those that deal with (i) food, energy and water security; and (ii) marine and environment issues related to climate change. Both are necessary to improve human living conditions.

We need to deliver on our efforts to seek out international funding to support collaborative research programmes as well as capacity-building programmes for Indonesian researchers/scientists. It is necessary to conduct evaluation programmes to examine and assess the last 10 years of national S&T Policy in Indonesia so the results of this study may serve as a recommendation for RISTEK. And, lastly, to expand bilateral cooperation programmes into regional/multilateral programmes so that both funding and achievements of the cooperation may be expanded as well.

*ITB: Is brain gain an issue of the performance of the research system?*

HE Minister Surapranata: We don't see it as a serious issue in Indonesia, although we acknowledge there are many Indonesian science and technology experts working outside the country. Rather, we see it as a challenge for the Indonesian government to build a strong economic environment that allows highly educated Indonesians to find a good job at home. Our view is that in the current situation it may actually be of benefit for Indonesian scientists to work abroad to build a strong network with their colleagues in Indonesia. Brain drain would thus not be an issue or a problem. On the contrary, proper networking may actually turn work abroad into a virtual brain gain of sorts.

*Die Fragen an Minister Surapranata stellte*

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*Weitere Informationen*

State Ministry for Research and Technology (RISTEK), Indonesia

→ <http://www.ristek.go.id/english/home.html>

## Business Technology Center in Central Java, Indonesia

**The Business Technology Center (BTC) is a tool to promote synergy among the three pillars of technology stakeholders: academia, business and government. BTC promotes innovation and technology commercialisation by selling technology to society. It also matches technologies needed by business and government with technologies developed in the academia. Nine regions in Indonesia are currently using this BTC concept to support their economic growth, one of which is Central Java province.**

Having an organisation like BTC is a real boon for this province. While close to many top-level regional governmental bodies, it still maintains direct contact to players in the industry. Though enjoying full support from the Ministry of Research and Technology, BTC is run locally by academics and, thus, retains its non-governmental status.

Since its formation in 2009, BTC Central Java has expanded both its numbers and activities. Three vocational BTCs along with one academic BTC operating at the university level were the first to introduce the technology transfer concept to this agricultural province. Driven and guided by the coordinating BTC in the capital city of Semarang, a total of six vocational and two university-level BTCs now assure that the BTC as a whole remains constantly abreast of most recent innovation developments and progress.

As the only technology transfer agency in Central Java, BTC Central Java also has to cope with tasks not directly related to technology transfer. Maintaining good relationships by supporting local government activities is one of them. It also has to keep building networks with possible technology sources and maintain a database of who can do what in Central Java.



**Business Technology Centers in Central Java**

In the greater picture, this approach has created an entirely new structure for BTCs that only exists in Central Java – BTC in vocational high schools. This is BTC’s answer to the unique situation in Central Java with more than 1,000 highly functional vocational high schools spread quite evenly across the land. These schools have been providing skilled and specialised labour to local industries. Due to their affinity with local industry, they have the potential to become a one-stop service solution for highly qualified employees and the transfer of applied technology.

**Side story 1: Technology to preserve wet noodles**

Mr Sofian Tatang is the owner of a music store in Semarang. Besides selling musical instruments, he has been venturing in culinary business by producing wet noodles and selling them to restaurants in Semarang. Meeting him in his music store, he described his wish to sell noodles to cities outside Semarang as

well as about ways to preserve his noodles. As of now, wet noodles can only be stored for about two days before they start to go bad.

Having just founded the BTC-Unika in Semarang, which specialises in Food technology, I contacted Mrs Ita, the Dean of Food Technology Faculty of Catholic University Soegijapranata, and brought Mr Sofian along.

**Quote from Mr Sofian**

“Until recently, I never thought I could get help from universities. Even my niece used to study food technology at this university, but I really had no idea they might be able to help me with this noodle issue. Now, through BTC I got help.”

The initial meeting was very fruitful. Mrs Ita quickly understood the problem and suggested several approaches for preserving noodles. One of those was freezing them. She also offered to run several laboratory tests on the preserved noodles to track their quality at specific intervals. Mr Sofian quickly accepted this offer. Since then, the aspiring entrepreneur has been in constant contact with this local BTC. More on, frequent communication also revealed a formula for preserving noodles without “Air Ki”, a popular traditional additive that is no longer recommended.

**Side story 2: GPS-based ticketing machine for economic bus routes**

Running an economically viable bus service has never been easy on Java. On one side, conductors may pocket ticket money without actually giving out any tickets. On the other side, passengers may purchase a ticket for a shorter route than they are actually travelling.

But it gets worse when conductor and passenger cooperate on defrauding the bus company. In this setup, the conductor sells a short-distance ticket for a price that is a bit higher than the regular price for that route but still less than that for longer distance travel. Both conductor and passenger profit from this. The only one losing money in this system is the bus company.

When I met Mr Anthony Steven, the owner of the bus company PO. Sumber Alam, he explained this problem. We then went to nearby Satya Wacana BTC, which specialises in IT, to further discuss this issue. The only realistic goal was

not to completely resolve this issue, which would have required a much greater effort and involved much higher cost, but instead to make this practice harder and, thus, less viable.

After several meetings, we came up with a solution: A GPS-based ticketing machine that prints the current position, chosen destination and price all on the ticket itself. This solution may not ward against all fraud attempts. But, together with occasional controls, it represents a manageable solution to the problem.

Due to BTC's proximity to the client, we were able to design the solution together with the customer through frequent meetings. This considerably expedited the process of finding a balanced solution to the real problem. For a bus company located in a small town with no strong IT infrastructure, this technology was quite an achievement.

### Side story 3: Saving fabric in the production of traditional Batik fabric

Pekalongan is a city well known for its Batik industry. Batik itself is Indonesia's national dress. It consists of garments with special hand-drawn motives taken from local tradition.



To build on such local strength, the Central Java Investment Board has sought to further develop capacities and competencies of local players in the Batik industry around Pekalongan. Instead of merely providing one-shot training opportunities, the board decided to go the BTC way. Together with the Education Agency and BTC Central Java, we set up a new BTC in a local vocational school, the SMKN 3 Pekalongan.

At the geographic centre of the local industries, this BTC is not only responsible for supplying sufficiently skilled employees from the ranks of its alumni, but is acutely aware of the specific needs of the local Batik industry. That is why they invited representatives from each Batik centre in the vicinity and arranged a

workshop in their classrooms. Even the trainer for this workshop was recruited from a successful Batik entrepreneur in the city, knowing that people would see him as more credible and find it easier to identify with his background. The topic was how to design motives based on sewing patterns so that the finished shirt would show a connected motive after sewing. Another goal was to reduce the amount of fabric used for manufacture. This will serve to enhance sales value while also keeping costs low.

The workshop was a great success. People were asking the right questions and learned together with colleagues how to best tackle the problems with which they all have to contend. At the end of the workshop, participants were asking for another similar event to be held as soon as possible. This workshop really illustrated the full potential of cooperation between government, academia and industry, when linked together through the technology transfer agency BTC.



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#### Weitere Informationen

The Business Technology Center

→ <http://www.btc-network.com>

→ <http://jateng.btc-network.com>

## Kuala Lumpur und Penang – zwei malaiische Cluster im wirtschaftlichen Umbruch

**Malaysia hat sich seit seiner endgültigen Unabhängigkeit von Großbritannien im Jahr 1963 von einem Rohstofflieferanten zu einer der wichtigsten Handelsnationen im Bereich der elektronischen und IT-Güter entwickelt. So konnte Malaysia in relativ kurzer Zeit den Status eines Schwellenlandes erreichen. Durch den Ausbau der Wissensgesellschaft und die Stärkung des Dienstleistungssektors soll diese Entwicklung fortgesetzt und der Status einer bedeutsamen industrialisierten und entwickelnden Ökonomie erreicht werden.**

Malaysia ist ein Staat in Südostasien und besteht aus zwei durch das Südchinesische Meer getrennten Landesteilen, der malaiischen Halbinsel im Westen und Teilen der Insel Borneo im Osten. Hauptstadt des gut 28 Millionen Einwohner umfassenden Staates ist Kuala Lumpur. Verwaltungszentrum ist die 1995 gegründete Planstadt Putrajaya wenige Kilometer südlich von Kuala Lumpur.

Malaysia hat sich von einem reinen Rohstoffproduzenten in den 1970er Jahren zu einer diversifizierten Volkswirtschaft entwickelt. Seit 2003 werden weitere Anstrengungen unternommen, auch hochwertigere Wertschöpfungsketten in Malaysia anzusiedeln. Hierzu zählen verschiedene Sektoren der Hochtechnologie, Medizin- und Pharmatechnik. Der aktuelle Premierminister, der 2009 gewählte Najib Razak, will diesen Kurs fortsetzen. Neben traditionellen Stärkefeldern wie Erdöl und -gas, Palmöl, Tourismus und elektrische bzw. elektronische Produkte sollen zukünftig IKT, Life Sciences, erneuerbare Energien, Finanz- und Geschäftsdienstleistungen sowie private Gesundheitspflege prominente Positionen einnehmen. Die Abhängigkeit vom Staatskonzern Petronas ist allerdings weiterhin enorm. Die Einnahmen des Ölkonzerns machen fast 40 Prozent der Staatseinkünfte aus. Zentrale Clustergebiete sind der Großraum Kuala Lumpur sowie der Bundesstaat Penang im Nordwesten der malaiischen Halbinsel.

Der Großraum Kuala Lumpur umfasst neben dem Gebiet der Hauptstadt auch weite Teile des Bundesstaates Selangor. Das Gebiet erstreckt sich von Kuala Lumpur im Osten bis zu Mündung des Flusses Klang in die Straße von Malakka

im Westen. Das häufig auch als *Klang Valley* bezeichnete Metropolgebiet hat eine geschätzte Population von acht Millionen und ist wirtschaftliches, kulturelles und administratives Zentrum des Landes. Im Einzugsgebiet der Hauptstadt liegen neben dem größten Flughafen Malaysias, dem Kuala Lumpur International Airport (KLIA), auch die Städte Putrajaya und Cyberjaya. Die Planstadt Putrajaya ist seit 1995 Malaysias Regierungssitz und Verwaltungszentrum. Cyberjaya ist das Herzstück des Multimedia Super Corridor (MSC). Die 1999 gegründete Stadt liegt wenige Kilometer südlich von Kuala Lumpur und ist das Zentrum des malaysischen IKT-Sektors.

Penang bezeichnet sowohl die 285 Quadratkilometer große Insel im Nordwesten als auch einen malaysischen Bundesstaat, zu dem neben der Insel auch ein schmaler Küstenstreifen auf dem Festland gehört. Er ist der zweitkleinste malaysische Staat, verfügt allerdings über die drittgrößte Wirtschaftskraft. Für die 1,8 Millionen Einwohner ist die verarbeitende Industrie mit Abstand der wichtigste Wirtschaftssektor. Sie ist für über 40 Prozent des regionalen Bruttoinlandsprodukts und knapp 30 Prozent der Gesamtbeschäftigung verantwortlich. Seit 2005 gehört Penang außerdem offiziell zum MSC und profitiert somit von staatlichen Fördermaßnahmen im Service- und IKT-Sektor.

Die Standorte Kuala Lumpur und Penang sind auch die Ausbildungszentren Malaysias. Sie profitieren von einer hohen Dichte an staatlichen und privaten Universitäten, die den Arbeitsmarkt mit qualifizierten Fachkräften versorgen.

Philipp Clemens, Stefan Führt

### Weitere Informationen

Ausführliches Clusterportrait Kuala Lumpur / Penang bei Kooperation international

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/countries/themes/international/clusterlist/cluster-kuala-lumpur-penang/>

Das Clusterportal bei Kooperation international

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/clusterportal>

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## „Singapore's Technology Corridor“ – wirtschaftliche Neu- ausrichtung und Brain-Gain-Initiativen

Der rund 710 km<sup>2</sup> große Stadtstaat Singapur zeichnet sich durch eine hochindustrialisierte und erfolgreiche Marktwirtschaft aus. Sie gilt als weltoffen, korruptionsfrei und international vernetzt. Singapur liegt weltweit auf dem ersten Platz im Geschäftstätigkeitsindex des World Bank Report *Doing Business 2010*. Durch enorme Fördermaßnahmen in allen gesellschaftlichen und wirtschaftlichen Bereichen hat es Singapurs Regierung geschafft, das Entwicklungsland innerhalb einer Generation zur Industrienation aufsteigen zu lassen.

Die weitgehend auf den Export ausgerichteten wichtigsten Wirtschaftssektoren stellen die Elektroindustrie, die ölverarbeitende Industrie, der Maschinenbau, der Schiffbau sowie zunehmend die Innovationsfelder Informationstechnologie, Biotechnologie (Life Sciences) und Pharmazie dar. Die Entwicklung der südostasiatischen Staatengemeinschaft (ASEAN) in den letzten Jahrzehnten veranlasste die singapurische Regierung dazu, die nationalen Wirtschaftsstärken neu auszurichten, um wettbewerbsfähig bleiben zu können. Heute strebt Singapur eine Vorreiterrolle auf internationaler Ebene in den Bereichen IT, Halbleiterindustrie sowie Bio- und Gentechnik an. Dies erfordert insbesondere große staatliche Investitionen in Ausbildung, Forschung und Entwicklung.

Das Gesamthandelsvolumen von Singapur betrug 2009 etwa 370 Milliarden Euro. Haupthandelspartner sind die USA, China, Malaysia und die EU. Deutschland rangiert mit einem Handelsvolumen von ca. 8,64 Milliarden Euro im Jahr 2009 an zwölfter Stelle. Damit gilt Singapur als wichtigster deutscher Wirtschaftspartner im Raum der ASEAN-Länder. Ca. 700 deutsche Unternehmen sind im Land ansässig. Die unmittelbaren deutschen Direktinvestitionen beliefen sich 2007 auf 7,496 Milliarden Euro. Es existieren mehrere Einrichtungen zur Wirtschaftsförderung, die sich auf die deutsch-singapurischen Handelsbeziehungen spezialisiert haben (z.B. Deutsch-Singapurische Industrie- und Handelskammer, German Centre Singapore).

Staatliche Programme und Initiativen haben dazu beigetragen, dass der Mittelpunkt des Clusters Singapur in Hafennähe entstand. Der logistische Dreh- und Angelpunkt galt 2009 mit einem Gesamthandelsvolumen von rund 472 Millionen Tonnen nach Shanghai als zweitgrößter Hafen der Welt. Das Gebiet wird auch inoffiziell als *Singapore's Technology Corridor* bezeichnet. Die größten Science Parks mit Forschungsschwerpunkten in den Hoch- und Spitzentechnologien IT und Biotechnologie sind der Singapore Science Park, der Kent Ridge Campus, Tuas Biomedical Park (TBP) sowie Biopolis im One-North-Komplex.

4,9 Millionen Einwohner lebten im Juni 2009 im kleinsten Staat Südostasiens. Das entspricht ca. 6.901 Einwohnern pro km<sup>2</sup> (Berlin: 3.865 Einwohner pro km<sup>2</sup>). Das Durchschnittsalter beträgt 36,7 Jahre. Das Bruttoinlandsprodukt betrug 2009 161,35 Milliarden US-Dollar. Singapur liegt auf Platz 23 im Human Development Index 2009. Der Stadtstaat gehört laut Forbes zu den *World's Most Expensive Cities To Live*. Offizielle Währung ist der Singapurische Dollar (SGD-Wert: S\$ 1 = €0,58209 / 05.01.2011).

Singapurs jüngste wirtschaftliche Entwicklung wurde u. a. mit enormen Investitionen in Bildung und Ausbildung von Fachkräften beschleunigt. Daher nimmt die Förderung der Hochschulen und der Hochschulbeziehungen mittlerweile eine zentrale Rolle ein. Der gesamte Bildungsbereich verfügt mit einem Anteil von 20% über den zweithöchsten Regierungsetat nach dem Verteidigungsressort. Demzufolge erreichen die beiden staatlichen Institutionen für höhere Bildung, die National University of Singapore (NUS) und die Nanyang Technological University (NTU), Top-Platzierungen in den globalen Universitätsrankings. Ihre Stärken liegen vor allem in den Bereichen IT, Biomedizin und Life Sciences sowie Kunst.

Die Regierung unternimmt große Anstrengungen, das Niveau von Ausbildung und Forschung an den Universitäten zu erhöhen, und lässt sich dabei durch ausländische Experten unterstützen. Weiterhin ist das singapurische Bildungsministerium darum bemüht, mit ausländischen Hochschuleinrichtungen auf der ganzen Welt zusammenzuarbeiten. Die Kooperationen reichen von gemeinsam angebotenen Abschlüssen bis zum eigenen Campus internationaler

Hochschulen. Das German Institute of Science and Technology (GIST), ein Joint-Venture der Technischen Hochschule München und der National University of Singapore, ist nur ein Beispiel für eine erfolgreiche internationale Kooperation mit den singapurischen Bildungsinstitutionen.

Ein weiterer Schwerpunkt ist das Werben um renommierte ausländische Hochschuleinrichtungen und Forscher auf der ganzen Welt. Hochqualifizierte Ausländer können ständige Aufenthaltsgenehmigungen erhalten, die in Bezug auf die meisten Rechte und Pflichten der konventionellen singapurischen Staatsbürgerschaft entspricht. Abhängig von der Branche und der Qualifikation gibt es eine Reihe von Programmen. Singapur wirbt mit einer offenen Einwanderungspolitik und der schnellen Erteilung von Visa.

Die National Research Foundation (NRF) Singapurs lädt mit dem Programm Singapore NRF Fellowship exzellente junge Forscher aus der ganzen Welt ein, ihre erste unabhängige Forschungsarbeit in Singapur durchzuführen. Die International Researchers Clubs helfen ausländischen Forschern und ihren Familien bei ihrer Integration in die Gesellschaft Singapurs. Die Clubmitglieder können an Bildungs-, Kultur- und Freizeitprogrammen teilnehmen. Es handelt sich um eine seit 2001 von der Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A\*STAR) geförderte Maßnahme.

Contact Singapore fördert ebenfalls Arbeiten und Leben in Singapur. Es handelt sich um ein Netzwerk von Partnern aus Wirtschaft, Berufsorganisationen und Bildungseinrichtungen mit Büros in China, London, Indien und Boston. Das Ziel ist, im Ausland um Talente für Singapur zu werben. Das Singapore Economic Development Board (EDB) ist als führende staatliche Stelle mit der Planung und Umsetzung von Strategien zur Förderung der Position Singapurs als globales Wirtschaftszentrum und des Wirtschaftswachstums dieses Stadtstaats betraut. EDB konzipiert, entwickelt und implementiert Lösungen, die für Anleger und Unternehmen in Singapur Werte erzeugen.

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#### *Weitere Informationen*

Ausführliches Clusterportrait Singapur bei Kooperation international

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/countries/themes/international/clusterlist/cluster-singapur/>

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## Singapore – Research and Development

**The Singaporean government has successfully developed the country into the international hub for Research and Development (R&D) in the South-east Asian Region. To achieve this goal the Ministerial Committee on Research and Development (MCRD), chaired by the Prime Minister, was formed in 2004. Singapore has laid out its R&D policies in strategic plans and has identified three strategic areas of R&D: Environmental and Water Technologies, Biomedical Sciences and Interactive and Digital Media.**

In 2009, 3% of the GDP is aimed to be spent on R&D expenditure. By 2015 an elevation of R&D expenditure to 3.5% of the GDP is targeted. The goal is to decisively commercialise R&D to maximise returns of investments. 1% of the GDP is dedicated to public sector basic- and mission-oriented research. Private sector R&D is supposed to grow from 2% of GDP in 2010 to 2.5% over the next five years. To achieve this goal there will be a tax deduction for companies that invest in R&D of 250% on the first S\$300,000 (approx. €165,000) of R&D investments and 150% of the remaining R&D costs. Furthermore, S\$450 (approx. €247.5) million are dedicated over the next five years to start a Public-Private Co-Innovation Partnership for government agencies to work with private sector companies in co-developing solutions for medium and long-term needs, particularly in areas such as urban mobility, environmental sustainability and energy security.



Core fields of Singapore's Research & Development are:

### Urban Development and Mobility

Singapore is aiming at becoming the "test bed" for the development of technologies that could contribute to ameliorate the quality of life in Metropolises. Implementing a sustainable development that might one day serve as an example for the growing mega cities of the region can be tried out here. The government is also introducing incentives and subsidiaries for businesses to invest in solar panels and starts a big field test with Electric Vehicles (EVs). The three years' project aims at testing the use and the necessary infrastructure for EVs in an urban tropical environment.

### Bio- and Medical Technology & Pharmaceutical Research

Singapore has become one of the most important locations for biomedical and pharmaceutical research in Asia. The excellent research environment in the city-state has attracted many reputed international researchers and scientists as well as important international companies. About 4,300 scientists work in the R&D labs of more than 50 globally operating enterprises and 30 public research facilities, university hospitals and other hospitals in the state. Among the international companies that are present in Singapore are Bayer Schering Pharma, Eli Lilly, Pfizer, GlaxoSmithKline, Roche, Merck, Novartis and others.

### Clean Technology

Singapore is going to invest S\$680 (approx. €374) million in Clean Technologies until 2015, focusing on the two areas water management



The furthest advanced cluster is Biopolis, which is at the core of Singapore's R&D strategy in the biomedical sector. Home to public as well as corporate research laboratories, Biopolis with its state of the art research facilities brings together over 2,000 scientists, researchers, technicians and administrators in one location. By the time the third phase is finished, Biopolis is expected to comprise up to 5,000 scientists.

and renewable energy. The government expects that the sector will contribute S\$1.7 billion (approx. €935 million) and will create 18,000 new jobs until 2015. To promote the goal of supporting the development of a Clean Tech sector the Clean Energy Program Office (CEPO) was founded.

- Water Management

S\$330 million (approx. €181.5 million) will be invested in the fields of water and waste management. Singapore's supply with 1.36 billion liter of drinking water is a question of national security. To become more independent from imports, the city invested in desalination plants that cover 10% of the demand. The most important innovation however was the waste water recycling through NEWater, a reverse-osmosis procedure that produces water for industrial purposes. By 2020 the then five plants should meet 40% of the demand.

- Renewable Energy

The remaining S\$350 million (approx. €192.5 million) have been book-marked for the renewable energy sector. This industrial cluster unites different industries such as solar energy, fuel cells, wind energy and energy efficiency. The government expects the demand for solar energy to rise significantly during the next couple of years and aims at bringing internationally renowned solar companies to Singapore and to introduce incentives for local start-ups. Furthermore, the Solar Energy Research Institute (SERIS) fosters scientific research. Some international companies like Conergy and Solar World have opened their regional headquarters in Singapore. In addition, Solar World has built a 400kWp Photovoltaic Project with thin-layer panels, and REC (Renewable Energy Corporation) has built the world's largest production site for solar panels in Singapore.

### Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

ICT is one of the research areas where Singapore has a strategic advantage. After the success of Biopolis a second research campus "Fusionopolis" dedicated to Infocomm and Engineering was opened. Fusionopolis is envisioned to be Singapore's R&D hub for ICT, Media and Physical Sciences & Engineering.

Located just next to Biopolis, Fusionopolis opened in October 2008 and mainly houses Singapore's public sector research institutes but will also provide a home for private R&D companies.

Together with the National Research Foundation, the "Agency for Science, Technology and Research" (A\*STAR) is Singapore's most important public R&D agency. It aims at fostering world-class scientific research and talent for a vibrant knowledge-based economy. A\*STAR's two main pillars are Biomedical Sciences and Physical Sciences & Engineering.

The One-North community is a central part of Singapore's current R&D strategy as well as a symbol for its future ambitions. The two major pillars of One-North are its two research parks Biopolis and Fusionopolis.

Singapore has eight universities and polytechnics: Nanyang Polytechnic, Nanyang Technological University (NTU), National University of Singapore (NUS), Ngee Ann Polytechnic, Republic Polytechnic Singapore, Management University (SMU), Singapore Polytechnic, Temasek Polytechnic. While R&D is mainly conducted as faculty lead research within the universities, the polytechnics focus more on joint projects with the industry and local enterprises.



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Ausführliches Clusterportrait Singapur bei Kooperation international

→ <http://www.kooperation-international.de/countries/themes/international/clusterlist/cluster-singapur/>

## R&D, Innovations and Services at the Solar Energy Research Institute of Singapore (SERIS)

**SERIS is Singapore's national research institute for industry-oriented R&D and innovation in the field of solar energy conversion.**

The mission of SERIS is to conduct research and development for a sustainable energy supply based on solar resources. SERIS carries out application-oriented research and development and collaborates closely with industry. Use-inspired basic research is done in joint undertakings with researchers from universities and public research institutes.

The institute is globally active but focuses on technologies and services for tropical regions, in particular for Singapore and Southeast Asia.

In R&D and innovation, SERIS focuses on two main areas:

### (i) Photovoltaic electricity generation

- Silicon solar cells and modules (wafer and thin-film)
- Nano-structured photovoltaics (PV)
- Characterisation of photovoltaic materials, cells and devices
- Photovoltaic module technology
- PV module performance analysis
- Solar energy systems

### (ii) Solar and energy-efficient buildings

- Building façade technologies
- Optical and thermal characterisation of façade elements
- Solar-powered air-conditioning

The Silicon photovoltaics activities (including characterisation and module technology) are headed by Professor Armin Aberle:

- The Silicon wafer solar cell group focuses on the development of advanced solar cell architectures that are capable of cost effectively realising high PV efficiencies (> 20%) on thin (< 150 micron) silicon wafers.
- The PV production technologies group develops improved manufacturing processes for the silicon PV industry. One focus is on processes and equipment that enable high-throughput, high-yield processing of thin silicon wafer solar cells. The group operates an R&D pilot line consisting of industrial equipment, enabling the fabrication of industry-size mono- and multicrystalline silicon wafer solar cells. The group offers a wide range of pilot line-related R&D services to industry.
- The Poly-silicon thin-film solar cell group aims at developing high-efficiency (> 11%) single-junction thin-film silicon solar cells on glass. Glass substrates with a size of up to A3 (300 mm x 400 mm) are used.
- The Tandem thin-film solar cell group is working on improving the efficiency and reducing the cost of micromorph tandem thin-film PV modules made from amorphous and microcrystalline silicon.
- SERIS operates a well-equipped PV measurement laboratory to support the photovoltaic R&D programmes. Services in characterising solar cells, devices and photovoltaic materials are offered to industry and academia.

#### About SERIS

The institute was inaugurated in February 2008 and started its operation in April 2008.

SERIS is structured as a National Laboratory at the National University of Singapore (NUS). It has the stature of an NUS university-level research institute, but with considerable autonomy and flexibility. SERIS is sponsored by NUS and Singapore's National Research Foundation (NRF) through the Singapore Economic Development Board (EDB).

SERIS presently has about 123 staff (including 26 postgraduate students) originating from 15 countries across the globe. By the end of 2012, SERIS plans to have about 180 staff including 50 postgraduate students.

SERIS has set up offices and laboratories including a class 10,000 cleanroom (1,000 m<sup>2</sup>). The total operating space is presently 5,710 m<sup>2</sup>, which will increase to 6,100 m<sup>2</sup> by December 2012.

- The Photovoltaic module technology group develops advanced PV modules, with a particular focus on modules that are tailor-made for the hot and humid conditions in tropical regions. Modules with a size of up to 2 m<sup>2</sup> can be fabricated.

The nano-structured solar cell activities are headed by Professor Joachim Luther. The group focuses mainly on bulk hetero-junction organic (plastic) solar cells. The goals of research are twofold: (i) to develop very cheap flexible solar cells that can be produced by printing technologies, and (ii) to do use-inspired basic research on solar cell structures that constitute model systems for a novel class of photovoltaic devices.

SERIS' activities in Solar Energy Systems are headed by Dr Thomas Reindl. The focus is on grid-coupled photovoltaic systems (building and structure-integrated as well as large ground-based installations). R&D areas include: (i) optimising system design, (ii) increasing the precision in forecasting the energy output of PV installations, (iii) analysis of the lumped solar electricity output of larger spatially dispersed systems.

The group also offers a wide range of services:

- PV potential analysis,
- solar resource forecasting,
- PV-grid interactions,
- outdoor module performance testing,
- yield projections, e.g. for evaluating the “bankability” of large-scale PV systems,
- support in/evaluation of PV system design & implementation, (vii) analytical monitoring of PV system performance,
- feasibility studies and due diligences.

The PV Module Performance Analysis (PVPA) Unit, headed by Kenneth Goh, offers performance analysis and testing of PV modules to industry. This includes efficiency analysis of modules, aging analyses and materials analyses. In col-

laboration with our partner VDE-ISE Pte Ltd, the PVPA unit offers a one-stop certification laboratory for PV modules (wafer and thin-film) according to IEC standards.

In tropical Singapore, the main energy consumer in buildings is the air-conditioning system. Heat ingress into buildings – from conduction through roofs, walls and windows to leaks in the building envelope – accounts for 50% of the cooling loads in buildings. Improvements of the building envelope and the air-conditioning systems would significantly reduce the energy demand. The development of concepts, tools and prototypes for improving the building envelope and air-conditioning systems are major R&D and service areas of the “Solar and Energy-Efficient Buildings” Cluster which is headed by Professor Stephen Wittkopf. The group focuses their R&D on (i) façade technologies (energy modeling and simulation, building-integrated photovoltaics), (ii) solar-powered air conditioning (air dehumidification) and (iii) optical and thermal characterization of façade elements. The optical laboratory houses a Gonio-Photometer which measures the angularly resolved reflectance and transmission of façade elements and other materials.



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#### **Download**

SERIS-Broschüre

→ [http://www.seris.nus.edu.sg/seris\\_brochure.pdf](http://www.seris.nus.edu.sg/seris_brochure.pdf)

#### **Weitere Informationen**

Solar Energy Research Institute of Singapore (SERIS)

→ <http://www.seris.nus.edu.sg/>

National University of Singapore (NUS)

→ <http://www.nus.edu.sg>

## Thailand's NSTDA – A Driving Force for National Science and Technology Capability

Traditionally an agricultural nation, Thailand boasts a complex, multi-faceted economy today. In fact, it is now the second largest economy in Southeast Asia. Thailand was ranked third in Asia by the World Bank's 2010 "Doing Business" report, which scores economies according to the ease of carrying out business. For most of the last decade, Thailand was among the top ten food producing nations globally. Last year, the country experienced one of the highest growth rates in the world.

Thailand enjoys a strategic location in the heart of Asia. Not only does this provide convenient access to the high growth markets of China and India but also to some 500 million people living in Southeast Asian countries.

Thailand's continued success in an increasingly competitive global economy can only be maintained by adding value to traditional sectors such as agriculture, by helping local industry do things smarter, and by creating new business through research and innovation.

### National Science and Technology Development Agency

Thailand's National Science and Technology Development Agency (NSTDA) was established in 1991 with a mission to "conduct, support, coordinate and promote efforts in scientific and technological development in the public and private sectors so as to maximise contributions to national development". From the beginning, NSTDA has served as a base for scientists and experts to meet and work on scientific and technological issues of immediate concern to both the national and international research communities.

NSTDA has four national research and technology centers: the National Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (BIOTEC), formed in 1983; the National Metal and Materials Technology Center (MTEC) and the National Elec-



tronics and Computer Technology Center (NECTEC), both formed in 1986; and the National Nanotechnology Center (NANOTEC), established in 2003. In 2005, the Technology Management Center (TMC) was founded. All centers support the four mandated missions of NSTDA: research and development, technology transfer, S&T human resources development and S&T infrastructure development.

NSTDA's R&D strategy is built around five clusters which directly reflect national social and economic priorities: foods and agriculture; health and medicine; energy and environment; resources, communities and the underprivileged as well as manufacturing and service industries. To support these clusters, NSTDA also conducts research into a number of platform technologies:

- **BIOTEC:** Genome Technology (DNA microarray, proteomics, systems biology, micro RNA), Synthetic Biology, Synthetic Microbes (bio-based chemical, bio-based energy), and Pre-commercial Pilot Plant; cGMP
- **MTEC:** Computer-aided Technology (CAD / CAM / CAE), Materials Synthesis & Fabrications, and Materials Characterization
- **NECTEC:** Digital Media & Human Interface, Industrial Electronics & Automation Security, Informatics & Network, and Smart Devices & System
- **NANOTEC:** Functional Nanomolecules, Structures & Devices, Nanoencapsulation, Targeting & Delivery System, Nanoscale Analysis, Computation & Characterization, and Nanosafety & Risk Assessment

### Kitchen of the World

For most of the last decade, Thailand was ranked among the top ten food producing countries worldwide. The country is currently the world's largest rice exporter. On average it exports between 8.5 million and 9.5 million tonnes of rice annually, giving the country a 30% global market share. Thailand is also the world's largest rubber producer and second largest sugar exporter. Moreover, the country is Asia's top exporter of chicken, shrimp and several other commodities, thus feeding more than four times its own population.

Thailand's goal of becoming the "Kitchen of the World" can only be achieved by continuing to enhance the country's competitive edge in agriculture and food through research and innovation. To this end, NSTDA has built a research cluster. It is working to boost the competitiveness of this sector through the application of S&T across the whole value chain from planting to harvesting, and from food manufacturing to logistics.

In partnership with other governmental and academic institutions, NSTDA's R&D contributions help boost productivity in the agriculture sector. Research includes cracking the genetic code of jasmine rice; drought, flood and salinity-resistant rice varieties; smart greenhouses; smart farming; new environmentally-friendly chemicals for processing of liquid latex; and seed improvement technology. Many of these technologies are being deployed to rural agricultural communities to increase their ability to be self-reliant.

### **Medical Hub of Asia**

One of the fastest-rising tourism sectors in the country in recent years has been medical tourism. The country has seen countless visits by international patients who wish to take advantage of Thailand's world-class medical technology with its unparalleled and extremely affordable health care service. In 2008, some 1.4 million foreigners sought treatment in Thailand, making the country the leading medical tourism destination in Asia.

The nation's public health is also a priority for NSTDA. With its geographical location, tropical and re-emerging diseases including malaria, dengue, tuberculosis, and influenza are among the most urgent health issues facing Thailand.

No insect causes greater human suffering than the mosquito. More than one million people die from mosquito-borne diseases annually. Topping the list are dengue fever and malaria. A group of NSTDA researchers have been able to determine the structure of an antimalarial drug target, the enzyme dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR). A number of antimalarials act by inhibiting this enzyme, but eventually mutations caused the parasite to resist the drugs. Knowing the structure of the enzyme – including how it changed through mutations – enabled his group, together with international collaborators, to design and make drug candi-

dates that are effective against the resistant parasites., one of which is in late stage pre-clinical trials.

In medical diagnostics, ground breaking research by Thai researchers has led to the development of the world's first biosensor-based rapid diagnostics for avian influenza detection; the world first CD4+ lymphocytes count for HIV/AIDS patients (CD4 select) using automated cell counter; and the world's first alpha-thalassemia carrier immuno-chromatographic (IC) strip test.

### **Global Manufacturing Center**

Like many newly-industrialized economies, Thailand's economic structure has shifted in recent decades from an agriculture-based economy to an economy in which the industrial sector predominates in its contribution to GDP. The share of Thailand's agricultural sector fell from almost 40% of GDP in the 1960s to approximately 10% in the late 1990s, while the industrial sector has seen a sharp increase over the same period.

With the country's advantages such as its central location in Southeast Asia, high productivity rates, and abundant labour, Thailand has become a manufacturing center for a large number of foreign investors. As such the country plays a leading role in the global supply chain in the electronics & electrical and automotive sectors. Thailand is the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest truck producer for the global market.

Besides being the largest automobile manufacturer in Southeast Asia, Thailand has also attracted big hard-disk drive manufacturers from around the world and is now the world's leading hard-disk drive exporting country.

### **Green Energy**

As a net importer of hydrocarbons and with a gap between demand and supply expected to grow in the future, Thailand has advocated energy conservation for the past decade and initiated programs to develop renewable sources of energy.

Thailand's 15-year Alternative Energy Development Plan seeks to replace imported fuels with alternative energy as a major energy source. Achieving this will help to ensure a secure and sustainable energy supply. The goal is to have al-

ternative energy account for 20% of all energy used by the year 2022, with a mid-term goal of 8.5% by 2011. The Plan promotes the use of energy from green communities and supports the alternative energy production of bio-fuels, as well as the development of energy efficient technologies.

### **Mobilizing Public-Private Partnerships**

To foster demand-driven research and development activities, the government has set up a Public-Private Partnership Committee on Science and Technology (PPPST). The PPPST consists of 29 members from both public and private sectors and is chaired by the Minister of Science and Technology. The PPPST acts as a bridge between the private sector and the government to set priorities for S&T that will meet the needs of industry, stimulate R&D investment, and provide a mechanism to commercialize R&D.

### **Empowering People**

Recognizing that knowledge is the engine for sustainable growth, Thailand has continued to make efforts to strengthen the educational system to prepare a new generation of scientists to be responsible global citizens who can actively participate in finding solutions to some of the most urgent problems facing the world today. Recent initiatives include expanding science schools, setting up research universities, creating research centers of excellence, expanding science parks and incubation centers, as well as providing funds for programs that foster life-long learning.

### **International Linkages**

Science and technology has always been an international activity. NSTDA is working to raise its profile in the global scientific community by building partnerships with leading research agencies and educational institutions around the world. The resulting networks facilitate the international flow of knowledge, technology and people. They also allow NSTDA researchers to benchmark their own research against some of the best research taking place in the world today. Key German partners include the German Ministry of Education and Research, Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft, the Max Planck Society, GTZ (now GIZ) and the Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin.

Comprising internationally renowned scientists, policy makers and business leaders, NSTDA's International Advisory Committee (IAC) meets annually to review NSTDA's research and development activities, and provide strategic advice on future directions for the organization. The IAC is currently chaired by Professor Emeritus and Nobel Laureate Harald zur Hausen.

### **Thailand Science Park**

NSTDA, its four National Research Centers and the Technology Management Center are all headquartered in the Thailand Science Park (TSP), located approximately 40 km north of Bangkok. Opened in 2002, TSP is now home to over 1,000 researchers and 60 corporate tenants. As a hub for science and technology research, TSP is the preferred location for many world-leading high-tech companies. The park is situated adjacent to the Asian Institute of Technology, Thammasat University and the Sirindhorn International Institute of Technology. It is also close to four large industrial estates. Phase I of TSP, with 140,000 m<sup>2</sup> of built-up space, is now fully occupied.

Technology-based entrepreneurs in Thailand can access customized pre-incubator and incubator services and other business and technology support to their business endeavours. These include contract research, testing and analytical services, technology information services, and a technology sourcing and licensing service. TSP also offers financial services including research grants, low interest loans for technology development, and joint investment in S&T development projects, and its tenants are entitled to Board of Investment (BOI) privileges.

In 2008, construction began on Phase II of the Thailand Science Park, named "Innovation Cluster II", or INC II. It comprises of four interconnected towers spanning a total floor area of over 127,000 m<sup>2</sup> and is scheduled to be completed in mid-2011.

### **NSTDA – A Hub of Innovation in Southeast Asia**

Good research and innovation bring added value to existing products and services while generating wealth and improving overall quality of life. Bridging the

gap between research and marketplace, NSTDA and its national centers have successfully created an alliance of universities, industry and government to link science to business and deliver research and innovation based on industrial needs.



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#### Weitere Informationen

The National Science and Technology Development Agency (NSTDA)

→ <http://www.nstda.or.th/eng/>

## Thai-German Graduate School of Engineering (TGGS): Ingenieurausbildung nach dem Aachener Modell in Bangkok und Networking in SEA

Die seit 1996 im Aufbau befindliche Sirindhorn International Thai-German Graduate School of Engineering (TGGS) ist ein Gemeinschaftsprojekt der RWTH Aachen und der King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok (KMUTNB). Sie operiert unter deutsch-thailändischer Führung mit Prof. Dr.-Ing. Rolf H. Jansen als German Director und Assoc. Prof. Banleng Sornil als Thai Director.

Ziel der TGGS war es von Anfang an, das erfolgreiche Aachener Modell der industrieorientierten Ingenieurausbildung auf Master- und PhD-Niveau langfristig in Thailand und ganz Südostasien zu etablieren.

Bereits im Jahr 1999 wurde durch das Engagement von Prof. Jansen die deutsche Industrie mit eingebunden und den TGGS-Studenten werden u. a. anspruchs-



Gebäude der Thai-German Graduate School of Engineering in Bangkok

volle Industriepraktika in deutschen Unternehmen vermittelt. Seit 2001 werden TGGS-Masterkurse, angelehnt an internationale Masterkurse der RWTH, in Bangkok angeboten, die die Studenten in derzeit acht Fachrichtungen zum Master of Science ausbilden. 2007 starteten darüber hinaus die ersten PhD-Programme. TGGS-Studenten mit hervorragenden Ergebnissen bekommen bevorzugt die Möglichkeit – u. a. dank eingeworbener DAAD-Stipendien – ihr projektorientiertes Industriepraktikum und ihre Master-Thesis in Deutschland zu absolvieren.

An der TGGS sind derzeit ca. 260 Studenten eingeschrieben; seit 2008 studieren verstärkt auch Studenten aus den benachbarten asiatischen Ländern wie Malaysia, Indonesien und Vietnam in Bangkok. Die Lehrveranstaltungen werden auf Englisch vorwiegend von thailändischen aber auch festangestellten internationalen Dozenten sowie in regelmäßigen Blockvorlesungen von RWTH-Professoren gehalten.

Die RWTH Aachen ist für das Qualitätsmanagement in Lehre und Forschung zuständig. Im Rahmen eines MoU mit dem Goethe-Institut Bangkok erhalten TGGS-Studenten auch Deutschunterricht in Vorbereitung auf Aufenthalte in Deutschland. Mit Inlingua besteht ein Vertrag zur begleitenden Vorbereitung der Studenten auf die Erreichung des TOEFL 550+ Niveaus (engl. Sprachprüfung).

Parallel ist Prof. Jansen seit Mai 2008 im Rahmen der industrieorientierten Aktivitäten der TGGS bemüht, die sogenannte German-Thai Engineering Technology Alliance (G-TETA) – einen Zusammenschluss aus der TGGS/ RWTH

#### German-ASEAN Science and Technology Network (GAST)

Seit Herbst 2009 entwickelt TGGS gemeinsame Aktivitäten mit anderen deutschen Hochschuleinrichtungen in Südostasien, um das deutsche TU9 Modell dort zu etablieren. Dazu wurde das Netzwerk GAST gegründet. Dies hat mittlerweile fünf Institutionen als Mitglieder: TGGS, das German Institute of Science and Technology (GIST) in Singapur, die Swiss-German University (SGU) in Indonesien, die Vietnamese German University (VGU) in Vietnam und das UKM Mercator Office in Malaysia. Im Mai 2010 wurde als erste gemeinsame Veranstaltung die „German-ASEAN Conference on Mass Transport Technologies“ (Fokus: Railway Technology) mit finanzieller Unterstützung durch das Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung (BMBF) für Bangkok, Jakarta und Singapur arrangiert. Weitere Konferenzen und gemeinsame Aktivitäten sind derzeit in Vorbereitung.



Aachen, Siemens Thailand und dem Thai-German Institute (TGI) – voranzutreiben. Die G-TETA hat sich zum Ziel gemacht, den Anteil deutscher Unternehmen an Technologie- und Infrastrukturprojekten in Thailand zu vergrößern und gleichzeitig das dortige Know-How in der Produktion und im Ingenieurwesen nachhaltig zu verbessern. Schwerpunktbereiche sind hier Transport, Automobiltechnik, erneuerbare Energien, IKT und Medizintechnologie. Ein erster konkreter Projektvorschlag wurde der thailändischen Regierung Anfang 2009 zum Infrastructure/Mass Transit Masterplan (Ausbau der Bahnstrecken) für Bangkok vorgelegt. In diesem Zusammenhang steht TGGGS bereit, in Zukunft einen viersemestrigen MSc-Kurs in „Mass Transit Engineering“ anzubieten.



Prof. Dr.-Ing.  
Rolf H. Jansen  
German Director  
Thai-German Graduate  
School of Engineering  
Rektoratsbeauftragter  
der RWTH Aachen

#### Weitere Informationen

Sirindhorn International Thai-German Graduate School of Engineering

→ <http://www.tggs.rwth-aachen.de/aw/cms/~tfu/home/?lang=en>

German-ASEAN Conference on Mass Transport Technologies

→ <http://www.gist.edu.sg/conference.aspx>

## German and Vietnamese Universities to Build a Doctorate Network in Water Engineering and Management

**In a globalised world, international co-operation in science and technologies is of fundamental importance. Besides research, exchange of capacities in academic education is a MUST for any university striving for academic excellence.**

In the future, the German “Greentech” and water industry will continue to play a vital role in the country’s export-oriented economy. Fortunately, there has already been a long tradition of scientific and technological co-operation between Vietnam and Germany, particularly in water sciences. Thus, active participation

in twinning and exchange programmes has remained steadily high. This also includes higher levels of postgraduate and doctoral studies like the International Postgraduate Studies in Water Technologies (IPSWaT) programme. Still, significant institutional barriers to academic international co-operation persist, especially when it comes to educating and certifying doctorate students.

With its Institute of Environmental Engineering and Management (IEEM) acting as project co-ordinator, the University of Witten/Herdecke and the Technical University of Dresden (TUD) have, therefore, entered into a partnership with Hanoi University of Science (HUS), National Economics University Hanoi (NEU) and Hanoi University of Civil Engineering (HUCE). This has happened in an effort to create both a legal framework and formalised university network for doctoral graduation in water engineering and management (water and sanitation).

The project is funded by the International Bureau (IB) of the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) from 2010-2012. The doctoral network shall not be limited to tuition and graduation of doctors in water sciences, engineering and economics. Instead, the Water Doctorate Network (WDN) shall serve as a “nursery” for new, innovative research and projects within the international academic co-operation. The WDN shall become a strong platform for applied technological and managerial innovation that produces sustainable high-tech solutions for export and local business development.

The aforementioned participating institutes will jointly develop contracts and curricula for a doctoral graduation school and embed them in a solid organisational structure with appropriate legal and administrative measures. These will include all necessary steps to obtain official authorisation or (where required) permissions from responsible agencies and ministries for all participating universities.

By establishing a doctoral graduation school for water engineering and management on the university level, a new platform for the development of joint research activities and scientific research co-operation will be created. This shall in turn provide a solid basis for mutual academic co-operation as well as business collaboration in the water and sanitation sector. It is entirely conceivable the

WDN project may also cover related fields like regenerative energy, public health, utility management for supply and disposal, environmental infrastructure and services, or even land use and urban planning. Applied learning and research rather than basic research and pure science are the main focus of the project. Such practical orientation is to be further ensured by involving practitioners from outside the universities.

Project activities will include:

- Draft and elaboration of contractual agreements between German and Vietnamese universities;
- Application for authorisation from the responsible ministries;
- Workshops and dissemination missions;
- Assignment and support of visiting young scientists;
- Supplementing communication with participatory action, especially with respect to the development of necessary contracts (inter-university cooperation for mutual certification of tutors and doctoral students), proposals of decrees or ministerial permission requests, curricula in engineering and economics, organisational framework.

Doctoral graduation courses in water and sanitation economics will be developed by IEEM and NEU, while TUD, HUS and HUCE are primarily responsible for science and engineering. IEEM and TUD will jointly develop trans-disciplinary activities linking management and engineering. NEU, HUS and HUCE shall provide support in dealing with the Vietnamese Ministry of Education (MOE), which is responsible for tuition and university supervision. The same applies for communication and dealings with the Ministry of Science and Technologies (MOST), which is the counterpart of the German BMBF within the frame of the bi-lateral agreement on scientific-technological co-operation between Vietnam and Germany.



Prof. Dr. Dr. Karl-Ulrich Rudolph, CEO Institute for Environmental Engineering and Management, Private University of Witten/Herdecke gGmbH, Germany

#### Weitere Informationen

International Postgraduate Studies in Water Technologies (IPSWaT) programme  
 → <http://www.internationales-buero.de/en/777.php>

## Vietnam: Hoa Lac Hi-Tech Park Hanoi

**The general goals of the Hoa Lac Hi-Tech Park are similar to other high-tech parks in the world: promoting research and development, producing high technology products, “incubating” high technology enterprises and developing human resources for high technologies.**

The High-Tech Park was built with the intent to improve the country's technological capacities and to develop the national economy. Another aim is to contribute to the acceleration of Vietnam's integration into the challenging global economy. Hoa Lac Hi-Tech Park focuses especially on the development of priority high technology fields such as information technology, telecommunication, software, biotechnology applied in agriculture, aquaculture and pharmaceuticals, microelectronics, precision mechanics, optoelectronics, new materials, nano technologies, new energy, and environmental technologies.

Companies active in the park do benefit from reduced corporate income taxes. They get a tax exemption in the first four years and a 50% tax reduction in the following nine. They also get reduced import tariffs

### Hoa Lac HiTech Park – Facts & Figures

The park (founded in 1998; opened in 2000; 1,600 ha) is situated about 40 km outside of Hanoi and 150 km from the next harbour in Hai Phong. In 2010, a new highway had just been completed. It links the park with the city centre making this about a 45-minute ride.

The Park has different functional zones; the largest is the High-Tech Industrial Zone, which accounts for 35% of the total area. As of September 2010, around 3% of the total area was occupied by eight companies. Another 14% of the park is reserved for R&D. From the total R&D area of 229 ha, 17% are currently used. More than half of this space is taken up by the Vietnam Shipbuilding Industry Corporation.

The other areas include a Software Park, Education and Training, a Centre Area, a Mixed Use Zone, Apartment and Office Zone, Housing Area, Amenity Zone and Park and Sports Area.

<http://www.hhttp.gov.vn>

and exemptions from value added tax (VAT) on certain goods. To become a member company of the high-tech park, a company needs to spend a minimum of 1% of its annual turnover on R&D. Staff employed in R&D must account for at least 5% of all employees. In addition, prospective members must use advanced technology (one third of the production line must be automatic), and they need to follow environmental standard ISO 14000.

In the 10 years of the park's operation, the total capital invested in it has reached US\$ 1 million drawn from 41 projects or investments. In 2010, eight companies were operating in the park; plus the "incubator" has so far seen 12 small spin-off companies in the fields of biotechnology and ICT. The private university of FTP corporation (Information and Communication Technology Company) also has a branch at the high-tech park that started in 2010 with 2,000 students. Its goal is to have more than 20,000 students enrolled in the future. As of today, 31% of the Education and Training Zone of the Park is in use, and nearly 90% of it is being used by FTP private university. The university's special focus is on Japanese as a second language and cooperation with Japanese partners. Combined with an ODI investment of US\$ 700 million into the park's infrastructure by the Japanese government, this has led to strong cooperation with Japanese enterprises.

Overall evaluation by the park itself shows that until now it has neither become an attractive venue for Vietnamese companies and research institutes nor for foreign enterprises. The living environment is still rather undeveloped. Yet there is some potential in the park, as many Vietnamese companies do have their headquarters in Hanoi. Once the park has reached a critical mass of companies and especially of well-trained staff, it may attract those companies.

The linkage between industry and science is still very weak, and the park is seen as one instrument to overcome existing barriers. Yet, without government support, it may remain little more than a weak tool.



## Kurzmitteilungen aus der Region

### ASEM Symposium on Technical and Vocational Training

The Ministry of Education, P.R.China, together with the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research and supported by the ASEM Education Secretariat held the "ASEM Technical and Vocational Education Symposium" in Qingdao, China, on 11-12 January, 2011. ASEM is a dialogue platform between Asia and Europe. Since 1996, its agenda is set in biennial summits when heads of governments meet to put forward the ASEM dialogue process and underline action-oriented cooperation for mutual benefit. The last summit (ASEM8) was held in Brussels on 4-5 October, 2010. The next meeting, ASEM9 will be hosted by Laos and will take place in Vientiane in October 2012. The informal process is accompanied by ASEM Ministerial Meetings in different sectors addressing issues of mutual concern and supported by regular meetings of senior officials.

#### Quelle

→ <http://www.asem-education-secretariat.org/en/14600/index.html>

### Malaysia: Einspeisevergütung soll 2011 Realität werden

Südostasien ist im Bereich der erneuerbaren Energien weltweit eine der interessantesten Regionen. Mit bis zu 50 Prozent mehr Sonnenstunden pro Jahr als etwa in Deutschland, den weltweit größten Palmölproduzenten (Indonesien und Malaysia) und der geographischen Lage am „Ring of Fire“ sind die Bedingungen zur Nutzung von Sonnenenergie, Biomasse und Geothermalenergie nahezu ideal. Natürliche Gegebenheiten alleine reichen aber nicht aus – vielmehr bedarf es konkreter Initiativen und gesetzlicher Rahmenbedingungen, um erneuerbare Energien attraktiv zu machen. Malaysia macht nun einen weiteren Schritt in diese Richtung.

#### Quelle

→ <http://www.asienkurier.com/article/malaysia/2010/ak101112-Malaysia-Einspeiseverguetung-soll-2011-Realitaet-werden.html>

## Singapur: Spitzenposition in FuE

Singapur will nicht nur die Spitzenstellung in Südostasiens Forschungs- und Entwicklungssektor (FuE) halten, sondern langfristig zur Weltspitze aufschließen. Universitäten und zahlreiche Forschungsinstitute streben Kooperationen mit der Wirtschaft an. Auch deutsche Unternehmen und Forschungsorganisationen bereichern die junge FuE-Landschaft. Potenziale bieten die ausgezeichnete Infrastruktur, steigende Fördermittel und ein wachsender Pool an Wissenschaftlern.

### Quelle

→ <http://www.asienkurier.com/article/singapur/2010/ak101114-Singapur-Spitzenposition-in-F-und-E.html>

## Singapur: High-Tech-Stadtstaat braucht Energie

Singapur verfügt über keine eigenen Rohstoffreserven und führt seinen wichtigsten Energieträger Gas über Pipelines aus Malaysia und Indonesien ein. Um die Importabhängigkeit zu verringern, setzt die Regierung auf mehr Effizienz und Erschließung alternativer Energien. Wegen der Wirtschaftskrise wurden Kraftwerkspläne ausgesetzt, am Ausbau führt aber kein Weg vorbei. Der Einsatz regenerativer Energien gilt noch als zu teuer, dafür wirbt der Standort um Hersteller sauberer Energietechnologien.

### Quelle

→ <http://www.asienkurier.com/article/singapur/2010/ak100712-Singapur-High-Tech-Stadtstaat-braucht-Energie.html>

## Maschinenbauindustrie in Malaysia

Malaysia kann - wie offiziell angestrebt - zu einem regionalen Zentrum des Maschinenbaus avancieren. Dafür sind jedoch noch mehr ausländische Direktinvestitionen, Know-how-Transfers sowie Engagements in der Aus- und Fortbildung nötig. Den Aufbau einer schlagkräftigen Industrie beschränken allerdings

die überschaubare inländische Nachfrage und die starke Konkurrenz durch Importe. Große Fortschritte machen bereits Werke, die Ausrüstungen für die Elektronikindustrie sowie die Öl- und Gasbranche produzieren.

### Quelle

→ <http://www.asienkurier.com/article/malaysia/2010/ak100907-Malaysia-Maschinenbauindustrie-bislang-in-Nischen-taetig.html>

## Biotechnologie in Vietnam mit hohem Zukunftspotential

Mit dem Begriff Biotechnologie sind in Vietnam große Erwartungen verknüpft. In der Tat bieten sich vielfältige Anwendungsmöglichkeiten. Dies gilt besonders für die Agrarwirtschaft einschließlich Aquakulturen sowie eng damit gekoppelt für die Nahrungsmittelverarbeitung. Hinzu kommt der Umweltsektor mit Wasseraufbereitung und Abwasserreinigung sowie Müllbehandlung. Chancen werden darüber hinaus im Pharmasektor gesehen.

### Quelle

→ <http://www.asienkurier.com/article/vietnam/2009/ak091217-Biotechnologie-mit-hohem-Zukunftspotential.html>

## Thailand Invites Private Sector to Guide Public Science

The commercial sector will be involved in public sector research from its inception, in order to get it into "the superstore, not the shelf" under a government scheme to increase the usability of research results. The National Science and Technology Development Agency announced in July 2010 that it will formalise its focus on private partnerships to get science out of the lab and into the real world.

### Quelle

→ <http://scidev.net/en/south-east-asia/news/thailand-invites-private-sector-to-guide-public-science-.html>

## Neue Windkraftwerke in Thailand geplant

Die thailändische Firma Wind Energy Holding Co will bis 2015 Windkraftprojekte mit einer Gesamtkapazität von 800 MW umsetzen. Wind Energy ist als Engineering-Firma im Bereich Energie tätig und hat 2009 von der thailändischen Regierung zwei Lizenzen zum Aufbau von Windkraftanlagen mit einer Kapazität von 240 MW erhalten.

### Quelle

→ <http://www.asienkurier.com/article/thailand/2010/ak100814-Thailand-Neue-Windkraftwerke-geplant.html>

## Thailand Nanotech Plan Moves Ahead

Thailand is expanding its nanotechnology strategy into the energy and agriculture sectors after reporting success in the first phase of its national nanotechnology policy. The strategic plan calls for nano-products to account for as much as 1% of the country's GDP by 2013 – equivalent to US\$3 billion.

### Quelle

→ <http://scidev.net/en/science-and-innovation-policy/news/thailand-nanotech-plan-moves-ahead.html>

## Vietnam Opens up on Science Deficiencies

Vietnam's socioeconomic development is being stifled by a lack of science and technology (S&T) skills, lack of investment in S&T and poor policies, although in recent years the country has made progress in areas such as agriculture, disease diagnosis and satellite technology as well as establishing strong international research ties.

### Quelle

→ <http://scidev.net/en/south-east-asia/news/vietnam-opens-up-on-science-deficiencies.html>

## Singapore: A\*STAR Musters Global Leaders and Local Stakeholders of Automotive Industry in R&D Consortium

A total of S\$17.5 million has been committed to date for ten research projects in Singapore, that will redefine communications and safety, energy efficiency, as well as materials and electronics in future transportation. The A\*CAR Consortium is joined by eight new members, bringing the total membership to eleven companies.

### Quelle

→ [http://www.researchsea.com/html/article.php/aid/5611/cid/2/research/starting\\_the\\_engine\\_\\_a\\_star\\_musters\\_global\\_leaders\\_and\\_local\\_stakeholders\\_of\\_automotive\\_industry\\_in\\_r\\_d\\_consortium\\_for\\_next-generation\\_vehicles.html](http://www.researchsea.com/html/article.php/aid/5611/cid/2/research/starting_the_engine__a_star_musters_global_leaders_and_local_stakeholders_of_automotive_industry_in_r_d_consortium_for_next-generation_vehicles.html)

## GM Rice Trials in the Philippines “Will Go Ahead”

Scientists researching genetically modified (GM) rice in the Philippines have insisted that field trials will go ahead in December, despite the new agriculture secretary, Proceso Alcala, making strong anti-GM statements since taking office in June 2010.

### Quelle

→ <http://www.scidev.net/en/news/gm-rice-trials-in-the-philippines-will-go-ahead-.html>

## Regenerative Energien auf den Philippinen bevorzugt

Die Energienachfrage auf den Philippinen soll in den nächsten Jahren weiter steigen. Um die Importabhängigkeit bei Energieträgern zu verringern, setzt die Regierung vor allem auf mehr regenerative Energien. In diesem Feld ist die Geothermiesparte mit Abstand am weitesten fortgeschritten: das südostasiatische Inselreich ist bei geothermisch erzeugtem Strom weltweit die Nummer zwei.

### Quelle

→ <http://asienkurier.com/texte/ak090315.html>

## Philippines: Basic Research Needs More Funding

Filipino scientists say more money is needed for basic science following the success of a scheme to divert some research funds to more “blue skies” topics. Half of the government’s research and development (R&D) budget should go towards basic research instead of the current 20%, according to the president of the National Research Council of the Philippines (NRCP), which funds basic research.

### Quelle

→ <http://scidev.net/en/science-and-innovation-policy/news/philippine-basic-research-needs-more-funding-say-scientists.html>

## Moderne Nahrungsmittel-Technik in Indonesien gefragt

Mit einer Bevölkerung von 225 Millionen Einwohnern, die mehrheitlich aus jungen Verbrauchern besteht, ist Indonesien ein attraktiver Markt für Hersteller von Lebensmitteln und Getränken. Wegen der reichlichen Verfügbarkeit von Rohstoffen besteht ein erhebliches Exportpotential.

### Quelle

→ <http://asienkurier.com/texte/ak090112.html>

## Ausbau alternativer Energien in Thailand geplant

Thailand hat sich die verstärkte Nutzung erneuerbarer Energien auf die Fahnen geschrieben. Die Regierung des südostasiatischen Landes verabschiedete bereits Anfang 2009 einen ehrgeizigen Plan, um in den kommenden Jahren die Nutzung regenerativer Ressourcen voranzutreiben und innerhalb von 15 Jahren einen Nutzungsgrad von 20 Prozent zu erreichen.

### Quelle

→ <http://www.asienkurier.com/article/thailand/2009/ak091114-Ausbau-alternativer-Energien-geplant.html>

## Night Warming Threatens Rice Output in Asia

Hotter nights arising from climate change will put a brake on the rise in rice production in Asia over the coming decades, with the effect worsening as the century progresses. The first study to use “real-world” data from farmer-managed rice farms has shown that, while hotter days may boost productivity, hotter nights more than compensate by reducing it.

### Quelle

→ <http://scidev.net/en/south-east-asia/news/night-warming-threatens-rice-output-in-asia.html>

## Energiemangel führt zu starker Nachfrage energieeffizienter Technik in Indonesien

Infolge steigender Strompreise, einer starken Abhängigkeit von fossilen Brennstoffen und einer drohenden Unterversorgung mit Elektrizität gilt die Energieeffizienz als eines der strategischen Ziele der indonesischen Regierung.

### Quelle

→ [http://www.ixpos.de/DE/06Meldungen/2010/Q4/OAV\\_\\_101022.html](http://www.ixpos.de/DE/06Meldungen/2010/Q4/OAV__101022.html)

## Asian R&D Network to Develop AIDS Vaccine

Asian institutions have launched a research initiative to develop an HIV/AIDS vaccine specifically for the region. The AIDS Vaccine Asia Network (AVAN) brings together researchers from 13 universities and institutions in Australia, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam, as well as the WHO.

### Quelle

→ <http://www.scidev.net/en/news/asian-r-d-network-to-develop-aids-vaccine.html>

## ASEAN Countries to Set up Research Clusters

The 10-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations will collaborate on research by setting up thematic research clusters to tackle problems of the region, the first conference on Pioneering ASEAN Higher Education Research Clusters agreed in Bangkok.

*Quelle*

→ <http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20101203214736477>

## ASEAN May Create Research Citation Index

Countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations have suggested setting up regional research journals, and have agreed in principle to explore an ASEAN citation index to increase the international visibility of research carried out by the region's universities. "Considering the increasing profile of international research publications in Asia, led by China, Japan, South Korea and India, ASEAN should follow in this direction," said Sumate Yamnoon, Secretary General of Thailand's Higher Education Commission, at the Pioneering ASEAN Higher Education Research Clusters conference in Bangkok from 26-27 November 2010.

*Quelle*

→ <http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20101203214605429>

## National University of Singapore (NUS): Yale Partnership to Go Ahead

Despite protests from some academics and political observers over the trial and sentencing of British author Alan Shadrake, a tie-up between America's Yale University and the National University of Singapore for a liberal arts college in Singapore looks set to go ahead. NUS Vice-president Lily Kong said the Ministry of Education's high-level International Academic Advisory Panel, which advises

Singapore universities and includes former Cambridge Vice-chancellor Alison Richards and Boston University President Robert Brown, had thrown its support behind the collaboration.

*Quelle*

→ <http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20101120000357891>

## OECD and ILO Jointly Support the Development of Skills Strategies in Southeast Asia

The initiative on Employment and Skills Strategies in Southeast Asia (ESSSA) facilitates the exchange of experiences on employment and skills development. The International Labour Organization ILO and the OECD are working together to help government institutions and other agencies to share their experiences and engage in a process of mutual learning.

*Quelle*

→ <http://www.oecd.org/cfe/leed/employment/esssa>

## ASEAN Countries to Boost S&T Collaboration

Southeast Asian countries have agreed to strengthen regional cooperation in science and technology as part of plans to form a single economic community by 2015. The ten members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) endorsed the Krabi Initiative – a framework for intra-regional cooperation on science, technology and innovation (STI) – last month (17 December) at the 6th Informal ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Science and Technology in Krabi, Thailand. Inspired by the European model, the ASEAN region wants economic integration and a single market by 2015.

*Quelle*

→ <http://www.scidev.net/en/news/asean-countries-to-boost-s-t-collaboration-1.html>

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