

Elisabeth Epping

Exploring the Institutionalisation of Science Diplomacy

A Comparison of German and Swiss Science and Innovation Centres





Open Access – (cc) Ex-sa - https://www.nomos-elibrary.de/agb

Kultur und Außenpolitik

Edited by Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen (ifa)

Volume 2

Elisabeth Epping

Exploring the Institutionalisation of Science Diplomacy

A Comparison of German and Swiss Science and Innovation Centres





Coverpicture: "Ausstellung Weltreise im ZKM". Eine Besucherin des Zentrums für Kunst und Medientechnologie (ZKM) in Karlsruhe (Baden-Württemberg) betrachtet am 23.10.2013 das Werk *Uqbar* I von der Künstlerin Corinne Wasmuth aus dem Jahr 2011. Fotographie von Uli Deck. © dpa.

The Deutsche Nationalbibliothek lists this publication in the Deutsche Nationalbibliografie; detailed bibliographic data are available on the Internet at http://dnb.d-nb.de

ISBN 978-3-7560-0436-2 (Print) 978-3-7489-3798-2 (ePDF)

British Library Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library.

ISBN	978-3-7560-0436-2	(Print)
	978-3-7489-3798-2 (ePDF)

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Epping, Elisabeth Exploring the Institutionalisation of Science Diplomacy A Comparison of German and Swiss Science and Innovation Centres Elisabeth Epping 360 pp. Includes bibliographic references. ISBN 978-3-7560-0436-2 (Print) 978-3-7489-3798-2 (ePDF)

1st Edition 2023

© The Authors

Published by Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft mbH & Co. KG Waldseestraße 3–5 | 76530 Baden-Baden www.nomos.de

Production of the printed version: Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft mbH & Co. KG Waldseestraße 3–5 | 76530 Baden-Baden

ISBN	978-3-7560-0436-2 (Print)
ISBN	978-3-7489-3798-2 (ePDF)
DOI	https://doi.org/10.5771/9783748937982



Online Version Nomos eLibrary



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution – ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

To my parents, and to Jochen, Johann Anton and Hugo

https://doi.org/10.5771/9783748937982-1, am 16.08.2024, 12:47:02 Open Access - (()))) - https://www.nomos-elibrary.de/agb

Acknowledgements

The last five years have been an exciting and challenging journey for me. Now that this journey has come to an end, I would like to express my gratitude to the University of Luxembourg for funding this research project and to thank the many people who have accompanied and supported me along the way. First and foremost, I am extremely grateful to my supervisor, Prof. Dr Robert Harmsen. Early on in my research, he advised me that "A PhD is a marathon, not a sprint" and this has certainly proved to be true! Although this five-year marathon has sometimes felt like a steeplechase, I was always able to count on his continued guidance, support and encouragement. His advice, patience (despite two longer breaks during my research) and pragmatism have been indispensable. Additionally, I could not have undertaken this journey without the support of my CET, who generously provided their knowledge and expertise, and helped me to look at my research from new angles. I would particularly like to thank Prof. Dr Justin Powell for providing inspiration and advice on publication opportunities, and Dr Jennifer Dusdal for always having an open door. I also wish to extend special thanks to Prof. Dr David Howarth for his academic guidance and for the valuable points he raised in our discussions. Furthermore, I am indebted to my interview partners for taking the time to share their experiences with me and for their openness. It was a true pleasure meeting them, and this dissertation would have been far less insightful without them. Special thanks also go to Prof. Dr Lukas Graf and this team for hosting me at Hertie School and providing me with an excellent research stay and feedback opportunities, which were valuable to this dissertation. I am also grateful for the many peer-to-peer discussions and feedback sessions with the Berlin Science Diplomacy Bubble. I would also like to thank my dear colleagues at the University of Luxembourg, in particular Igor, Alexander, Martin, Anna-Lena and Sarah, who provided valuable feedback and were also great company. Finally, words cannot express how grateful I am for the encouragement and support of my friends and family. This dissertation project has been a great lesson in family support, and I could not have done it without you! I dedicate this thesis to my parents, and to Jochen, Johann Anton and Hugo. Now, let's go out and enjoy the summer!

Steinfurt, May 2022

Elisabeth Epping

https://doi.org/10.5771/9783748937982-1, am 16.08.2024, 12:47:02 Open Access - (()))) - https://www.nomos-elibrary.de/agb

Table of Contents

Lis	t of I	Figures	17
Lis	t of]	Γables	19
Ab	strac	t	21
Ab	brev	iations	23
1.	Intro	oduction	25
	1.1.	Research Focus	27
	1.2.	Research Design	29
	1.3.	Research Structure	32
2.	Scie	nce Diplomacy Is en Vogue	35
	2.1.	Science Diplomacy and the Obama Administration	35
	2.2.	Definitions	37
		2.2.1. Conceptualisation by the Royal Society and AAAS	37
		2.2.2. Contemporary Understanding of Science Diplomacy2.2.3. The Long History of Science Diplomacy	40 43
	2.3.	Science Diplomacy Actors	44
	2.4.	Rationales for Countries to Engage in Science Diplomacy	46
	2.5.	The Science Diplomacy Toolbox	47
	2.6.	Challenges to Science Diplomacy Research	49
	2.7.	Conclusion	52
3.	Scie	nce and Innovation Centres: Definitions and Concepts	55
	3.1.	A New Instrument—Challenges in Researching SICs	55
	3.2.	Defining SICs	58

	3.3.	Conce	eptualising and Comparing SICs	60
		3.3.1.	Operating Countries (Sending Countries)	60
		3.3.2.	Target Countries (Receiving Countries)	62
		3.3.3.	Links to Diplomacy	64
		3.3.4.	Core Activities and Key Stakeholders	65
		3.3.5.	Governance Arrangements	70
			3.3.5.1. Organisational Set-Up	70
		226	3.3.5.2. Funding	71
		3.3.6.	Demarcations to Similar Institutions	72
	3.4.	Typol	logising SICs	73
		3.4.1.	Service-Oriented SICs	75
		3.4.2.	Representational SICs	76
		3.4.3.	Policy-Led SICs	78
		3.4.4.	Synthesis of the Typology	79
	3.5.	Concl	lusion	81
4.	Tow	ards a	Conceptual Framework	83
	4.1.	Policy	/ Instruments: A Functional Understanding	84
		4.1.1.	Definition	84
		4.1.2.	Taxonomies	85
		4.1.3.	Instruments and Policy Design	88
	4.2.	A Ren	newed Focus on Policy Instruments	90
		4.2.1.	Instruments as Institutions	91
		4.2.2.	Instrumentation and Institutionalisation	94
		4.2.3.	A Heuristic Framework	96
			4.2.3.1. Step 1: Analysing the Careers of SICs	96
			4.2.3.2. Step 2: Use of SICs by Actors	97
	4.3.	Conce	eptualising Actor Rationales	98
		4.3.1.	Creating and Sustaining SICs	99
		4.3.2.	Rationales for Joining SICs	100
	4.4.	Concl	lusion and Discussion	104
5.	Met	hodolo	ogy	107
	5.1.	Resea	rch Questions	107

	5.2.	Research Design	108
		5.2.1. Typology Building	109
		5.2.2. Comparative Research	110
		5.2.3. Case Study Research	111
		5.2.4. Selection Criteria	112
		5.2.4.1. Similarities Between Ge	ermany and
		Switzerland	113
		5.2.4.2. Differences Between Go	ermany and
		Switzenand	114
	5.3.	Data Sources	116
		5.3.1. Interviews and Personal Commu	inications 118
		5.3.2. Interview Sampling Method	119
		5.3.2.1. Exploratory Phase (Phase)	(Se I) 119
		5.3.2.2. Consolidation Phase (F	11ase 11) 120
		5.3.4. Documents	122
	5.4.	Data Analysis (Multi-Method)	123
		5.4.1. Content Analysis	124
		5.4.2. Open Coding: Gioia Methodolo	gy 125
	5.5.	Conclusion and Reflection	127
Ca	ise St	tudy (I): Representational Model—The	DWIH, Germany 129
6.	Des	cription of the Current DWIH Network	x 131
	6.1.	Principal Actors	132
	6.2.	Hybrid and Nested Governance Structu	134 are
		6.2.1. Central Governance	135
		6.2.2. On-Site Governance	136
	6.3.	Funding	138
	6.4.	Political Embeddedness	139
7.	(Gra	adual) Institutionalisation of the DWIH	141
	7.1.	Genesis of the DWIH	141
		7.1.1. Launch of the Initiative Außenw	issenschaftspolitik 141
		7.1.2. Policy Entrepreneurs	142

		7.1.3.	Early Deliberations	144
	7.2.	Strugg	gles Over the Institutional Set-Up	148
		 7.2.1. 7.2.2. 7.2.3. 7.2.4. 	Ministerial Struggles Over Competence and Design Agreeing on a Model (Format, Themes and Goals) The Network Debates on the Governance Structure	148 152 154 155
	7.3.	Critic	al Junctures in the Instrument's Development	158
		7.3.1. 7.3.2.	Closing the Cairo Office The DWIH Revisited: Reorganisation in Response to	159
			an Audit	160
		7.3.3.	Expanding the Network	162
	7.4.	Findi	ngs and Discussion	164
8.	Ana	lysis of	Actor Rationales for Participation (DWIH)	167
	8.1.	Politic	cal Objectives	167
		8.1.1. 8.1.2. 8.1.3. 8.1.4. 8.1.5.	Branding and Visibility Cooperation and Competition: Internationalisation Economic Considerations and Innovation Consolidating Science Diplomacy Discussion	168 170 170 171 172
	8.2.	Key S	takeholder Rationales	173
	8.3.	Strate	gic Considerations: Maximising Impact	175
		8.3.1. 8.3.2. 8.3.3. 8.3.4. 8.3.5.	Increasing International Visibility Access to Resources Opportunities for Strategic (Re-)Positioning Thematic Fit and Synergies Precautionary Reasons	176 177 179 181 183
	8.4.	Sense	of Collectivity	186
		8.4.1. 8.4.2.	Support for the General Idea Maximising the Impact of the Wider (Science)	187
		8.4.3.	Landscape Responsibility	190 192
	8.5.	System	nic Aspects	192
	8.6.	Limits	s to Participation	194
		8.6.1.	Concerns about Visibility	195

		8.6.2.	Cost-Benefit Considerations	196
		8.6.3.	Different Priorities	198
	8.7.	Findi	ngs and Discussion	199
		8.7.1.	Interim Analysis of Case Study (I): Instrumentation	
			Effects	201
			8.7.1.1. Aggregation Effects	202
			8.7.1.2. Representation Effects	203
			8.7.1.3. Appropriation Effects	204
Са	ise St	udy (II	(): Service-Oriented Model—Swissnex, Switzerland	207
9.	Des	criptio	n of the Current Swissnex Network	209
	9.1.	Princi	ipal Actors	210
	9.2.	Gover	rnance Architecture	212
	9.3.	Fundi	ng	213
	9.4.	Conte	extualisation	215
		9.4.1.	Bottom-Up Principle for Policy-making	215
		9.4.2.	Demarcations to Similar Institutions	216
10	.(Gra	adual)	Institutionalisation of Swissnex	219
	10.1	. Genes	sis of Swissnex	219
		10.1.1	. Societal Developments	220
			10.1.1.1. Globalisation and Internationalisation	220
			10.1.1.2. Brain Drain	221
		10.1.2	. Political Momentum	221
		10.1.3	. Policy Entrepreneurs	222
			10.1.3.1. Boston	223
			10.1.3.2. San Francisco	225
		10.1.4	. Private Funding	226
		10.1.5	Anticipation of the Model	227
			10.1.5.1. Struggles With the FDFA	228
			10.1.5.2. Reception Among Other Actors	229
	10.2	. Critic	al Junctures in the Instrument's Development	230
		10.2.1	. Launch Phase (2000–2005): The Policy	
			Entrepreneurs Era	232

10.2.2. Politically Initiated Expansion (2007–2014)	233
10.2.2.1. The Swissnex Committee	234
10.2.3. Consolidating the Network: Closure, Evaluation and	
New Formats	235
10.2.3.1. Closing the Singapore Location	235
10.2.3.2. Evaluation	237
10.2.3.3. Outlook and New Formats	238
10.2.4. Expansion and Reinvention	239
10.3. Findings and Discussion	241
11. Analysis of Actor Rationales for Participation (Swissnex)	245
11.1. Political Objectives	245
11.1.1. International Branding and Positioning	246
11.1.2. Knowledge Transfer and Innovation	246
11.1.3. Internationalisation Efforts	247
11.1.4. Foreign Policy Goals	247
11.1.5. Conclusions	248
11.2. Key Stakeholder Rationales	250
11.3. Strategic Considerations: Maximising Impact	251
11.3.1. Access to Resources	252
11.3.2. Thematic Fit and Synergies	255
11.3.3. Precautionary Reasons	257
11.4. Sense of Collectivity	257
11.5. Systemic Aspects to Participation	259
11.6. Limits to Participation	259
11.6.1. Strategic Considerations	260
11.6.2. Cost-Benefit Considerations	261
11.6.3. Different Priorities	263
11.7. Findings and Discussion	264
11.7.1. Interim Analysis of Case Study (II): Instrumentation	
Effects	268

12. Comparative Analysis and Discussion	271
12.1. Institutionalisation Patterns	272
12.1.1. Genesis: Patterns of Difference	273
12.1.1.1. Temporality and Different (Initial)	
Objectives	274
12.1.1.2. Timing: (Delayed) Policy Transfer	274
12.1.1.3. Design Processes: Bottom-Up vs. Top-Down	
Logic	275
12.1.1.4. Institutional Environment (Domestic and	
International)	276
12.1.1.5. Ministerial Struggles	278
12.1.1.6. Incremental vs. Simultaneous Opening of	
SICs	278
12.1.1.7. Sub-Conclusion	279
12.1.2. Evolution of the Instrument and Critical Junctures:	
Patterns of Alignment	280
12.1.2.1. Increased Political Steering	280
12.1.2.2. Audit Exercises	281
12.1.2.3. Renewed Political Focus	282
12.1.2.4. Stakeholder Support	283
12.1.2.5. Sub-Conclusion: Comparing the	
Institutionalisation	283
12.2. Actor Structures and Key Stakeholder Rationales	286
12.2.1. Patterns of Difference: Actor Structures and	
Involvement	287
12.2.2. Political Rationales	288
12.2.3. Patterns of Sense-Making: Rationales for	
Participation	288
12.2.4. Strategic Considerations	290
12.2.5. Sense of Collectivity	292
12.2.6. Systemic Aspects of Participation	294
12.2.7. Limits to Participation	295
12.2.8. Sub-Conclusion: Comparing Rationales for	
Participation	296
12.3. Conclusion	299

13. Conclusion and Reflection	301
13.1. Key Findings	302
 13.1.1. Characterisation of SICs (Sub-Question 1) 13.1.2. Longitudinal Analysis of Two SICs (Sub-Question 2) 13.1.3. Actor-Centred Perspective: Stakeholder Rationales (Sub-Question 3) 	303 304 305
13.2. Contributions to Scholarship	306
13.3. Reflections on Science Diplomacy (Sub-Question 4)	309
13.3.1. A New Focus on Science Diplomacy Instruments13.3.2. Science Diplomacy is National13.3.3. Science Diplomacy Actors13.3.4. Science Diplomacy Is Used by (Key) Stakeholders as	310 311 313
a Platform to Convey Their Goals 13.3.5. Science Diplomacy Creates a Sense of Collectivity (in Research Ecosystems)	315 315
13.4. Reflections and Limitations	316
13.5. Avenues for Further Research	319
13.6. Conclusion	322
Appendix	325
 Data Sources: Case Study (I)—The DWIH, Germany 1.1. Overview: Interviews and Personal Communication 1.2. Overview: Documents (used in Section 8.1) 	325 325 327
2. Data Sources: Case Study (II)—Swissnex, Switzerland	329
2.1. Overview: Interviews and Personal Communication2.2. Overview: Documents (used in Section 11.1)	329 330
References	331

List of Figures

Figure 1	Service-Oriented SIC	76
Figure 2	Representational SIC	78
Figure 3	Policy-Led SIC	79
Figure 4	Research Steps	109
Figure 5	Analytical Framework	124
Figure 6	Milestones in the Development of the DWIH	163
Figure 7	Rationales for Actor Participation (DWIH)	174
Figure 8	Actor Rationales: Maximising and Reinforcing Impact	175
Figure 9	Actor Rationales: Sense of Collectivity	187
Figure 10	Actor Rationales: Systemic Aspects	193
Figure 11	Actor Rationales: Limits to Participation	195
Figure 12	Milestones in the Development of Swissnex	241
Figure 13	Rationales for Actor Participation (Swissnex)	251
Figure 14	Actor Rationales: Maximising Impact	252
Figure 15	Actor Rationales: Sense of Collectivity	257
Figure 16	Actor Rationales: Systemic Aspects	259
Figure 17	Actor Rationales: Limits to Participation	260

https://doi.org/10.5771/9783748937982-1, am 16.08.2024, 12:47:02 Open Access - (()))) - https://www.nomos-elibrary.de/agb

List of Tables

Table 1	Overview: Science and Innovation Centres (SICs)	61
Table 2	Target Countries SICs	63
Table 3	Dimensions for Comparison I: Tasks and Thematic Focus	68
Table 4	SICs' Core Missions	69
Table 5	Dimensions for Comparison II: Organisational Set-Up and Funding	72
Table 6	Typology of Science and Innovation Centres	74
Table 7	Rationales for Joining Meta-Organisations	101
Table 8	Overview: Data Sources	117
Table 9	Overview: Interview Sample	121
Table 10	Organisational Structure: DWIH Network	136
Table 11	DWIH Network: Initial Composition and Leadership Arrangements (until 2016)	157
Table 12	Key Findings for the DWIH's Institutionalisation	164
Table 13	Main Themes and Objectives Tied to the DWIH	169
Table 14	Increasing International Visibility	176
Table 15	Access to Resources	178
Table 16	Opportunity for Strategic (Re-) Positioning	179
Table 17	Thematic Fit and Synergies	181
Table 18	Precautionary Reasons	184
Table 19	Support for the General Idea	188
Table 20	Maximising the Impact of the Wider (Science) Landscape	191
Table 21	Responsibility	192
Table 22	Systemic Aspects	194

List of Tables

Table 23	Concerns about Visibility	196
Table 24	Cost-Benefit Considerations	197
Table 25	Different Priorities	198
Table 26	Overview: Rationales for Participation	201
Table 27	Instrumentation Effects: DWIH, Germany	202
Table 28	Organisational Structure: Swissnex	213
Table 29	Evolution of the Swissnex Network	231
Table 30	Key Findings for Swissnex's Institutionalisation	242
Table 31	Core Themes and Objectives tied to Swissnex	249
Table 32	Actor Rationales: Access to Resources	253
Table 33	Thematic Fit and Synergies	255
Table 34	Precautionary Reasons	257
Table 35	Sense of Collectivity	258
Table 36	Systemic Aspects	259
Table 37	Strategic Considerations	261
Table 38	Cost-Benefit Considerations	262
Table 39	Different Priorities	263
Table 40	Overview: Rationales for Participation	265
Table 41	Instrumentation Effects: Swissnex, Switzerland	269
Table 42	Comparison: Institutionalisation of DWIH and Swissnex	273
Table 43	Comparing the Instrumentation	286
Table 44	Comparison: Rationales for Participation	290
Table 45	Alignment of Findings to Meta-Organisation Considerations	298

Abstract

This thesis explains and investigates the development and the institutionalisation of Science and Innovation Centres (SICs) as being distinct instruments of science diplomacy. SICs are a unique and underexplored instrument in the science diplomacy toolbox, and they are increasingly being adopted by highly innovative countries. This study responds to a growing interest in the field. Science diplomacy is commonly understood as a distinct governmental approach that mobilises science for wider foreign policy goals, such as improving international relations. However, science diplomacy discourse is characterised by a weak empirical basis and driven by normative perspectives. This study responds to these shortcomings and aims to lift the smokescreen of science diplomacy by providing an insight into its governance, while also establishing a distinctly actor-centred perspective. In order to achieve this, two distinct SICs, Germany's Deutsche Wissenschaftsund Innovationshäuser (DWIH) and Switzerland's Swissnex, are closely analysed in an original comparative and longitudinal study. While SICs are just one instrument in the governmental toolbox for promoting international collaboration and competition, they are distinct due to their holistic set-up and their role as a nucleus for the wider research and innovation system they represent. Moreover, SICs appear to have the potential to create a significant impact, despite their limited financial resources.

This thesis adopts a historical development perspective to outline how these two SICs were designed as well as their gradual development and institutionalisation. The thesis further probes why actors participate in SICs by unpacking their differing rationales, developing a distinctly actorcentred perspective on science diplomacy. This study has been designed in an inductive and exploratory way to account for the novelty of the topic; the research findings are based on an analysis of 41 interviews and a substantial collection of documents. The study finds evidence that SICs developed as a response to wider societal trends, although these trends differed for the two case studies. Moreover, the development of SICs has been characterised by aspects such as timing, contingency and critical junctures. SICs are inextricably connected to their national contexts and mirror distinct system characteristics, such as governance arrangements or degree of actor involvement. These aspects were also seen as explaining the exact shape that SICs take. Furthermore, this study finds evidence of an appropriation of SICs by key actors, in line with their organisational interests. In the case of the DWIH, this impacted and even limited its (potential) design and ways of operating. However, the analysis of SICs' appropriation also revealed a distinct sense of collectivity, which developed among actors in the national research and innovation ecosystem due to this joint instrument. The research findings reaffirm that science diplomacy is clearly driven by national interests, while further highlighting that the notion of science diplomacy and its governance (actors, rationales and instruments) can only be fully understood by analysing the national context.

Abbreviations

AA	Auswärtiges Amt (Federal Foreign Office)	
AAAS	American Association for the Advancement of Science	
AiF	Arbeitsgemeinschaft industrieller Forschungsvereinigungen (The German Federation of Industrial Research Associations)	
AvH	Alexander von Humboldt Stiftung (Alexander von Humboldt Founda- tion)	
AHK	Außenhandelskammer (Chamber of Industry and Commerce)	
АКВР	Auswärtige Kultur- und Bildungspolitik (Cultural Relations and Educa- tion Policy)	
AWP	Außenwissenschaftspolitik (Research and Academic Relations Policy)	
BDI	Bundesverband der deutschen Industrie e.V. (The Federation of German Industries)	
BFI	Bildung, Forschung und Innovation (Education, Research and Innova- tion)	
BMBF	Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung (Federal Ministry for Education and Research)	
BMWi	Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Energie (Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy)	
BRH	Bundesrechnungshof (Federal Audit Office)	
CDU	Christlich Demokratische Union Deutschland (Christian Democratic Party)	
CERN	European Organization for Nuclear Research	
CNRS	National Centre for Scientific Research	
DAAD	Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst (German Academic Exchange Service)	
DFG	Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Research Foundation)	
DIHK	Deutscher Industrie- und Handelskammertag e. V. (Association of Ger- man Chambers of Industry and Commerce)	
DWIH	Deutsche Wissenschafts- und Innovationshäuser /Deutsches Wis- senschafts- und Innovationshaus (German Centres for Research and In- novation)	
EFK	Eidgenössische Finanzkontrolle (Swiss Federal Audit Office)	

Abbreviations

ETH	Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule (Federal Institutes of Technology)	
FDFA	Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (Eidgenössisches Departement fü auswärtige Angelegenheiten)	
FhG	Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft (Fraunhofer Association)	
FIGF	Forschungs- und Innovationsförderungsgesetz (Swiss Research and Innovation Law)	
HGF	Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft deutscher Forschungszentren (Helmholtz Asso ciation of German Research Centres)	
HRK	Hochschulrektorenkonferenz (German Rectors' Conference)	
ICDK	Innovation Centre Denmark	
MPG	Max-Planck-Gesellschaft (Max Planck Society)	
SERI	State Secretariat for Education, Research and Innovation (Staatssekretariat für Bildung, Forschung und Innovation)	
SESAME	Synchrotron-light for Experimental Science and Applications in the Mid- dle East	
SIC	Science and Innovation Centre	
SIN	Science and Innovation Network	
SNF	Schweizer Nationalfonds (Swiss National Science Foundation)	
SPD	Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands (Social Democratic Party)	
TNB	Transnationale Bildung (Transnational Education)	
RPA	Rechnungsprüfungsausschuss (Budget Committee)	
RPM	Resource Pooling Model	
UK	United Kingdom	
USA	United States of America	
WR	Wissenschaftsrat (German Council of Science and Humanities)	