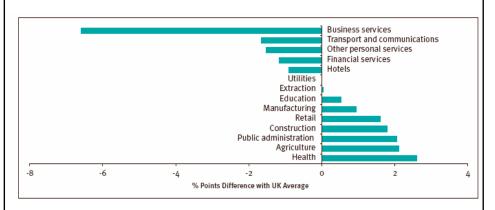




"Knowledge is now the currency of the 21st century"

The NI Economy

SME economy – 99% of companies employ less than 50 people

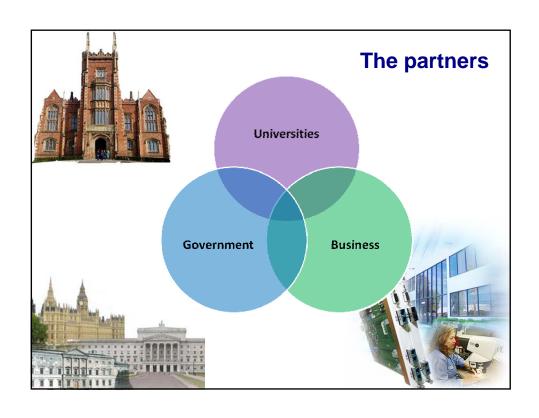


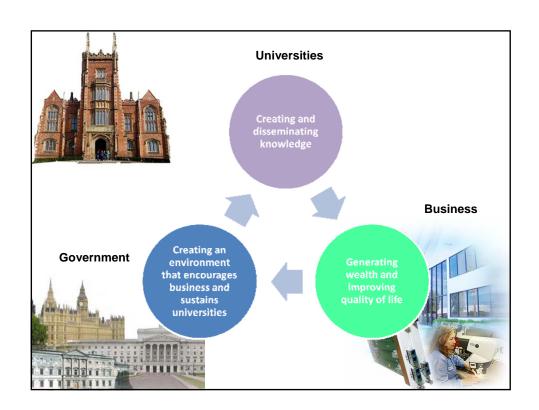
NI Industrial Structure (relative to the UK)

The NI Economy

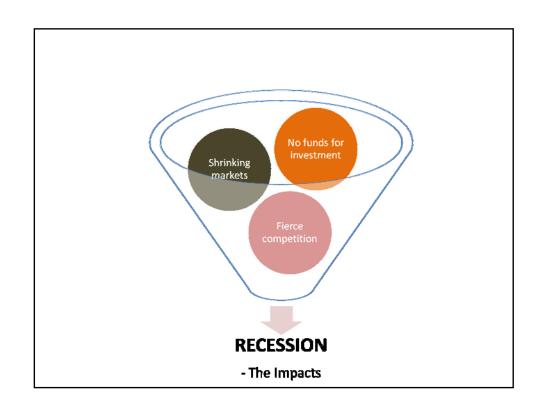
THE KEY CHALLENGES

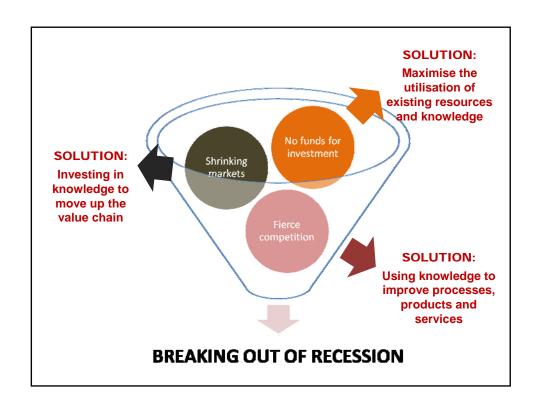
- •Rebalancing the economy and reforming public administration
- •Maintaining and developing the strong manufacturing base e.g. Bombardier, Wright Bus, FG Wilson, Caterpillar
- •Addressing new and emerging markets e.g. in ICT, personalised medicine, and sustainability
- •Building a strong value-added agrifood sector with a continuing emphasis on exports













In UNIVERSITIES:

- •White Rose Consortium
- •QUB/TCD/UCD Innovation Academy
- •NICENT













SOLUTION:
Maximise the
utilisation of
existing resources
and knowledge

Partnerships at work

In GOVERNMENT:

- •DEL All-Island research projects
- •HEA and PRTLI
- •Science Foundation Ireland (CSETs)
- •Support for cross-border initiatives (e.g. Inter*Trade*Ireland's FUSION and INNOVA programmes)









SOLUTION:

Maximise the utilisation of existing resources and knowledge





In BUSINESS:

Establishing access to new knowledge

- •QUB Malaysia Ionic Liquids Laboratory
- •Seagate/QUB Technology Centre
- •Rolls-Royce University technology Centres







SOLUTION:

Using knowledge to improve processes, products and services

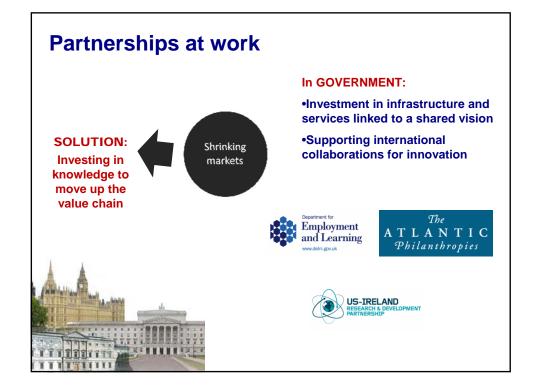






Partnerships at work In UNIVERSITIES: •Enhancing articulation with Industry and Business •Creating spin-out companies NI Technology Centre SOLUTION: Using knowledge to improve processes, products and services k a i n s









In UNIVERSITIES:

•Aligning resources to add value and support the shared vision











Partnerships at work

SOLUTION: Investing in knowledge to move up the value chain

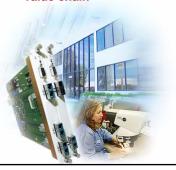




In BUSINESS:

Creating new products and processes to address emerging markets

- •Personalised medicine
- •Clean energy
- •Technologies for sustainability









An example from Northern Ireland

GOVERNMENT: (Health)

•£80 MILLION investment in a new Cancer Care Centre at Belfast City Hospital as core element of major programme of change and development in cancer services across Northern Ireland



Partnerships at work

An example from Northern Ireland

UNIVERSITIES:

- •£25 MILLION investment in the Centre for Cancer Research and Cell Biology
- •Cross-Faculty, interdisciplinary research centre with over 300 clinical and basic researchers from across the world that is committed to the highest quality of research excellence.
- •Developing the highest quality clinical and basic science research programmes. Translating research from the bench to the bedside.





An example from Northern Ireland

BUSINESS:

- •£200 MILLION investment to create new drug and personalised medicine programmes
- •Industry priorities supported by University Investment - aligning of Industry and University research strategies





- Diagnostics
- •Sciences
- •Clinical Services
- •Clinical Technologies
- •Pharma Services



- •Centre for Cancer Research and Cell Biology •Analytical Chemistry
- •Biomedical Informatics
 •Medicinal Chemistry





Partnerships at work

An example from Northern Ireland

GOVERNMENT: (Economic Development)

- •DEL All-Island projects in Medicinal Chemistry and Novel Therapeutics
- •Future support for major industryuniversity collaborative research programme in drug discovery and personalised medicine

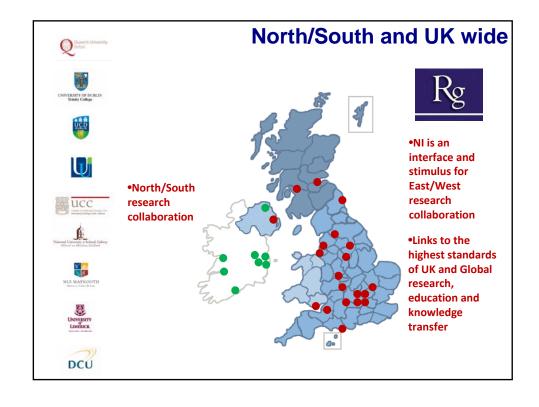


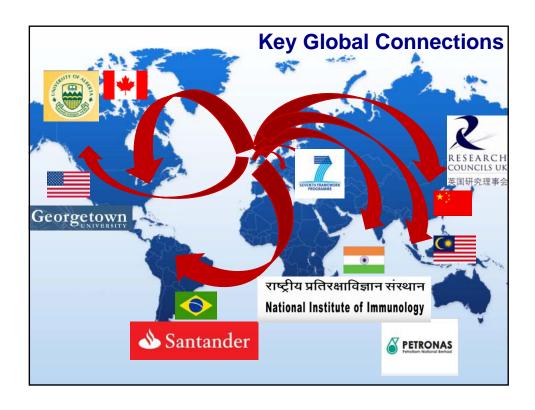


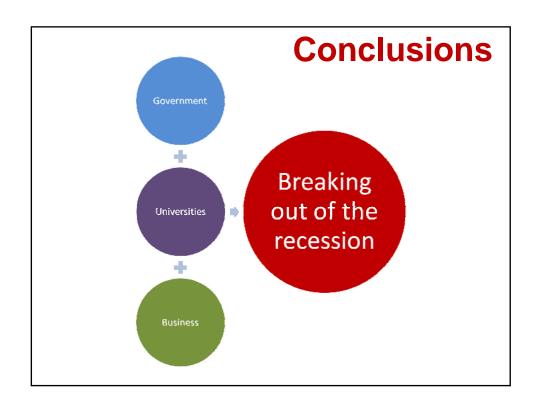


Partnerships – local and global

If knowledge is now the currency of the 21st century then universities are in a pivotal position to support business-led science and innovation partnerships







Conclusions

If knowledge is now the currency of the 21st century then science and innovation partnerships will be the banking system of the future