



- How to establish closer links at the international level. We got the impression that exchange and cooperation are better in some countries (not in terms of content, but in terms of structures) than in others. For example, France with their institute, there is a different funding culture. In the UK, BETA is an important interface.

**Dirk Winter** takes up Anna Lena Grytz's topics and explains what he hopes for from the EEBA. He notes that the approaches to networking science and business are very congruent. At the same time, he notes that he personally as a scientist is very well networked into the economy through his professional history, but that he would like to expand it further for the institutions. He also emphasizes that the French are well positioned with their ifce - institut francais du cheval et de l'equitation and that the exchange between business and science is more intensive.

He hopes that the EEBA will

- the role of a mediator who reflects the topics that are relevant in the industry to science. Which topics are relevant? There is already some cooperation in the areas of animal feed, insurance, pharmaceuticals, etc. However, the range of topics could be expanded.
- Mediation of internships, job offers for graduates (although now there are rather many offers and a lack of candidates).
- Communicating to the industry that there are experts on the scientific side who can be contacted

**Anna Lena Grytz** mentions that research also deals with topics that industry is not primarily interested in and believes that the EEBA should not only focus on the topics that bring a "profit", but should also look at the holistic, such as animal welfare. Publishing this kind of research can help educate the industry.

**Dirk Winter:**

"One challenge is that we can reflect the topics, but we are only allowed to share the content if the bachelorant / masterant approves it or if it has been published. The bachelor's theses or master's theses are not published. This is a problem we have again and again. The theses are usually written at the end of the degree and then people go into a job. If you then want to approach them about publishing, it's a difficult story. Now you could go and say you just take the summary of the papers and send it to EEBA and you put it on the homepage. But that is not legally permissible."

**Anna Lena Grytz** asks whether there would be any interest at all among students to publish their work, assuming it would be easy to handle.

**David Wewetzer** notes that in addition to the task of education, there is also classical research at the universities. Here the situation is somewhat different because, as a rule, you need at least one practical partner from industry for the projects or, alternatively, you are dependent on public funding. Because of previous projects, there are often good contacts in industry.

He suggests making publication more attractive for students with a publication bonus. In this case, however, it would be the supervisor's task to provide assistance in finding suitable partners/mentors/sponsors during the allocation of topics that could be of general interest. Otherwise, he unfortunately sees no other way to publish the work.

**Anna Lena Grytz** asks whether the effort to create a platform for publication and the interest of all participants are in proportion. Alternatively, she suggests limiting oneself to what is publicly available.

**Dirk Winter** agrees with the proposal, because there are 10-12 publications on the topic of horses every year. At the same time, he suggests publishing an overview of the topics currently being worked on, including contact persons. If there is interest in a particular thesis, contact can be made in this way and a direct exchange initiated. Since in this case there is no publication, one could easily make summaries or entire theses available.

**David Wewetzer** thinks the proposal is good and emphasises how much science is interested in closer cooperation with industry. It is important to understand which topics are currently occupying industry.

**Anna Lena Grytz** wonders who is jumping on whose bandwagon. Does science come to industry with its topics or the other way around?

**David Wewetzer:** Since most of the larger companies usually have their own research and development departments, it is mainly the medium-sized and small companies from industry that are looking for a connection. However, many people do not realize that in terms of funding there is a distinction between classical research and teaching on the one hand and contract research on the other. The regulations in this regard are strict and in the case of contract work, full cost accounting must be applied. While this is very welcome for the universities from a transfer perspective, it is hardly economically feasible for the companies. At the same time, colleges and universities do not guarantee any particular outcome. For this reason, he stresses again that the EEBA should start with calls for tenders from universities and the associated call for industrial partners.

**Anna Lena Grytz** and **David Wewetzer** agree that the scientific community should submit their topics to the office, which will then identify the competences of possible industrial partners and arrange contact. The calls for proposals should not be made public.

**Dirk Winter** presents a further proposal to organise a day once or twice a year on which lectures are held on current topics from science. This would ensure a good transfer of knowledge and at the same time offer bachelor's or master's students the opportunity to present themselves to the outside world, to understand what is current in the companies and to network.

**David Wewetzer** sees the role of the EEBA as that of a neutral mediator or interface, as it has no economic self-interest in either the science or the products. Eer recommends to also seek contact with the GWP (Society for the Promotion of Science around the Horse) and the EUNetHorse (AP in Germany: Dr. Uta König von Borstel, Gießen) project for the expansion of activities.

"I think there are many points of contact, because not only the topics have to meet, but also different cultures of working, of being together and points of view and all this has to be communicated."

**Anna Lena Grytz** summarises the meeting and the tasks ahead:

- Publish a list with an overview of current scientific topics every six months / year
- Contact the institutes and present the offer
- Involve other stakeholders
- Mediate topics in personal conversation / direct exchange
- Organise lecture events (preferably virtual)
- Find suitable formats / channels for job and internship placements
- Draw up an overview of where the institutions' thematic priorities lie and which contact persons are available.