

Newsletter "Research in Germany"

Issue 9, September 2010
www.research-in-germany.de

Dear Readers,

Investment in education, research and development is investment in our future. It represents our opportunity to emerge strengthened from the economic and financial crisis. Here, the Federal Government is making an important contribution: The draft budget for 2011 provides the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) with an increase of 783 million euros to the record level of 11.6 billion euros.

This also includes further funds for the High-Tech Strategy, which has reformulated priorities in research and innovation policy and introduced new instruments such as the top-level cluster competition and the Innovation Alliances. While drawing on tried-and-tested initiatives, the High-Tech Strategy 2020 emphasises new aspects as well. By focusing on the priority areas of climate and energy, health and food, mobility, safety and com-



munication, the measures will be even more closely geared to their benefits for people.

The German-Russian Year of Science 2011 focuses on top-level research and close, cross-border integration of science and industry. It seeks to draw more attention to the diversity of German-Russian research cooperation.

Prof. Dr. Annette Schavan, MdB
Federal Minister of Education and Research

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INTERVIEW

Georg Forster Programme: Academic exchange creates mutual benefits

Prof. Josphat Matasyoh is an Associate Professor of Organic Chemistry at Egerton University in Kenya. His research, which he now conducts at the University of Göttingen, focuses on isolating compounds from plants and their endophytic microbes acting against the larvae of the malaria vector *Anopheles gambiae*.

Prof. Tesfaye Semela Kukem earned his B.A. in Education and Mathematics and M.A. in Educational Psychology from Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia and a PhD in Education from the University of Tübingen, where he is now doing research at the Institute of Education Science's School Education Department.

You are both research fellows in the Georg Forster programme for experienced researchers from developing and emerging countries. Why did you choose to continue your career in Germany?

Prof. Matasyoh: My relationship with Germany started with a scholarship from the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) for a Master's degree at the University of Malawi. I then came to do a PhD in Germany and developed close working relationships with

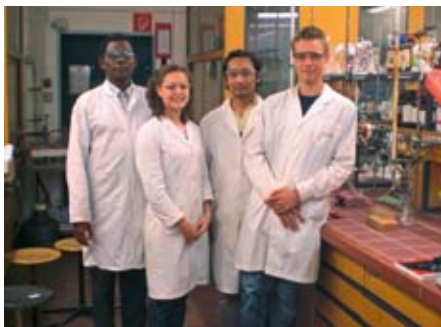


Alexander von Humboldt
Stiftung/Foundation

The Alexander von Humboldt Foundation grants the Georg Forster Research Fellowship to highly qualified postdoctoral and experienced researchers from developing and emerging countries (excluding China and India) who can spend from six months to two years to do research in Germany. In this interview, we introduce two research fellows in the Georg Forster programme to you.



Prof. Josphat Matasyoh



Prof. Josphat Matasyoh, Diana Ulrich, Muhammad Bahi and Robert Seute at the University of Göttingen.



Prof. Tesfaye Semela Kukem



Prof. T. Semela Kukem at work at Tübingen University's Education Science Institute.

researchers. With the efficiency of German research institutions in mind, I applied for a scholarship from the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation (AvH) via the Georg Forster programme.

Prof. Semela Kukem: The intention to study and do research in Germany dates back to my childhood years, when I was highly impressed by the Volkswagen beetle and football stars like Franz Beckenbauer. I was attracted by Germany's high level of academic excellence and by opportunities to work along with, and benefit from, fellow German scholars and other Western colleagues.

Prof. Matasyoh, you are a Professor of Chemistry at Egerton University in Kenya and have worked in the USA, Israel and at various German universities. Your research at the University of Göttingen focuses on methods to combat malaria with natural substances from fungi and bacteria, work that you will be continuing at Technische Universität Berlin in 2011. How can Africa and Germany mutually benefit from malaria research?

In the short term, my malaria research is to yield cheap, affordable and environmentally friendly products from plants for people in poor rural areas to combat mosquito larvae in water pools. They will be encouraged to grow these plants and use them during the rainy season when malaria incidences are very high. This can help reduce malaria mortality rates. In the long term, the isolated bioactive compounds could be used as leads in the development of more selective, biodegradable and environmentally friendly natural larvicides. With its huge chemical industry complex, Germany could apply the isolated bioactive compounds in the manufacture of larvicides.

Prof. Semela Kukem, you are working as a Professor of Education Science at Hawassa University in Ethiopia. Your research foci include aspects of Civic Education in Ethiopian Schools and their implications for peace, democracy, and post conflict reconstruction in the Horn of Africa. What new prospects does the research fellowship in Germany offer you? Are there areas where the German education system could learn from the Ethiopian system?

My research fellowship in Germany opened up a number of opportunities in my career. I have managed to redress the intellectual loneliness we African scholars suffer partly due to the lingering digital divide, and I can personally contact many respected scholars in my field and share experience with them. No time is wasted in my research on searching for relevant journals or books. And I can publish research results faster than from any other African institution, and get them published in the right journal.

However, there are things to learn from us, too. Most Ethiopian schoolchildren have a significant knowledge of Europe, be it through formal schooling or informal education. But here, little is known about Africa. With Germany turning into a multicultural society, closer research cooperation with Ethiopia and other African countries on how to deal with diversity could benefit their respective education systems as well as their political stability and development.

You both have years of experience as researchers and with funding organisations in Germany. What advice can you give junior scientists from developing countries wishing to work here?

Prof. Matasyoh: My advice to young people is that they should first have good results in their home countries. They will need to get in touch with German professors in their area of study and establish contact. Securing a scholarship and studying in Germany will be much easier with an invitation letter from a German professor. And try to learn the German language! You will find your life here much more comfortable then. Finally, work hard with a view to going back home.

Prof. Semela Kukem: Intellectual talent in developing and emerging countries is largely disconnected from the mainstream centres of academic research. But academics able to pursue their career against all odds will always find opportunities to live their dreams. This is what the Georg Forster Fellowship of the Alexander von Humboldt-Foundation is about. I advise young scholars not to give up hope, engage seriously in their academic work at home, forge links with fellow academics abroad, and develop mutual projects that can link foreign academic institutions and their own ones.

Thank you very much for this interview.

More information on the Georg Forster Fellowship: www.humboldt-foundation.de/web/georg-forster-fellowship-experienced.html

Contact: Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, Email: info@avh.de

 SCIENCE AND RESEARCH NEWS

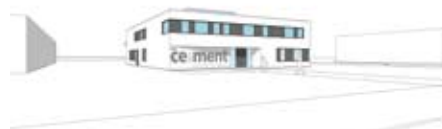
Celitement® production starts – Construction of pilot plant for environmentally compatible cement on KIT Campus Noth

Celitement is a novel, environmentally compatible and energy-efficient cement produced so far only on a laboratory scale. Now, a pilot plant for the cement is being constructed on Campus North of the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT). The notion behind Celitement, named after its developers, has been to achieve a favourable emission balance. Annually, cement works emit more than two billion tons of the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide, 5% of CO₂ emissions world-wide. If all cement works were to use the Celitement production process, from raw materials only, half a billion tons less carbon dioxide would be emitted into the atmosphere each year. The new binder requires much lower production temperatures. It has the potential to reduce energy consumption for production by up to 50% compared to the much-used Portland cement. Far less lime is required, too. Five million euros has been invested in the new plant by Celitement GmbH, a spin-off of the KIT inventors, and industrial partners Schwenk Zement AG. It is to supply 100 kg of Celitement daily from spring 2011. The Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) is funding the scientific aspects of the Celitement project under the framework programme "Research for Sustainable Development". Material and energy balances, the quality of products and the sustainability of the processing chain are being analysed.

More information: www.kit.edu, www.celitement.de

Contact: Monika Landgraf, Press office, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology,


Email: monika.landgraf@kit.edu



The Celitement head office, scheduled to be ready by spring 2011.

 SCIENCE AND RESEARCH NEWS

Giant leap in ocean acidification research

 One of Europe's largest experiments on the impact of ocean acidification has been completed off the Norwegian island of Spitsbergen. Headed by the Leibniz Institute of Geosciences at Kiel University (IFM-GEOMAR), 35 researchers from twelve countries examined the effects of rises in carbon dioxide concentration on marine life for six weeks. The survey's scientific director, Prof. Dr. Ulf Riebesell, speaks of a "giant leap in ocean acidification research". The nine giant "Mesocosmos" test-tubes have been brought back to Kiel by the Greenpeace ship ESPERANZA for further laboratory tests.

Anthropogenic carbon dioxide emissions are not only causing a warmer global climate but are lowering the pH value of seawater, too. "This phenomenon, which we call 'the other CO₂ problem', can lead to radical changes in marine communities. Organisms forming lime, such as mussels and sea urchins as well as plankton, respond sensitively to ocean acidification," explains marine biologist Prof. Dr. Riebesell. Since cold water absorbs more carbon dioxide, ocean acidification impacts the Polar regions more strongly and earlier than elsewhere, suggesting that global warming is posing a particular threat to these regions.

To examine the effects of ocean acidification in real conditions, the scientists anchored the 17-metre test-tubes in the Kongsfjord off Ny-Ålesund in Northwest Spitzbergen. Various concentrations of carbon dioxide were fed into the test-tubes. "We simulated conditions one can reckon within 20, 40, and 60 years or further into the future if emissions continue to grow at their present pace," Riebesell explains. Simulated ocean acidification led to strong changes in the development and productivity of plankton communities, with severe impacts on the emissions of gases affecting the climate. The survey is part of the EU FP7 Integrated Project EPOCA (European Project on Ocean Acidification).

More information on EPOCA: <http://epoca-project.eu>

Contact: Prof. Dr. Ulf Riebesell, IFM-GEOMAR, Email: uribesell@ifm-geomar.de




IFM-GEOMAR

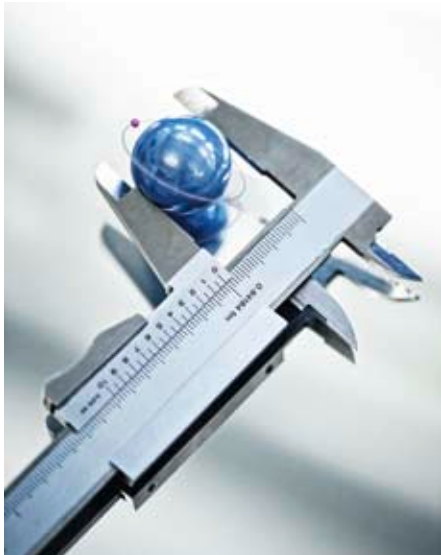


Mesocosmos test-tubes in the Kongsfjord, Spitsbergen.



How small is the proton?

 The proton – one of the universal building-blocks of all matter – is even smaller than previously assumed. This is the result obtained at the Paul-Scherrer-Institut (PSI) in Villigen (Switzerland) by an international research team, including scientists from the Max Planck Institute of Quantum Optics (MPQ) in Garching, the Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität (LMU) Munich and the Institut für Strahlwerkzeuge (IFWS) of the University of Stuttgart. For the new high-precision determination of the proton radius, the researchers made use of an exotic type of hydrogen atom formed by a negatively-charged muon orbiting around a proton. Muons are much like electrons but 200 times heavier. So the atomic orbit of the muon is 200 times closer to the proton than the electron's orbit in a regular hydrogen atom. Hence the muon literally 'feels' that the proton is an extended object, and this has a detectable effect on its orbit. The idea to determine the proton radius via high-precision spectroscopy of muonic hydrogen was born in the 1970s. But it took more than 40 years before such an experiment was realised because many experimental challenges had to be overcome. The breakthrough happened in the summer of 2009. After three months of set-up time and three weeks of data-taking – day and night – the scientists could unambiguously observe the signal on the evening of 5 July 2009. Long and careful analysis of this signal resulted in a ten times more precise value of the proton radius, 0.84184 femtometres (1 femtometre = 0.000 000 000 001 metre), in strong disagreement with the internationally accepted value (0.8768 femtometres) deduced from previous experiments. Now, everything is under scrutiny: previous high-precision measurements, complicated calculations, and perhaps even the world's most precise and best-tested fundamental theory itself: quantum electrodynamics.




An artist's impression of measuring the proton radius.

More information: www.mpq.mpg.de
 Contact: Dr. Randolf Pohl, Max Planck Institute of Quantum Optics,
 Email: randolf.pohl@mpq.mpg.de

 RECENT RESEARCH COOPERATION



German-African research project on multiresistant pathogens

 The German Research Foundation (DFG) is funding a three-year German-African collaborative project in the field of infectious diseases coordinated by Saarland University. The scientists intend to investigate the pathogen *Staphylococcus aureus*, a cause of human infectious disease in developed countries that also represents a major problem for African hospitals. The project, coordinated by Prof. Dr. Mathias Herrmann of Saarland University, is one of the largest integrated programmes in the field of the DFG "Africa Infectious Disease Initiative", funded with a total of approximately 20 million euros. The Fraunhofer Institute for Biomedical Engineering (IBMT), the Universities of Freiburg, Münster and Tübingen as well as African research institutions in Mozambique, Tanzania and Gabon are other partners in this project. *S. aureus* can colonise the skin of humans and animals without causing any symptoms. It may take advantage of harmless damage to the skin barrier as well as of medical interventions, resulting in severe infections of internal organs or in blood-poisoning. The use of antibiotics has contributed to the selection and world-wide epidemic of a subgroup of these microorganisms, the "methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA)" isolates, which are difficult to combat with standard antimicrobials. The scientists in Germany and Africa wish to find out epidemiological and resistance patterns of *S. aureus* on the African continent and what can be done to combat potentially lethal *S. aureus* disease. As a scientific basis, all German participating groups already have longstanding clinical and scientific experience with the *S. aureus* biology, and are involved in various research and prevention networks focusing on *S. aureus*.



Consortial meeting of the research group near Johannesburg in September 2009 (top row: H. von Briesen, F. Schaumburg, M. Herrmann, G. Peters, I. Mandomando; middle row: A. Friedrich, L. von Müller, C. von Eiff; bottom row: S. Abdulla, M. Grobusch, S. Soulanoudjingar, A. Alabi, W. Kern).

More information: www.african-german-staph.net
 Contact: Prof. Dr. Mathias Herrmann, Saarland University, Email: mathias.herrmann@uks.eu

 RECENT RESEARCH COOPERATION

“Research Marketing in the Central, Eastern and South Eastern European Region” – a new BMBF booklet

The Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) has issued a booklet on practical research marketing applications in the Central, Eastern and South Eastern European Region. The nine projects covered range from land-use planning and digital factories to suicide prevention, showing the broad spectrum which German institutions cooperate in with partners in the region. The ideas competition “Research Marketing – Central, Eastern and South Eastern European Region”, organised by the BMBF, is geared towards innovative German research networks and aims to establish and strengthen their ties with the region through research marketing measures. The competition has proved to be a successful and sustainable instrument that has been very attractive for German networks. Cooperation with Central, Eastern and South Eastern European countries plays an important role in the “Research in Germany – Land of Ideas” context. Its dynamic economic development makes the region one of the most important growth areas for companies in Germany. Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary are among Germany’s 15 most important trading partners. Also, cooperating with this region is an important contribution to the integration process in Europe and to strengthening the European Research Area. This booklet presents projects carried out under the second call for proposals the BMBF issued in 2007. A further publication with projects performed under the third call is in preparation.

More information: www.bmbf.de

Download the brochure at www.research-in-germany.de/downloads

 LATEST R&D FUNDING PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES

Support for academic cooperation with Asia

Are you a scientist in Asia who has contacts with German colleagues and wishes to intensify cooperation? Have you met German scientists at a conference, and are you now considering a joint project? Or would you perhaps like to refer your German contacts to colleagues and staff? The “Science Bridge: Asia” programme of the Robert Bosch Foundation could come in handy here. It supports scientists working in Asia seeking to strengthen and rekindle exchange and cooperation with researchers in Germany. The idea is to assist scientists wishing to work together on new research projects. The programme addresses members of Asian institutions working in the natural and engineering sciences as well as in western and traditional Chinese medicine. It supports projects exploring and preparing the ground for joint research or encouraging the intensification of already existing cooperation. Far more researchers from Asia ought to get to know Germany’s research sector. In the course of exchange, this could also stimulate more interest among Germans in Asia’s burgeoning research scene. Scientists can apply for the funding of travel expenses, cost of accommodation (including any necessary insurance, visa application fees, etc.), kickoff and wrap-up meetings as well as communication costs and other fees. Material costs for the research projects themselves (e.g. for laboratory work) are only funded in particularly justifiable cases. The maximum funding period lasts two years. Applications are welcomed on a rolling basis. The Asian partner of the cooperation network must submit the proposal and serves as point of contact for the foundation and as the recipient of the funding. Those interested in the scheme must already have contacts, new contacts cannot be arranged.

More information and application material: www.bosch-stiftung.de/science_bridge_asia
Applications may be submitted in German or English. Please allow approx. eight weeks for processing.

Contact: Anna Müller-Trimbusch, Robert Bosch Stiftung,
Email: anna.mueller-trimbusch@bosch-stiftung.de

Robert Bosch Stiftung



The “Science Bridge: Asia” programme aims to build new links between German and Asian research partners.



On the road to Vision Zero

The German Council of Science and Humanities (Wissenschaftsrat) has recently approved the proposal of Ingolstadt University of Applied Sciences for the construction of a large-scale research facility and recommended it for funding. CARISSMA – Center of Automotive Research on Integrated Safety Systems and Measurement Area – is to help reduce the number of road deaths world-wide. Scientists at the new CARISSMA facility are to focus in particular on the integration of active and passive security systems in vehicles for a high level of road safety. About 1.2 million people die and 20 to 50 million people are injured every year in car accidents all over the world. The aim of the CARISSMA research group, led by Prof. Dr. Thomas Brandmeier, is to contribute to the “Vision Zero” socio-political approach seeking to achieve zero road deaths. With initial progress achieved in Europe, the vision is now to be promoted in the so-called BRIC states (Brazil, Russia, China and India). CARISSMA is to concentrate especially on protecting vehicle occupants and freedom from injury of the weakest road-users. It will include facilities to simulate travelling, traffic, vehicles and components as well as a vehicle dynamics and testing site. Such facilities enable scientists to develop new systems and demonstrate their feasibility. Ingolstadt University has already developed a network of international partnerships. Cooperation with Brazilian federal universities, political stakeholders and companies from Latin American countries is being intensified in particular. Ingolstadt University participated in this year’s congress of the SBPC (Sociedade Brasileira para o Progresso da Ciência), the largest and most important international event of this Brazilian research association, where CARISSMA was presented to the general public for the first time.




Ingolstadt University of Applied Sciences at SPBC, Brazil.

More information: www.haw-ingolstadt.de/iaf/carissma
 Contact: Prof. Thomas Brandmeier, Ingolstadt University of Applied Sciences,
 Email: carissma@haw-ingolstadt.de



2011 German-Russian Year of Science

 Federal Minister of Research Prof. Dr. Annette Schavan and her Russian counterpart, Education and Science Minister Andrej Fursenko, announced that 2011 is to be the German-Russian Year of Science in Yekaterinenburg on 15 July. On the occasion of the XII German-Russian Government Consultations, the ministers discussed the further development of the Strategic Partnership in Education, Research and Innovation agreed by the two countries’ heads of government in 2005. “Such a Year of Science especially highlights the diversity of German-Russian cooperation in education and research,” Schavan stressed. The ministries and research managers and scientists of both countries are to get to know each other more closely at conferences, trade fairs and public events and initiate joint projects. Similar bilateral years, e.g. with Egypt, Israel, China and, currently, Brazil, have already set clear new impulses for academic cooperation between the partner countries. Minister Schavan also welcomed that in future, too, cooperation with Russia in important fields of the High-Tech Strategy, such as biotechnology, will be taking place based on existing agreements on subject areas. The bilateral subject agreements aim to identify common thematic interests and then develop joint funding instruments. “We intend to enable cooperation in major collaborative top-level research projects and contribute to more integration of scientists and enterprises in the two countries,” Schavan said. Germany and Russia also agreed to cooperate in the context of the funding priority area CLIENT (International Partnerships for Sustainable Technologies and Services for Climate Protection and the Environment) of the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF). With CLIENT, the BMBF is funding projects with Russia and other important emerging economies on technologies to combat global warming and protect the environment with up to 60 million euros.



Minister Schavan and Minister Fursenko signing the new agreement on scientific and technological cooperation in Yekaterinenburg.

More information: www.internationales-buero.de/de/4039.php (in German only)
 Contact: International Bureau of the Federal Ministry of Education and Research at the German Aerospace Center (DLR), Email: ib@dlr.de

 CURRENT R&D POLICY

Schavan presents High-Tech Strategy 2020 to Cabinet

Federal Research Minister Prof. Dr. Annette Schavan has presented the “High-Tech Strategy 2020 for Germany” to the Cabinet. The Strategy covers the Federal Government’s initiatives in research and innovation policy. “We want to turn knowledge and ideas in Germany into innovations as quickly as possible, which is why we are promoting an ambitious cross-policy innovation strategy,” Minister Schavan said at the Cabinet meeting in Berlin. “The notion and concept of the High-Tech Strategy are being supported by the common will of the Federal Government. Especially against the background of attempts to achieve a consolidated budget, we have to invest in research and development in order to secure the future prosperity of our society,” said Schavan. Developing the High-Tech Strategy 2020 is to be oriented more on the benefits of technological change for people. It therefore focuses on the five areas of climate/energy, mobility, safety, communication and health/food. Forward-looking projects will be identified in each field that formulate socially and globally desirable objectives. In health, for example, identifying the causes of diseases and developing effective therapies, improving preventive healthcare, speeding up the transfer of research results to the health system and industry, and contributing to an efficient health system will be key areas. In clinical research, there will be an emphasis on regenerative medicine. The new action programme “Medical Engineering” incorporates an innovation competition promoting developments in market proximity that have emerged from close cooperation between science and industry. Medical progress is to help cut costs, too. New operating methods are to enable more gentle treatment as well as shorter stays in hospital. “These fields stand for challenges of a global dimension,” said Schavan. “This is where the century’s key issues for humanity are going to be addressed.”

More information: www.hightech-strategie.de/de/350.php

 LAST BUT NOT LEAST

Attractive male birds boost breeding

Attractive male birds seem to turn on brooding females of the same species, improving offspring growth. Scientists carried out an experiment with the North African Houbara Bustard, a vulnerable species with a very distinctive courtship behaviour. Females watching flashy male birds in the experiment were more fertile and were better breeders. More testosterone in their eggs led to a greater growth rate in their chicks. Using artificial insemination without getting the breeding females in the right mood probably has negative impacts on their breeding performance and can therefore even affect the survival of a species, the results showed. Behavioural biologist Adeline Loyau of the Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research (UFZ) and the French CNRS station for experimental ecology and her colleague Frederic Lacroix of the Emirates Center for Wildlife Propagation (ECWP) arranged “rendezvous” for brooding Houbara Bustard females (*Chlamydotis undulata undulata*) with either highly or poorly displaying male birds. During the experiment, the female birds were artificially inseminated and kept isolated in aviaries five metres apart from birds of the same species in other aviaries. So all that counted in the experiment was how good-looking the males were. “To my knowledge, our study is the first example in species conservation of a successful manipulation of maternal allocation of resources through sensory stimulation,” explains Loyau. “Our results show that it is possible to control maternal allocation of resources independent of the quality of male genes.” So male birds pleasing to the eye give females a clear signal, offering conservationists a simple and inexpensive means to promote breeding results into the bargain. This could prove very helpful in improving captive breeding programmes of other threatened bird species.

More information: www.ufz.de/presse/pleasingtotheeye
Contact: Dr. Klaus Henle, Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research (UFZ),
Email: Klaus.Henle@ufz.de



Female birds watching handsome males strutting about were more fertile, and their chicks grew faster.

**Bernstein Conference
on Computational
Neuroscience 2010
(Berlin/Germany)
27 September to
1 October 2010**

The Bernstein Conference on Computational Neuroscience (BCCN) is an annual meeting of researchers working in Computational Neuroscience and Neurotechnology. It has emerged from the annual Symposia of the German National Bernstein Network for Computational Neuroscience. Now in its 6th year, and organised by the "Bernstein Focus: Neurotechnology at the Berlin Institute of Technology", it has been opened as an international conference. The BCCN covers all aspects of Computational Neuroscience and Neurotechnology, and abstracts are invited from all relevant areas.

More information:
www.bccn2010.de



**Biotechnica
(Hannover/Germany)
5 to 7 October 2010**

At BIOTECHNICA, businesses find new customers and partners for their products and solutions, ideas find investors to take them up, and the latest research results find an audience of interested professionals. Small, highly specialised firms will exhibit in Hannover alongside industry leaders. BIOTECHNICA 2010 is to highlight the areas bioinformatics, molecular diagnostics, protein and antibodies, pharmatech meets biotech, and preventive and regenerative medicine. Additional subjects include food markets of the future and food production, biobanks, stem cells, forensics and finance options for biotech companies.

More information:
www.biotechnica.de



**7th BMBF Forum for
Sustainability
(Berlin/Germany)
2 to 4 November 2010**

The topic of the 7th annual BMBF Forum for Sustainability will be "Research for Sustainable Development – International". The Forum is to focus on current research initiatives, cooperation efforts between politics, business and research communities as well as future research priorities. The conference is based on the themes of the new framework programme "Research for Sustainable Development" released by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) in February 2010. Key fields for discussion will be International Cooperation, Climate and Energy, and Water and Resources.

More information:
www.fona.de/forum-2010

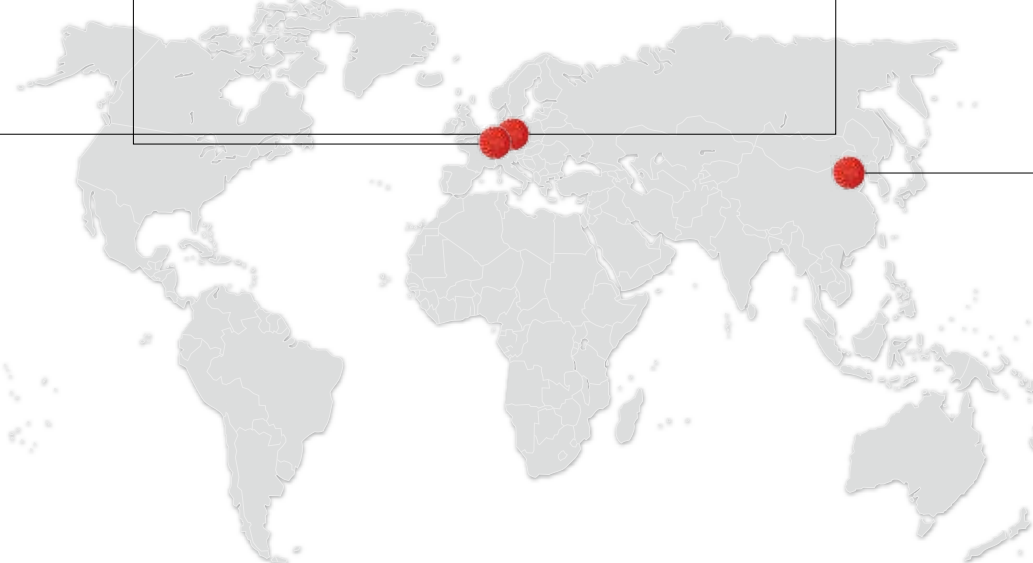


**Ph.D Workshop China
2010
(Beijing/China)
27 to 28 November 2010**

The Ph.D Workshop in China 2010 is a two-day career event offering Chinese graduate students a platform to learn more about PhD and research opportunities in foreign countries. Organised by the Chinese Education Association for International Exchange (CEAIE), the event gives motivated aspirants an opportunity to meet face-to-face with official representatives of accredited overseas colleges and universities.

German universities and science organisations will present their international PhD programmes, research funding and discuss future employment opportunities in Germany with highly qualified candidates.

More information:
www.phdchina.org
(see www.research-in-germany.de/phd-workshop-china for a list of participating institutions)



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