Graduate School
for East and Southeast
European Studies

Final Report

Graduate School
for East and Southeast European Studies

Graduiertenschule für Ost- und Südosteuropastudien

GSC 1046

LMU LUDWIG-MAXIMILIANS-UNIVERSITÄT MÜNCHEN

UR Universität Regensburg

DFG

Excellence Initiative / Exzellenzinitiative

Final Report / Abschlussbericht

Graduate School / Graduiertenschule

Graduate School for East and Southeast European Studies

Graduiertenschule für Ost- und Südosteuropastudien

GSC 1046

Host Universities
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München / Universität Regensburg

DFG Project Number: 194536232

Funding Period
2012 – 2019

Final Report for Graduate School

Graduiertenschule für Ost- und Südosteuropastudien

Graduate School for East and Southeast European Studies

GSC 1046

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List of Abbreviations

Acronym / abbreviation	Expansion / definition
AA	*Auswärtiges Amt* [Federal Foreign Office (of Germany)]
AMUROst	AMUROst e.V. – *Alumniverein des Elitestudiengangs „Osteuropastudien" und der Graduiertenschule für Ost- und Südosteuropastudien* [Alumni association for the Elite Graduate Program for East European Studies and the Graduate School for East and Southeast European Studies]
ASEEES	Association for Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies
Bayhost	*Bayerisches Hochschulzentrum für Mittel-, Ost- und Südosteuropa* [Bavarian Academic Center for Central, Eastern and Southeastern Europe]
BayHSchG	*Bayerisches Hochschulgesetz* [Bavarian Higher Education Act]
BSB	*Bayerische Staatsbibliothek* [Bavarian State Library]
BTHA	*Bayerisch-Tschechische Hochschulagentur* [Bavarian-Czech Academic Agency]
CAS	Center for Advanced Studies at LMU Munich
CC	Collegium Carolinum e.V. – *Forschungsinstitut für die Geschichte Tschechiens und der Slowakei* [Research Institute for the History of the Czech Lands and Slovakia]
CEU	Central European University (Budapest)
CITAS	Center for International and Transnational Area Studies at UR
DAAD	*Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst* [German Academic Exchange Service]
DFG	*Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft* [German Research Foundation]
DGO	*Deutsche Gesellschaft für Osteuropakunde e.V.* [German Association for East European Studies]
DUHK	*Deutsch-Ukrainische Historikerkommission* [German-Ukrainian *Historical* Commission]
e.g.	*exempli gratia* [for example]
ESG	*Elitestudiengang (Osteuropastudien)* [Elite Graduate Program (for East European Studies)] (Munich / Regensburg)
EUI	European University Institute (Florence)
FSO	*Forschungsstelle Osteuropa* [Research Centre for East European Studies] (Bremen)
FWF	*Fonds zur Förderung der wissenschaftlichen Forschung* [Austrian Science Fund]
GHI	German Historical Institute
GS	Graduate School (for East and and Southeast European Studies)
GS OSES	*Graduiertenschule für Ost- und Südosteuropastudien* [Graduate School for East and Southeast European Studies] (Munich / Regensburg)

HAIT	*Hannah-Arendt-Institut für Totalitarismusforschung an der TU Dresden* [Hannah Arendt Institute for Research on Totalitarianism at TU Dresden]
Herder Institute	*Herder-Institut für historische Ostmitteleuropaforschung – Institut der Leibniz-Gemeinschaft* [Herder Institute for Historical Research on East Central Europe – Institute of the Leibniz Association]
H-Net	Humanities and Social Sciences Online
HSE	National Research University – Higher School of Economics (Moscow / Saint Petersburg)
H-Soz-Kult	Humanities – *Sozial- und Kulturgeschichte* [Social and Cultural History]
i.e.	*id est* [that is to say]
IEG	*Leibniz-Institut für Europäische Geschichte* [Leibniz Institute of European History] (Mainz)
IfZ	*Institut für Zeitgeschichte* [Leibniz Institute for Contemporary History] (Munich / Berlin)
IKGS	*Institut für deutsche Kultur und Geschichte Südosteuropas e. V.* [Institute for German Culture and History in South-East Europe] (Munich)
IOR	*Institut für Ostrecht e. V.* [Institute for Eastern European Law] (Regensburg)
IOS	*Leibniz-Institut für Ost- und Südosteuropaforschung* [Leibniz Institute for East and Southeast European Studies] (Regensburg)
IRTG	International Research Training Group
ISEEES	Institute of Slavic, East European and Eurasian Studies (UC Berkeley)
Law	*Fakultät für Rechtswissenschaft* [Faculty of Law] at UR
LMU	*Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München* [LMU Munich]
MGU	Lomonosov Moscow State University (Moscow)
NCN	Polish National Science Center
NEH	National Endowment for the Humanities (USA)
OstDok	*Osteuropa-Dokumente online* [Online Documents on East Europe]
PAGS	*Prüfungsamt für Geistes- und Sozialwissenschaften* [Examination Office for the Humanities and Social Sciences] at LMU
PDME	Deutsch-Polnisches Promotionskolleg "Polen und Deutschland im modernen Europa"
PKGG	*Fakultät für Philosophie, Kunst-, Geschichts- und Gesellschafts-wissenschaften* [Faculty of Philosophy, Art History, History and Humanities] at UR
ProArt	Doctoral Program of the Department of the Arts (LMU Munich)
ProLit	Doctoral Program in Literature (LMU Munich)
ProMoHist	Doctoral Program of Modern and Contemporary History (LMU Munich)
QM	*Qualitätsmanagement* [quality management]

SIEF	*Société Internationale d´Ethnologie et de Folklore* [International Society for Ethnology and Folklore]
SLK	*Fakultät für Sprach-, Literatur- und Kulturwissenschaften* [Faculty of Languages, Literature, and Cultures] at UR
SOG	*Südosteuropa-Gesellschaft e.V.* [Southeast Europe Association]
SSEES	School of Slavonic and East European Studies (UCL)
TU	*Technische Universität* [Technical University]
U.K.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
U.S.	United States (of America)
UBB	Babeş-Bolayi-University of Cluj Napoca
UC	University of California
UCL	University College London
UR	*Universität Regensburg* [University of Regensburg]
USA	United States of America
VifaOst	*Virtuelle Fachbibliothek Osteuropa* [Virtual Library Eastern Europe]
WiOS	*Wissenschaftszentrum Ost- und Südosteuropa* [Research Centre for Eastern and South Eastern Europe] (Regensburg)
ZfL	*Leibniz-Zentrum für Literatur- und Kulturforschung* [Leibniz Center for Literary and Cultural Research] (Berlin)
ZI	*Zentralinstitut für Kunstgeschichte* [Central Institute for Art History] (Munich)

1 General Information

1.1 Brief summary

The Graduate School for East and Southeast European Studies (GS) created an ideal framework of a structured Ph.D. program for 61 innovative and original Ph.D. projects in the humanities, cultural studies, and social sciences. Its academic program was based on the understanding that modern Area Studies contribute greatly to the comprehension of historical and contemporary processes of globalisation. The research projects were informed by recent methodologies that fell within three interdisciplinary fields of research: 1) Origins and forms of social and political change, 2) Cultural systems and 3) Infrastructure, migration, and transfer of knowledge. Among the pivotal goals of the GS was the exploration of interconnections within and beyond East and Southeast Europe. Therefore, cooperation with other Area Studies was established (e.g., Sinology, Japanese Studies, Turkology, North American Studies, etc.). The GS thereby advanced an "integrated Area Studies" approach, taking on a pioneering function within East and Southeast European Studies and initiating a debate about the methodologies of Area Studies.

The GS prepared candidates for conducting independent research at an early stage by granting Ph.D. candidates an appropriate level of autonomy, but also offered guidance in completing their Ph.D. projects in a timely manner. The GS offered not only theoretical and methodological knowledge relevant for research, but also training and support for Ph.D. candidates selecting a non-academic career path. Another outstanding feature of its training program was its international reach. Based on systematic recruiting efforts, the GS drew a high percentage of its doctoral researchers from abroad. It granted fellowships to international scholars, supported and organized the exchange with the GS's international cooperation partners, organized many international events, and funded research and conference travels of its members abroad. These measures gave Ph.D. candidates and post-doctoral researchers international networks for collaboration and entry into international research debates early on. Therefore, a large part of the GS program was conducted in English.

With its approaches towards Ph.D. supervision and training, the GS set an example for doctoral training at the two speaker universities, LMU Munich and the University of Regensburg, which are home to important research institutes and excellent specialized libraries. For years, an intensive cooperation between the two universities has existed in research, teaching (e.g., the joint Elite Master's Program, "East European Studies"), and establishment of electronic research infrastructure. Building on these collaborations, the GS developed new perspectives by creating structured graduate support and greatly raising the international visibility of Munich and Regensburg. It built up a new, joint profile in East and Southeast European Studies that elevated teaching and research at both universities to a new level.

1.2 Key data

1.2.1 Host, speaker, and participating universities and institutions

Table 1: Participating institutions

Host university/universities	Location
*Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München**	Munich
*Universität Regensburg**	Regensburg
Participating university/universities and non-university institutions (if applicable) [1)]	Location
n. a.	

1.2.2 Number of participating researchers

Table 2: Number of participating researchers

Status	Number[1)] in 2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	%
Senior professors/supervisors (PIs) and additional participating researchers	24	24	28	27	32	33	33	43,21
Junior professors/supervisors (PIs and additional participating researchers)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Doctoral candidates[2] (irrespective of their source of funding)	12	26	38	41	43	38	32	7,18%
Postdoctoral researchers (irrespective of their source of funding)	16	8	9	13	10	16	16	
Undergraduate students <if applicable>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Other academic members <if applicable>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

2 Academic Profile and Added Value

2.1 Research priority and multidisciplinary approach

2.1.1 Methodology, Conceptual Premises, Research Areas

The research activities of the GS were based on a modern understanding of Area Studies, which integrates various disciplines and epistemologies, and is self-reflective. In this context, the GS acted on the basic assumption that world regions are socio-cultural constructions. Regions are discursively and politically created and are therefore historical and transient. Based on this idea of Area Studies, the GS posed new questions with respect to the past and present of East and Southeast Europe – a region that demands and deserves particular interests. Based on research on this region and adjacent areas, the GS contributed to the conceptual debate on Area Studies generally. On the other hand, the general Area Studies framework with its thrust on transitional and comparative approaches has helped to formulate original and innovative individual research projects.

As its primary geographical frame of reference, the GS dealt with that greater region that has been shaped on the one hand by a shared history of Communist regimes, and on the other hand by the preceding centuries of Romanov, Habsburg and Ottoman rule. The definition's historical references already hint at the fact that the region is represented differently according to historical period and disciplinary perspective. Many research questions – such as those on post-Soviet structures of rule – go beyond Eastern Europe and incorporate other areas, such as Central Asia. Discussing the spatial definitions of East and Southeast Europe that are specific to each discipline has proved to be an important task of the GS.

To understand space as a socio-cultural and thus flexible construction does not mean to neglect its material qualities. Accordingly, space and the environment – through culturally conditioned social forms of appropriation – are important for economic and demographic development. Physical space must also be developed by means of infrastructure so that expansive communicative networks can be established. The analysis of communication and infrastructures, therefore, was another important objective of the GS.

Regions can be seen as networks of communication and interaction with permeable boundaries, so that new conduits of communication can be created. This is why one of the focal areas of the GS's research was the study of transnational and trans-regional mobilities, involving people and ideas. This research highlighted new connections within the region but also its deep entanglement with other parts of the world. The GS contributed to the debate on transnationalism by highlighting the salience of cross-border links for political and cultural change.

The research objective to better understand spatial configurations also necessitated the cooperation between historical, social, literary, cultural and linguistic approaches. Literary Studies, for example, are concerned with the translation of space into a narrative as well as with the aesthetic construction of “cultural spaces”. The social and historical sciences are interested in the processes by which spaces of communication are constituted and institutionalized and look into their underlying structures as well as into human agency in their construction. Economic, political, and cultural structures can encourage certain interactions and prevent or weaken others. When these patterns exist over a longer period of time, as in the cases of the imperial regimes and Communist rule, they leave behind a shared sense of belonging to one specific space as well as structural, institutional, and cultural legacies. These legacies shape space beyond the conditions of their constitution and they often continue to constitute regional characteristics after the region is integrated into completely different relations of communication. The empirical and concrete reconstruction of such legacies, their mediation and their efficacy constituted another important research topic of the GS. Here, research on East and Southeast Europe brought valuable findings because of the pronounced discontinuities of the region’s modern history.

The definition of a space through interactive and communicative relationships has had two important consequences for the conceptual research framework of the GS. First, spaces demarcated in this way are historically contingent, flexible and internally heterogeneous because social groups and individuals are embedded in various relations of communication and interactions that connect different spaces. Pragmatically, in terms of research, this has resulted in a focus on actors and on trans-local perspectives. Second, these relationships define the specifics of a space because the density and layering of different networks of relations entail historically unique situations and processes. For this reason, questions about the special features of East and Southeast Europe are absolutely legitimate, as long as these features are understood not as fixed, primordial characteristics, but as dynamic constellations.

Our research was also committed to the ‘traditional’ strength of Area Studies to create empirically sound knowledge about regions specific. Also, through special linguistic competencies, Area Studies collect information on complex global, regional and local relations as well as the manifold ways in which these relations are perceived. Area Studies are therefore especially suited to achieve an understanding of an increasingly interconnected world. We, therefore, reflected intensely on globalization and East and Southeast Europe’s place in it, which resulted in pertinent publications. While focussing on the relations and interconnections within East and Southeast Europe, the GS has also given special attention to the inter-connection of this reaction to other parts of the world. We studied porous border areas and transnational social spaces. For this reason, scholars from other Area Studies (Japanese Studies, Sinology, Turkology, North American Studies, and European Studies) have joined the GS, and a new Chair on Russia-Asia Studies has been established at LMU. Cooperating with these scholars has allowed seeing East

and Southeast Europe from a different angle, to regard it from its zones of contact and its relations to other world regions. These other connected regions either physically border on (South) Eastern Europe or are closely connected to it by transnational social spaces formed by migration, despite their geographical distance.

Two effects of these manifold connections have been of particular interest to the research of the GS. First, these interconnections push the boundaries of traditional approaches by their multi-locality. Second, their exploration has raised awareness of power imbalances, because the various players in these processes of exchange are equipped with extremely diverse political, economic and symbolic resources. The dynamics of these interconnections appear most strongly in such spaces of contact where different political regulatory systems and specific ways of perceiving these spaces have met. The ensuing connections have affected the respective societies, as could be shown by addressing for instance Russian–Chinese rivalries.

The analysis of the periphery often requires competence in several Area Studies. The same can be applied for those interconnections that formed social spaces across borders in geographically distant countries through migration or economic relationship. In this way, the migration waves from East and Southeast Europe to North America have created a transnational interdependence as shown also by research in the GS.

The increase in cross-border exchanges, which were already observable prior to the 20th century, and the increased interdependence between world regions (comprised in the term “globalization”) have not produced one homogenous world – one reason, why area specialists are still necessary. Rather, they have enhanced cultural diversification of societies and thus created regional modifications. This is because in the fields of politics and culture, local actors reacted and still react to globalization also with strategies of isolation and delineation. Analysing the results of the specific practices of appropriation or rejection of global processes in East and Southeast Europe has been a concern of the GS. In this respect it has adhered to the concept of ‘multiple modernities.’ By insisting on the empirical plurality of global reality, Area Studies oppose the postulates of a normative model construction. Thus, Area Studies help to challenge basic scientific assumptions that have declared the “Western” world to be normative while supressing other empirical results and experience. Because of its ability to tap into pools of knowledge hitherto ignored, the research discourse of Area Studies can influence the general scientific discourse which is organized according to disciplines. It can also deconstruct Eurocentric and North America-centric perspectives that have often been regarded as self-evident, and to reflect on the genealogy of such perspectives.

The discussion on transnationalism as a paradigm of the historical, cultural and social sciences was, therefore, an important frame of reference for the integration of the GS within the parameters of integrated Area Studies. Transnational approaches offer – in a substantial expansion of classic

comparative methods – a suitable frame of reference for a deepened understanding of the social and cultural developments shaping the research area, including the emergence of the national state, which was also the result of transnational processes (as shown also by our research). This generated more reflexivity for Area Studies of East and Southeast Europe but was also of additional value for the other participating Area Studies:

As above mentioned, multi-disciplinarity was another paramount feature of the GS research agenda. The GS has successfully provided a framework for the incorporation of different disciplines and their respective methodologies. The research foci of the GS were formulated in a way to stimulate cross-disciplinary dialogue. In particular, the GS has aimed to strengthen the place of social sciences and arts in an Area Studies framework.

In that we benefitted from the mounting interest of social sciences in historical and cultural questions as well as historical science's openness towards the linguistic, literary, and visual sciences and vice versa. The intensive interdisciplinary dialogue made it possible to circumvent near parallelisms of methods. This is not to say, however, that all research projects at the GS were conceived in an interdisciplinary fashion. The task of the GS was rather to encourage dialogue between the disciplines, to develop joint approaches and to identify theoretical ideas relevant for other disciplines. By setting up study groups and organizing the multidisciplinary colloquium, communication across disciplinary borders was realized (see 3.3). The goal of this communication was to encourage research projects that were aware of the research discourses of other disciplines participating in the GS and that make use of their findings. This goal could be achieved even when the projects themselves were methodologically anchored unambiguously in a single discipline. In this process, doctoral researchers in one discipline benefitted from findings made in other disciplines. Interdisciplinary communication within the GS essentially was undertaken along the lines of shared research-governing perspectives. These were marked by the terms interconnections, change and space.

The two core disciplines of the GS, which have incorporated most of the participating researchers (including most of the Ph.D. candidates), were History and Slavic Studies. This reflected the centrality of historical perspectives as well as of language and communication in the GS's research questions, and in Area Studies programmes in general. In the case of history, participating researchers were both historians who specialized in the history of East and Southeast Europe, and historians working on other parts of Europe or other regions (such as Northern America and East Asia), with an interest in their connections with Eastern Europe. Slavic Studies have been represented by scholars in literary studies, cultural studies and linguistics. Researchers in these disciplines have contributed expertise on Western, Eastern, and Southern Slavic languages and cultures. Finno-Ugrian Studies have been incorporated as well, highlighting the important role of these languages in the cultural history of Eastern Europe. Jewish Studies as

an interdisciplinary thematic cluster involving both history and Slavic Studies has an exemplary character for the program of the GS. Here, too, the competencies of both applying universities were combined (history and literary / cultural studies). Politics, sociology, and law as well as art history and theatre studies have added significantly to this canon of subjects. Through the establishment of the chair in Russian/Asian Studies at LMU Munich, the networking of Area Studies was effectively expanded. The filling of a chair in Modern European History with a particular focus on transnational relations at the University of Regensburg has fulfilled the same function. The professorship in Social Anthropology with a focus on East and Southeast Europe (in Regensburg) and the professorship in Social Science Research of Eastern Europe (in Munich) have added new disciplinary perspectives. On account of these new professorships, the GS benefits from an important disciplinary expansion and gained further competence in Area Studies. In view of the decline of social science expertise in East European Studies in the last two decades, these investments by the GS are thought to re-establish the dialogue between cultural studies, history, and social science when it comes to exploring East and Southeast Europe.

The GS did not lay down a fixed set of research questions but rather delineated three broad fields of research that are structured in an interdisciplinary fashion, which could build on already existing networks of research at the host universities and aimed at generating new research directions. These fields were:

- Origins and forms of social and political change
- Cultural systems
- Infrastructure, migration, and transfer of knowledge

Thematically, the studies within these fields of research faced only minimal restrictions; for example, Ph.D. candidates applied with their own projects in which they have developed original research questions. Coherence was established by the guiding principles of open-mindedness towards interdisciplinary research questions and sensitivity for transnational and spatial perspectives.

2.1.2 The most significant Advances in the General Research Fields and Research Activities by Members of the Graduate School in them

The GS succeeded in achieving significant advances in its main research fields. This success was due to the excellent research of its doctoral candidates and postdoctoral researchers, as manifest in the completed Ph.D. dissertations and habilitation theses. The volumes of the GS's book series, *Schnittstellen,* and many publications of GS members in international outlets are testaments to the scope and quality of the GS research. In particular, the GS provided a framework that initiated new research programs and projects at participating institutions. The multitude workshops, conferences, and talks, as well as the dialogue with the visiting researchers greatly aided in the proliferation of new ideas and discussion with peers. The role of the GS as a platform to exchange information and organize dialogue between its members and reveal new project ideas to international scrutiny in an early stage cannot be over-estimated.

In the following section, we will briefly summarize the main research advances in the most important thematic and conceptual fields of the GS; nonetheless, it should be noted that GS members published important results in other fields other than those detailed here.

Transnational / trans-regional connections

Transnationality was not only one of the guiding conceptual approaches of the GS but also an important field of exploration. Research by GS members have contributed significantly to a better understanding of, on the one hand, the constitutive importance of connections and relations within the region, and on the other hand those linking the region to other parts of the world. A Ph.D. project on Polish painting in the 19th century, for example, showed how this was the result of cross-border linkages and engagements. Monographs by two PIs explored the globalization of Southeast Europe from a historical point of view, for example by highlighting migration processes. Linguistic research detailed processes of language change induced by migration, thereby also contributing to the analysis of cultural change in contemporary Germany. This research points out that transnational relations are not limited to social contacts and networks but can also be a state of mind. Thanks to several projects, the GS has greatly advanced our knowledge about the close relationship between Eastern Europe and North America, thanks to the circulation and transfer of people, knowledge, and ideas. As shown by GS research, these flows were not unidirectional. Several other projects showed the importance of positioning towards other regions and cultures for self-location on the global identity map.

The aim to broaden the geographic scope of Eastern European Studies, which is central to the GS's mission, will be continued by research at participating institutions. IOS Regensburg and University of Regensburg, for example, have established the Leibniz ScienceCampus, "Europe and America in the Modern World: Frictions and Transformations of Globality since the 19th Century", which expands research on the (Eastern) Europe – (North) America nexus.

The GS has systematically connected Area Studies in the Eurasian region by establishing a Chair for Russian/Asian Studies at LMU that is unique in the German-speaking world; literary and cultural studies and historical research were carried out in this field. Examples of this are the following doctoral projects: "The political imaginary of Eurasian fictional spaces: imperial discourses in post-Soviet Russia," "Photography and Russia's Orient: Colonial and local pictorial worlds on the Central Asian periphery in the discourse of modernity (1870-1941)," and, "Sino-Yugoslav relations 1975-1990: How China viewed Yugoslavia differently from other Eastern European states."

In cooperation with the German Historical Institute in Moscow, a Principle Investigator of the GS developed their focus on "Russia in Asia - Asia in Russia: Russia's North Pacific". In addition, an international research network, "Rethinking Asian Studies in a Global Context," was created in which LMU is participating.

Science studies

The GS benefit from the focus at LMU and the Deutsches Museum on the history and culture of science and technology. History of science is pursued at the GS in a broad cultural context. For example, the doctoral theses on soil science in Russia, Germany, and the USA, and on the history of psychiatric practice in Russia. Both in the discipline of soil science and in the history of psychiatric treatment in Russia, transnational interdependencies as well as obstacles to cross-border knowledge transfer can be identified.

The cross-border connections of science are also the focus of the DFG Research Unit "Cooperation and Competition in the Sciences and Humanities" at LMU, which the GS is involved in through research on the interactions between superpowers during the Cold War.

Social Sciences and the Study of Social Change

The study of social change and its political implications was one of the paramount goals of the GS. One important measure to promote this research field was the establishment of two new social science professorships at the two speaker universities. Considering the weakened position of social sciences in East European Area Studies over the last few years, this was a particularly important priority for the GS. As a result, the GS contributed important research on the dynamics of socio-political change in East and Southeast Europe. One of the main results of this research was in highlighting the interaction between different layers of powers and stakeholders, from the international to the local level, which makes the outcome of political decisions oftentimes unpredictable. Political science produced new insights into the complex power dynamics of Russia; social-anthropological research highlighted the dynamic interplay of local interest groups and powerbrokers and showed that grassroots initiatives matter even under adverse political conditions. This research also revealed new insights into the gendered nature of social processes

and in claims of empowerment. The dialogue with the social sciences also helped generate innovative perspectives on social change in the past; for example, a Ph.D. project on social self-organization in state socialism and another one on testamentary behaviour in early modern Transylvania. Again, in these projects the category gender has played an important role.

The productivity of the GS's attempt to facilitate dialogue between social scientists and historians is examined, for example, by a new collaborative DFG project at the University of Regensburg that will research corruption in Serbia from a historical, linguistic, and economic perspective. Also inspired by multidisciplinary debates in the GS on the connection between political change and law a BMBF-funded project on the Politics of International Law started in 2019 at the IOS.

Environmental studies

Another highly innovative research field of the GS is Eastern European environmental studies. The GS benefitted from the cooperation with the Rachel Carson Center for Environment and Society at LMU and with a corresponding research focus at the Collegium Carolinum. Among the outstanding results in this field of research is a habilitation on the transnational history of Chernobyl. The author of the habilitation was offered a chair for economic and environmental history at the University of Freiburg. A Principle Investigator, who is a junior professor at the GS, conducted historical research on the environmental history of Russia focusing on the phenomenon of extreme cold; a number of essays on the subject of 'Frost in Russia' have already been published. Finally, a pioneering study on the History of Water Management in Romania and Czechoslovakia during State Socialism (1945-1989) was produced as a doctoral thesis. With the support of the GS and the Collegium Carolinum, the doctoral student has established an international network of German, Czech, and Slovak historians who meet regularly to exchange research results.

History and Culture of Empires

Modern empire research is interested in the interrelations between the centers and peripheries of empires and the relationship of different peripheries to each other. Another contemporary question concerns cross-border transfers that connected empires in Eastern Europe and to other regions of the world. One of the outstanding results of the GS in this field is a postdoctoral thesis on the history of federalism during the Habsburg Monarchy, which for the first time comprehensively presents the various federal ideas and corresponding political practices in the Monarchy. Another doctoral thesis, which for the first time reconstructs the history of customs in the southern and eastern border regions of the Tsarist Empire, is similarly comprehensive.

Empire research at the GS has an interdisciplinary structure. In addition to the historical focus, the GS has also examined the semantic representations of empires in several literature projects and explored the nexus between international engagement, authoritarian legitimation, and regime

stability in reference to post-Soviet Russia in a social science project. The main focus of the social science project is on questions that also play a major role in historical research; it sets to answer whether and how globalisation influences the attempts of contemporary authoritarian regimes to legitimize their rule, both abroad and at home, in front of global and domestic audiences.

Theater studies

A completely new and extraordinarily fruitful field of research is Eastern European theater studies. This field of research was developed by a principle investigator and postdoc who realised the project on art and globalisation in the 19th century at the GS. The postdoc became co-founder of the DFG network, "Action Art Beyond the Iron Curtain," and subsequently Junior Researcher in Residence at the CAS of LMU. In 2019, she received the Starting Grant of the European Research Council (ERC) for her project T-MIGRANTS.

An outstanding doctoral project in the field of theater studies explored the cultural transfer between Ottoman, Serbian, and European theater practices. The doctoral student was awarded the Fritz and Helga Exner Foundation prize and the Andrej Mitrovic Award of the Michael Zikic Foundation.

2.2 Academic aims and contributions to the university's strategy

It was the scientific aim of the GS to establish an integrated Area Studies approach to the study of East and Southeast Europe that would replace dated paradigms with newer, transnational research approaches. After a funding period of 7 years it can be said that the innovative project of the GS proved to be successful and worth continuation for various reasons. Today, the GS fulfils an integrative function: it merges the complementary expertise of the two host universities and the participating non-university partners into a joint Center of Excellence. In doing so, the GS succeeded in establishing an internationally and widely visible center of gravity in Area Studies on East and Southeast Europe on the basis of close collaboration between the two universities, and it now offers an excellent doctoral program that implements high scientific standards and distinguishes itself by its high rate of internationality, gender equality and diversity. Since the end of the DFG funding period, the Bavarian State Ministry of Science and the Arts has committed, until 2026, 25% of the individual prior funding for all Bavarian Graduate Schools (as well as Clusters of Excellence) to ensure the sustained impact of their scientific achievements. At UR, these funds will be used to ensure the continued operation of the GS and offer funded doctoral and postdoctoral positions, in addition to the University's continuation of the two new professorships and the executive manager post. In Munich, the relevant funds will be directed toward ensuring the sustainability of professorship and staff positions that were established in the context of the GS and to foster future initiatives in the fields involved in the GS, particularly with regard to the Excellence Strategy competitions. The Munich GS will continue to admit Ph.D.

candidates as associated members without offering grants or funded doctoral positions. Additional projects that relate to the research agenda of the GS will also feed into its further development.

An important measure for materializing its aims was the additional recruitment of professors by the universities in support of the GS. Both host universities carried out the envisioned, as laid down in the grant application professorial appointments in order to strengthen the GS and Area Studies more generally. Four new professors have been appointed within the framework of the GS with funding from the universities. With the establishment of a professorship for Social Anthropology (2014) with a focus on East and Southeast Europe the disciplinary scope of the Regensburg's focus on East and Southeast European Studies was further expanded. Moreover, the establishment of a Chair of 19th and 20th Century European History (2014) that is to specifically analyze transnational relationships and compares different regions of Europe has contributed crucially to research on the relationship between Eastern and Western Europe. Of great value to back one of the pivotal academic objectives of the GS, i.e., to promote research on connections and border zones was the establishment of the Chair of Russian/Asian Studies at LMU (2014). Furthermore, the establishment of a Professorship in Social Sciences Studies of Eastern Europe in 2016 contributed to the expansion of LMU's disciplinary competence in East and Southeast European Studies. Within the joint Honors' Master Program, "East European Studies", the two universities in 2016 established the new professorship in the History of East Central Europe / Russia in the Pre-Modern Period, jointly financed by them. The newly appointed professor joined the GS as a principle investigator. This measure was also aimed at extending the time frame of the research of the GS in view of the fact that the early modern period, crucial as it is in the history of Eastern Europe, attracts a diminishing amount of interest. Like in the case of social sciences, this shows one of the goals of the GS: to fill structural voids in the study of the region.

The establishment of the GS has contributed in a crucial way to the development of a focal point for research that is much closer on par with the world's leading centers for East and Southeast European Studies than seven years ago. Together, the locations Munich and Regensburg are offering an academic program that covers the entire region of East and Southeast Europe and that brings together several disciplinary groups (the humanities, as well as the cultural and social sciences) into a modern Area Studies program. Furthermore, the GS succeeded in opening the research on the region towards its connections with other areas of the world. This was greatly supported by the inclusion of specialists on these areas (e.g., North America, Asia, etc.). The GS thus firmly established a multidisciplinary area studies approach, although there is still work to do in this regard (for example, despite the incorporation of legal studies in its program, we so far did not succeed to recruit a Ph.D. candidate in law). Regarding its multidisciplinary approach no comparable center for East and Southeast Europe currently exists in the German speaking

research landscape.

At its outset, the GS has set ambitious goals and used internationally leading institutes as a frame of reference. One of them was the Institute of Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies at the University of California, Berkeley. In the last seven years, the establishment of the GS fostered cooperation with Berkeley, for example by conducting joint workshops at Berkeley and in Munich. Doctoral candidates, postdocs, and PIs of the GS were invited to present their research at Berkeley and vice versa. Unfortunately, the regulations of LMU did not allow the participations of members of the GS in Regensburg to participate in this specific exchange with Berkeley, because the workshops took place within the LMU-Berkeley cooperation; however, thanks to a new agreement between UR and Berkeley, researcher exchange in the field of European Studies and Area Studies was established in 2018. The GS tried to learn from its partners and implement the best practice models in doctoral training. For example, the chapter workshop was introduced upon inspiration by the Central European University in Budapest, which was a partner in the first summer school of the GS. This learning-from-others approach was greatly facilitated by the GS broad international networking.

The GS also participated in new strategic partnerships. At LMU, a collaborative project within the framework of the university's overarching strategic cooperationwith the University of Cambridge (launched in early 2019) was initiatied by the GS; UR established a partnership with the School for Slavonic and East European Studies (SSEES, one of the oldest institutions in this field) at University College London. In both cases, the GS benefits from the partnership and contributes to its development. For example, the 4th annual conference of the GS in 2017 was organized jointly with SEEES. Furthermore, several junior researchers took the opportunity to continue their work at the host universities or the participating non-university partner institutions as post-doctoral researchers. By integrating other researchers into the GS, the field of East and Southeast European Studies developed sustainably at both locations. During the funding period, 22 foreign junior research fellows joined the GS for a research stay from one month up to twelve months with their own funding.

These measures fostered in a crucial way the process of developing the Area Studies expertise in East and Southeast European Studies, which has been consistently advanced at both universities in the past seven years. At the same time a significant step to intensify and further distinguish the existing collaboration between the two universities and the participating non-university institutions, which already have been working together closely in terms of research (e. g., Bavarian research networks, "Eastern Europe", and, "Migration and Knowledge"), teaching (e.g., joint Elite Master's Program, "East European Studies") and electronic research infrastructure (e.g., specialist portals ViFaOst, OstDok, Osmikon and OstData, as collaborative projects involving the Bavarian State Library, Collegium Carolinum and IOS).

At both locations of the GS, East and Southeast European Studies constitutes a focal field of interest which is manifest in the corresponding institutional structures. The task of bridging the gap to Eastern Europe on an academic level is part of UR's founding mandate and it has developed into a distinguishing characteristic that is constantly being developed. The academic and structural impact of the GS on the research profile of the host universities and its role within the current research profile also shows up in the founding of the Center for International and Transnational Area Studies (CITAS) at UR in 2018. As an interfaculty research center, CITAS involves the Faculty of Philosophy, Art History, History, Humanities, and Languages, Literature, and Culture. The research agenda of CITAS, with its focus on comparative and trans-regional Area Studies research, has been informed also by ideas from the GS. CITAS now provides an innovative framework in Regensburg linking the university and the Leibniz Institute for East and Southeast European Studies, and connecting different areas on which UR specializes, such as Northern America, East and Southeast Europe, and Western Europe. The transformation of the IOS into a Leibniz Institute (2017) was also greatly enhanced by its participation in the GS. The GS and its work were also important for the creation of the Leibniz ScienceCampus "Europe and America in the Modern World," which IOS and UR successfully applied for with the Leibniz Association. The ScienceCampus will closely cooperate with the GS and offer opportunities for doctoral candidates as well as provide a platform for bringing leading scholars to Regensburg and developing public engagement within the city. The research profile of ScienceCampus further develops the approach of integrated area studies by incorporating different world regions and posing cross-cutting research questions that necessitate trans-regional as well as comparative perspectives. For the post-funding period of the GS this cooperation with the Leibniz ScienceCampus is significant since it makes it possible to recruit and to finance up to six doctoral candidates who shall be associated with the GS; the GS will also benefit from visiting researchers of the ScienceCampus, which has established partnerships with some of the leading research centers in the field. The outgoing fellowship program of the ScienceCampus will also be open to GS applicants.

East and Southeast European Studies play an important part in the strategy of LMU as well. These fields constitute a "point of emphasis" in the university's research profile (see LMU's proposal for the third line of funding in the Excellence Initiative). At LMU, East and Southeast European Studies are associated productively with numerous other well-established Area Studies. With regards to East and Southeast European Studies, LMU has competencies that are unrivalled at other universities in German-speaking areas. These include foci in many disciplines, including "smaller" fields, such as Finno-Ugric Studies and Orthodox Theology. Within the framework of the Elite Network of Bavaria, LMU has established in cooperation with UR an Elite Master's Program, "East European Studies".

Furthermore, at LMU the firm cooperative relationships with the partner institutes Collegium

Carolinum (CC), Institute for German Culture and History in Southeastern Europe (IKGS), Rachel Carson Center (RCC), and Central Institute for Art History (Zentralinstitut für Kunstgeschichte, with its special collection on Southeastern and Eastern Europe) were continuously intensified during the funding period of the GS. Not only by organizing common activities (e.g., workshops, lectures, conferences, etc.) but also through interconnected leadership functions (CC), regular membership of the director of IKGS as well as of the postdocs (CC) as associated members of the GS. The same is valid for the partner institutes of the GS in Regensburg. These are the Leibniz Institute for East European Studies (IOS), the Institute for East European Law (IOR), all three of which are integrated into the Research Center for Eastern and Southeastern Europe (WiOS). The institutes in Munich and Regensburg play a major role in developing international contacts and sustaining the research focus established by the GS. They are doing this by supplementing the research of the GS with research of their own and by providing fields of activity for the GS's graduates. Furthermore, they are involved in the advising of doctoral researchers and offer them access and specific expertise to their outstanding research libraries. The long-established cooperative relationships also with the Bavarian State Library (BSB) and its special collection on Eastern Europe grew even closer, for example, through the BSB organizing of training for doctoral candidates and involving the GS in its DFG-funded Information Service for East, East Central, and Southeast European Studies (Osmikon). At the end of the funding period it cannot be stressed enough that through cooperation between these institutes and the universities, synergetic effects were achieved in research and postgraduate teaching. The fact that the Russian Presidential Library, a digital national library, opened virtual reading rooms at the BSB in Munich and the IOS in Regensburg shows not only the visibility of the Munich-Regensburg center but also the value of close cooperation between universities and specialized libraries. There are few places in the world that provide better access to relevant research literature for East and Southeast European Studies than Munich and Regensburg.

Regarding the structural effects that the GS had and still has on the universities, a general difference between LMU and UR becomes clear. Whereas at LMU there were several graduate schools funded by the Excellence Initiative, in Regensburg it was the only one in the framework of ExIni and the only structured Ph.D. program in the Humanities at all. Therefore, a more direct structural impact (for example, by first implementing supervision agreements as a mandatory component of Ph.D. studies within the participating faculties at UR) is measurable. It can be said that the model character for further Ph.D. programs at UR and LMU remain effective as was mentioned above with regard to the Leibniz ScienceCampus, which is now offering, in cooperation with the GS, a preparatory workshop for international Ph.D. candidates (something the GS has conducted several times). More research-oriented teaching was established by joint academic programs (Summer Schools, Study groups) between the GS and the Elite MA program in East European Studies at both universities. Postdocs and Ph.D. candidates are involved in teaching

courses on the BA and MA level.

Another innovative impact of the GS can be seen in the high standard of quality management that was put into action. This encompasses a close cooperation with the Graduate Center at LMU and the QM office at UR by implementing regular evaluations. The evaluation was conducted in 2013 and 2014 by the appointee for quality assurance of the GS together with the students' representatives, in 2015 by the Graduate Center of LMU, and in 2016 by the advisory board of the GS. The advisory board's evaluation report was provided to the presidents of both host universities. Furthermore, an innovative instrument for the QM management of the GS was introduced with the career tracking and a first alumni-evaluation could be conducted in 2018. This wide range of QM measures guaranteed the required level of academic quality offered by the Ph.D. program of the GS not only within the host universities but also internationally. Finally, the steadily raising number of Ph.D. applicants who bring their own funding to be able to take part in the GS program as associate members underlines the demand for the structured doctoral training.

The GS at UR did not only serve as a model for other Ph.D. programs (Leibniz ScienceCampus) but it is also involved in advising the Zentrum zur Förderung des wissenschaftlichen Nachwuchses (WIN), an interdisciplinary platform for the promotion and qualification of Ph.D. candidates and junior researchers through the membership of the speaker in the advisory board of WIN.

At both host universities the status of doctoral training was significantly improved compared to the situation before receiving funds through the Excellence Initiative. The number of structured Ph.D. programs at UR listed by WIN was raised up to 24 training programs for all faculties together (two programs in the Humanities). Each year 15 doctorates[1] are awarded in the participating faculties (inside and outside doctoral training programs) at UR and the average duration of doctoral research in the participating faculty for example at the institute for history is 5.3 years.

LMU and UR host the GS together. Munich and Regensburg are home to important research institutes and excellent specialized libraries that participate in the GS. The synergy and structural added value generated by this collaboration is visible in the long-standing and intensive cooperation between the two speaker universities and their non-university partners in research, development of electronic research infrastructure (such as OstData, involving BSB, CC and IOS), and teaching. Building on these fruitful collaborations, the GS will develop new perspectives for an institutional long-term collaboration in teaching and research at both universities. Joint research grants for Graduiertenkolleg and other Ph.D. programs are currently being prepared.

[1] Since the GS could not recruit Ph.D. candidates from faculty of law, the numbers are irrelevant for the statistics and not part of this counting.

Table 3: Major aims and measures

Aims	Measures	Results
Excellent supervision of doctoral projects	Transparent and competitive recruiting process; Combination of individual and structured supervision; Advising Agreements; Creation of space for individual research; Encouragement of self-organization; Professional management of the GS	Interdisciplinary admission committee including PIs from both universities and representatives of gender and diversity equality as well as of the postdocs was established; Transparent recruiting process guaranteed by precise description available on the GS OSES website in English and German language; for the most part two PIs from different disciplines or from the second University built the individual advising committee; additional structured supervision provided by PIs (not the supervisors) and postdocs within the obligatory study groups; optional mentoring by patrons chosen from members of the international advisory board; obligatory advising agreement; Space for individual research was created by allowing sufficient time for field or archival research abroad, supported also by generous travel grants; adjustment of the schedule to get more time for individual research (colloquia/study groups on same day, participation in summer school once etc.); each study group received own budget for workshops/lectures etc. so as to encourage self-organization in developing an academic program; in both universities professional management offices were established to support the doctoral candidates in administrative and financial issues. Furthermore, two PR managers were employed to support the Ph.D. candidates in various publishing matters.
Establishment of an integrated Area Studies approach	Incorporation of further Area Studies (Sinology, Japanese Studies, etc.), into the research program and qualification concept of the GS	Approach was promoted by establishing a chair for Russian/Asian Studies at LMU Munich and cooperation with the chair of Sinology (e.g., in organizing a summer school in Central Asia); at UR the chair for European History was established and fully integrated into the research program (study groups). PIs from American studies and Southeast European studies conducted a joint study group. Distinguished Fellows represented wide range of Area Studies; Chair of Japanology was also part of the admission committee to guarantee the integrated Area Studies already in the admission process. Postdocs of the GS were associated with Jewish, American, East and Southeast European Studies; to spread the approach of integrative Area studies to wider public; close cooperation with the Munich Centre for Global History the Centre for International and Transnational Area Studies (CITAS) in Regensburg.

Reflection on theories and methods	*Within the GS*: Joint reflection on basic epistemological and methodological principles of Area Studies; Optional theory and methods courses; Invitation of fellows and guest speakers *Beyond the GS*: Joint theory conferences with other GS supported by the Excellence Initiative (Africa Studies, North American Studies)	First summer school of the GS (2013) in cooperation with CEU in Budapest dealt with Area studies on a methodological level; on a regular basis joint reflection on basic epistemological and methodological principles took place in the obligatory study groups; theory and method courses on *Spatial turn* were conducted; Working group was established to develop a DFG grant proposal "Epistemology of Change"; first and last annual conference (2013, 2018) was thematically devoted to the reflection on basic epistemological and methodological paradigms of Area Studies and researchers from other GS supported by the Excellence Initiative (Africa Studies, North American Studies) took part in this discussions; working groups at CAS; distinguished fellows and guest speakers were invited to reflect on Area Studies.
Inter-disciplinarity	Supervision of doctoral projects from the perspectives of multiple disciplines; Interdisciplinary study groups and colloquia; Interdisciplinary summer schools	The aim of supervising doctoral projects from the perspectives of multiple disciplines was reached mainly through obligatory participation in multi-disciplinary study groups led by PIs and postdocs representing different disciplines and also by participation in colloquia over the course of up to 42 months; also the annual summer schools - obligatory participation at least once during the funding period – and the annual conferences followed the multi-disciplinary approach.
Internationality	*In the research program:* Emphasis on the transnational dimension of the objects of investigation *In the research practice:* High percentage of foreign doctoral researchers; Cooperation with foreign universities; Exchange semesters abroad; Visiting scholars; International advisory board	First results of Ph.D. projects and publications of the Postdocs and PIs underline the necessity of taking further regions into account for a better understanding of entangled history that were not as much in focus so far (Americas, Asia, Africa); joint grant proposal with partner universities for ITN. In research practice a percentage of international doctoral candidates at the GS of 49% Cooperation with international Universities was expanded (Berkeley, Cambridge, UCL London); involvement of partner universities in organizing conferences and summer schools, including the participation of MA and doctoral researchers from abroad; exchange semesters abroad were taken e.g. in Berkeley, Belgrade, Moscow, Sorbonne, Vienna and Zurich. During the funding period 33 distinguished international fellows joint the GS; the percentage of international members of the advisory board was 72 %.
Transparency of the GS's structures	Involvement of doctoral researchers and post-doctoral researchers in	Decision making structures of GS were opened for representatives of Ph.D. candidates and Postdocs; a representative of the postdocs was

	the decision-making structures of the GS	full member of the admission commission; the webpage provided clear information in both German and English language regarding the structure of the GS; the application process was made transparent by detailed description accessible on the webpage
Cooperation across locations	Cooperation agreement between the speaker universities; dual speaker role; joint supervision; uniform statute of the GS with joint organs; events extending across locations	A joint bylaw with joint organs between both host universities was established, no additional cooperation agreement was needed; dual speaker role was implemented for the whole funding period, joint supervision could be implemented in most cases within the study groups; research and teaching program across location (colloquia, study groups, annual conference, workshops, summer school, theory and method seminar, transferable skills workshops, welcome events); joint publication and public relation officers (Newsletter, Annual report, webpage, blogs, poster/announcements)
Good academic practice	Commitment (through supervision agreements) to adhere to the standards of good academic practice at LMU and UR; installation of an independent ombudsperson; securing of primary data; implementation of quality management and evaluations	The commitment to adhere to the standards of good academic practice at LMU and UR is integrated into the obligatory supervision agreement; one independent ombudsperson was installed for each host university. At UR the ombudsperson was elected by members of the assembly, at LMU the person was determined by the university administration; co-operation to establish a repositorium for primary data with BSB and CC. The quality management and evaluation tools could be implemented for the GS successfully by appointing a quality management representative (PI); regular evaluations (internal and external) of the program and its infrastructure; evaluation reports are provided to the representatives of doctoral candidates as well as to the members of the advisory board, the external went also to the presidents of both universities.
Effect on international research	Organization of international conferences; support for participation in conferences and conventions by members of the GS; training in academic writing in English Establishment of a publication series; support for open-access-publications; involvement of important research institutes	Five annual conferences in Munich and Regensburg were conducted during the funding period with massive international participation; doctoral candidates, postdocs and PIs of the GS were generously supported to present their research at international conferences or annual conventions (ASEEES /USA and Europe, BASEES); the monographs of doctoral candidates in the GS own book series “Schnittstellen” are available as open-access-publications after a firewall of two years; a Web Guide to East and Southeast European Archives (ESE) was created to gather and to share vital information for doing archival research in East and Southeast Europe or for doing archival

		research on topics dealing particularly with East and Southeast Europe, it is free and accessible on the Webpage of the GS; selected public talks and round table discussions organized by the GS have been filmed and are available online as video podcasts; an own research weblog has been initiated by the GS and is part of the hypotheses.org community. It provides insights into research projects, presents current research results as well as shorter contributions / observations on memory, cultures of history and remembrance as well as practices of dealing with the past in East and Southeast Europe from a transnational and interdisciplinary perspective. The weblog invites discussion and provides a forum for international scholars at different stages in their career as well as from different disciplines; training in academic writing in English with a professional trainer was regularly organized, as well as a Publish-or-Perish workshop on publication strategies.

3 Research Training

3.1 Experiences and success in promoting doctoral researchers

The research infrastructure set up by the GS, the close contact between doctoral researchers and their supervisors, as well as with the GS management and their peers has facilitated focused doctoral candidates and high-quality dissertations. The GS had only one drop-out out of the 61 doctoral researchers. However, most did not finish their dissertations within their funding periods, which ran for three and a half years. A dissertation in East and Southeast European Studies involves thorough archival research and fieldwork abroad in foreign languages. Furthermore, forty-two percent of the doctoral candidates at the GS did not write their dissertation in their mother tongue. The average time from registration at the university to submission was 4.5 years. The first cohort took 4.8 years, the second 3.8 years and the third 4.3 years. None of the five candidates of the fourth cohort, whose funding ended in May 2019, has yet handed in their dissertation.

The first cohort in some respects was disadvantaged compared to latter ones: the mandatory curriculum was reduced after a discussion with the first cohort in autumn 2013 (see 3.3). Also, teaching obligations were lowered: while initially the final two semesters were free of teaching, this was changed to the final three semesters. Doctoral candidates now must attend the theoretical retreat in the beginning and only one other seminar. Additionally, participation in the colloquium, one study group, and one summer school is mandatory; taking part in a second summer school is possible, but only upon application clarifying its thematic or methodological

relevance for the doctoral project. Nevertheless, two doctoral candidates of the first cohort handed in their dissertation on time. Four finished with delay, and four have yet to finish. Seven of the eight doctoral candidates in the second cohort have finished their dissertations, as have five out of twelve in the third cohort. The faster completion of these cohorts is partially due to the change in the curriculum and teaching obligation. Furthermore, the first cohort was very active in the extra-curricular activities of the GS, such as forum lectures, while the following cohorts were more reserved in taking on extra obligations and focused on their dissertations. To overcome 'blank page anxiety', the GS initiated a mandatory writing workshop after the first six to eight months of funding to help train abilities in expression for various academic texts.

The expiration of funding predictably slows down the doctoral candidates' work on their dissertations. Some went on traineeship to continue their education. Many left Munich/Regensburg for a job in a different city. This diminishes the contact between supervisors and doctoral candidates and can have negative consequences on their participation in academic discussion. In response, the GS modified the supervision agreement so that doctoral candidates have to submit a semiannual progress report until they complete their dissertations to make sure that they communicate with the supervisor at least once a semester.

The GS succeeded in implementing transparent and supportive supervisory conditions. To ease the dependence from only one advisor, the GS established the principle of multi-supervision, i.e. collaboration between two supervisors and the leaders of the study groups. Furthermore, doctoral candidates can consult the ombudspersons if they experience severe differences with their supervisors. The speakers and the Academic Advisory Board agreed that it would make sense to have dissertations supervised not by those who are deciding on the grade. However, the doctoral regulations have not yet been changed, which would be necessary to implement this practice. Despite these measures, occasional conflicts between supervisors and doctoral candidates could not be prevented, and two doctoral candidates changed their supervisors in the course of writing their dissertations. The GS helped to mediate in close cooperation with the deans of study of the relevant faculties.

To avoid conflicts in the relationship between supervisors and doctoral candidates, in 2014 the GS introduced progress reports, in which the doctoral researchers semiannually described what they did in the previous semester. These reports are submitted to the managing directors, who forward them to the supervisors and then send back their statements to the doctoral candidates. The managing directors carefully read the reports, compare their progress to the schedule and pay attention to possible hardships. In case of uncertainties or divergences from the schedule, they contact both parties separately to make sure that both the dissertation project and the relationship between candidate and supervisor are good. In addition to involving the executive board in the process of the project, the report is a helpful reminder to doctoral researchers of the

time passed and progress made.

The feeling of financial insecurity caused by the severe budget regression in 2019, and the insecurity over follow-up funding affected also the doctoral researchers and led one doctoral candidate to drop out of the programme. The scholarship holder reconsidered their financial situation with particular regard to the lack of social security insurance and decided to finance the dissertation by taking on a regular job and refusing the ongoing stipend. Another doctoral researcher from the first cohort who moved to a different country is not considered a drop-out because s/he followed her second supervisor, who was appointed by the new university and is still actively researching, maintaining close contact with the GS as a Research Associate. Likewise, a researcher who had to change university after a conflict with the supervisor, as there was no adequate other faculty member at LMU or UR to oversee his/her studies, is not considered a drop-out because the dissertation was finished and close connection to the GS kept.

The GS has not been established long enough to have valid data on the postdoctoral careers of its alumni. Many recent graduates take some time to consider whether they wanted to stay in academia. Most graduates have stayed in their thematic field inside or outside academia. One doctoral researcher of the first cohort is now a member of a DFG research unit at LMU. S/he contributed to its application and was very active in organizing Munich's "Mittelpunkt Europa" film festival. Another graduate from the first associate cohort is now writing her habilitation at the University of Bonn. In 2013 s/he received the advancement award of the Center for Research on the History of Soviet Jewry during the Holocaust (International Institute for Holocaust Research at Yad Vashem) and in 2017 the dissertation prize of the Peregrinus-Stiftung (Bavarian Academy of Sciences and Humanities). S/he was then appointed to the advisory board of the "Stiftung Denkmal für die ermordeten Juden Europas". Another doctoral researcher of the second cohort, who finished their dissertation in less than three and a half years, now works as research associate at the IfZ in Berlin. S/he is one of the founders of the alumni association, AMUROst e.V. All three graduates wrote their dissertation in a foreign language and graduated *summa cum laude*. In terms of successful careers outside of academia, two alumni of the second cohort are now working in public service organizations. One graduate from the third cohort is working at an external trade relations corporation. Several graduates earned prizes for their dissertations (see Appendix A 7.2).

One remaining obstacle is the average period of time between submission and disputation. Although the PIs are obliged to grade the theses within three months, the time limit was often not kept. Reducing the time is thus a challenge for the coming years.

3.2 Admission, recruitment and status of doctoral researchers

During the funding period, the GS accepted a total of 61 doctoral candidates (43 financed by the

GS, and 18 associate doctoral candidates with external funding). These candidates were recruited from degree programs at the host universities, other universities in Germany, and abroad. The number of Ph.D. candidates was based on the demand for research in the GS's thematic fields, and the capacities of both the host universities as well as the scholars involved. The 43 doctoral candidates that enjoyed financial support by the GS joined the project over the course of seven years of funding and formed cohorts of four to ten candidates each year. The first cohort (of ten Ph.D. candidates) was admitted in December 2012 with the next five cohorts (consisting of four to eight Ph.D. candidates) admitted every November between 2013 and 2017. All doctoral candidates admitted in the program received funding to complete three and a half years of research. After the cessation of funds from the Excellence Initiative, financing of the last two cohorts will be taken over by the host universities. As new groups were beginning the program each year, the candidates already working on their dissertations shared their experiences and knowledge with each new cohort, which gave them an early advantage.

The Ph.D. program should have been completed within a maximum of three and a half years. The funding for 42 months was split into two contracts or grants. Because research in East and Southeast Europe is time-consuming and difficult due to complex archival situations, 42 months was a necessary length. The Ph.D. candidates were supposed to use the period for researching and writing. A first draft of a chapter was evaluated after 18 months to encourage early writing experience and evaluate the quality of their early studies. Passing the evaluation was pivotal for the continuation of funding for the next 24 months.

All calls for applications were approved by the two universities' personnel departments. Each year in early summer advertisements were published by institutions like DAAD's database and brochure, Bayhost, etc., via the disciplines' message boards, mailing lists, platforms, and professional organizations, both paid and unpaid (see 3.5). Moreover, partner institutions and members of the International Advisory Board in Germany and abroad displayed posters and issued flyers. The GS's Twitter and Facebook accounts and multiple graduate school and university websites also posted the calls. The employment and disabled employment agencies of the two cities informed their clients. For the first cohort, the call was also published in the two most relevant journals for academic announcements, *Die Zeit* and *Times Higher Education*. The following calls were not published in the two journals, since the GS by then had gained enough attention by the channels described above.

All Applications were submitted to LMU's application portal for doctoral programs, https://www.portal.graduatecenter.uni-muenchen.de/ocgc/gs-oses, which is hosted by the Graduate Center of LMU.

Along with the academic records of the applicant, the application included two academic references, the name of their desired supervisor, and a self-assessment of the applicant's

proficiency in English, German, and the language(s) of their research project's sources. The two managing directors of the GS checked the formal eligibility and issued an overview of the applicants. Each member of the admission committee then evaluated a certain amount of applications with respect to the previous education and overall quality of the proposal. The requested supervisors were asked for their decision on whether they wanted to supervise the applicant or recommend him/her to a colleague or reject the proposal. In a meeting, the members of the admission committee introduced each applicant separately, evaluated their research proposals, and ranked them from A to C. At the end of the meeting, the advisory committee decided on whom to invite for an interview according to the ranking. If a reviewer was uncertain on how to evaluate a proposal, all members of the committee would read and discuss it.

Two applicants for each post were invited for a personal interview. The majority of the invited met the admission board personally, with only a few interviews via telephone. Before the interviews, the references provided in the application were asked for their recommendation. At the day of the interview, the applicants introduced themselves and their proposals to their desired supervisors and admission board. The PIs interviewed the applicants and examined their language skills. After the applicant left, each one was discussed in the presence of their desired supervisor. After the desired supervisor left, each applicant was then ranked A to C and at the end of the day, the admission board without the external supervisors ranked all applicants and decided on the stipends and appointments. The managing directors protocolled all sessions of the admission board.

Associate Ph.D. candidates were recruited by open calls to the PIs of the GS. They usually followed the same application process as the fully funded Ph.D. candidates. In 2016 and 2017 the admission committee decided on a written form because the associate doctoral candidates already had passed a competitive selection procedure.

The aims of the grant proposal have been achieved regarding the quality of the accepted research projects and academic originality. In 2013 and 2014 the admission committee accepted fewer applications than advertised positions to keep the quality standards. While the first cohort consisted mainly of graduates of the host universities' master's programs, the following years brought fewer applicants from there than anticipated, since both masters programs qualify their graduates for both academic and non-academic careers. Only few graduates from each cohort are interested in an academic career and the first call had attracted graduates from different cohorts. Particularly pleasing was the great resonance from graduates from abroad. It became obvious, that the demand for fluent German would have hindered the admission of the most promising applicants and was thus abandoned.

In 2018 no call was published due to the uncertain future of the GS because of the abandonment of the format GS by the DFG and the unclear future of the GS, as a decision about post-ExIni

funding by the State Ministry remained pending until the summer of 2019. Nonetheless, four associate doctoral candidates with external financing were admitted in 2018 to continue the doctoral program. After the end of the DFG funding period and the allocation of follow-up funding from the Bavarian State Ministry of Sciences and the Arts, further calls for funded doctoral positions are planned in Regensburg. In Munich, the GS will offer associated membership without funding.

During the funding period, the GS took on a total of 61 doctoral candidates (43 of whom were supported by funds from the GS). Regarding the initial proposal, the number of recruitments was reduced for two reasons: 1.) the cut in the requested budget by the DFG 2.) the insecurity of the continuation of funding, which resulted in fewer offered posts.

All admitted candidates received funding to complete the three and a half years of research. The Ph.D. candidates of the final two cohorts will be financed by the host universities after the cessation of funds from the Excellence Initiative.

Fully funded Ph.D. candidates were either appointed as research assistants, in their respective departments, according to TV-L 13 65%, or granted a stipend of 1,365 Euros per month, plus a 103 Euro allowance. All Ph.D. candidates, fully funded and associate attended the various offerings of the GS's curriculum and enjoyed the same rights and duties (see 4.1).

Applications for funded positions

	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
Solicited	10	10	10	4	4	6
Applications	142	107	124	102	104	65
Suitable	110	89	100	92	72	63
Invited	20	18	19	10	9	14
Accepted	10	8	9	4	5	6

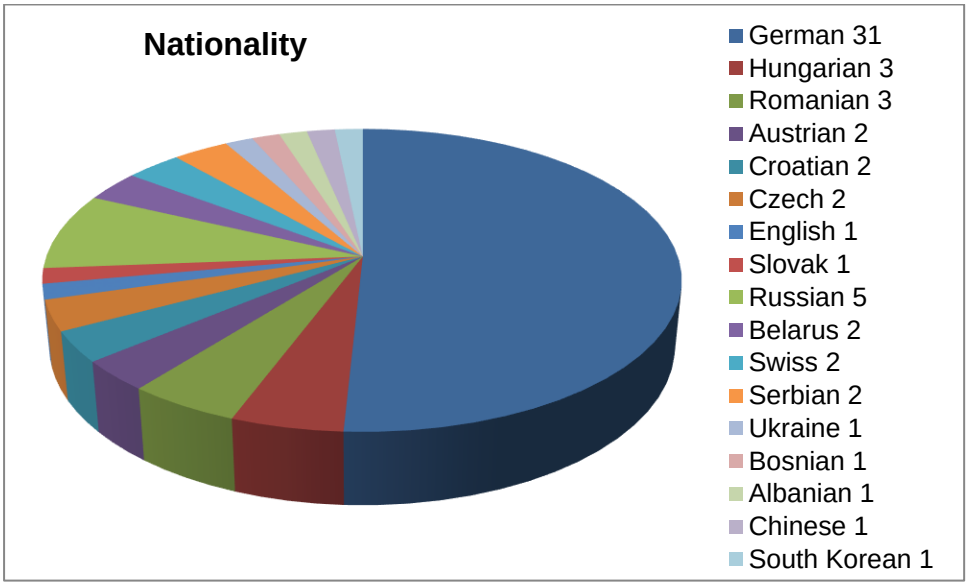
Applications for association

	2013	**2014**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
Applications	10	4	3	1	4
Invited	10	4	3	1	4
Accepted	9	3	2	1	4

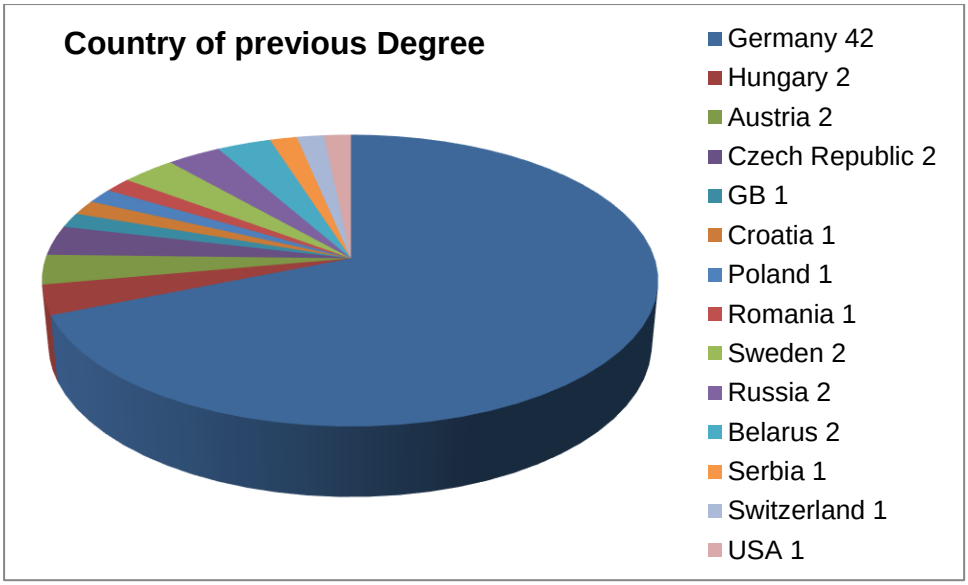
Gender and Diversity

The accepted doctoral candidates were 57.5 percent female and 42.5 percent male. About half of the Ph.D. candidates had German citizenship while 25 percent had non-EU citizenship. Six

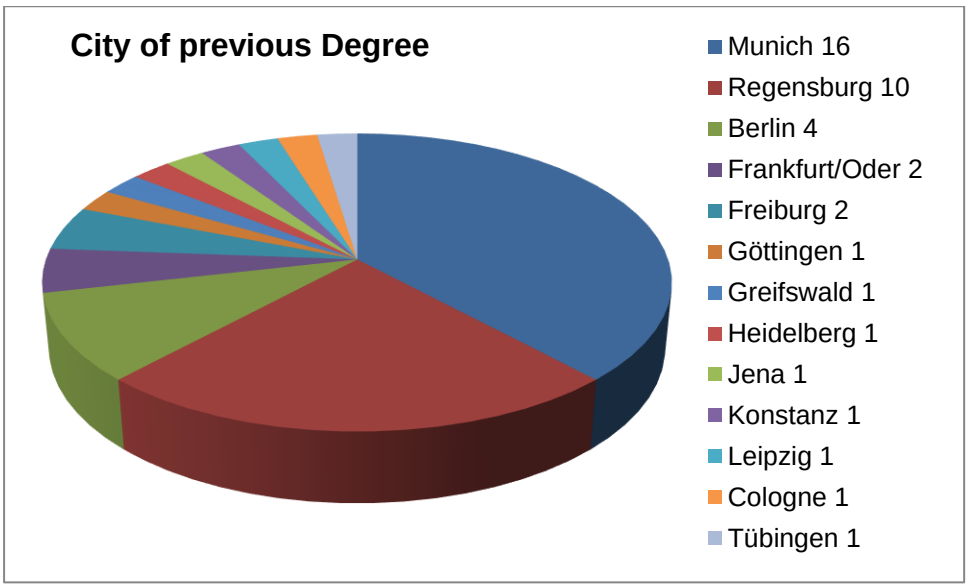
people of German citizenship were born in other countries; two are second-generation citizens and two have a migrant background in the parent generation.



Location of previous Degree



68 percent of the accepted candidates obtained their previous degree in Germany, 82 percent total from EU countries.



61 percent of accepted candidates obtained their previous degree at one of the host universities. Most of the doctoral candidates previously obtained master's degrees (88 percent). Only eight admitted Ph.D. candidates obtained either teaching or other diplomas.

To get an impression of the mobility of doctoral candidates, it is worthwhile to compare the country where the university entry certificate was obtained with the country of the degree before being admitted to the GS. This comparison shows that 36 percent of the doctoral candidates obtained their degrees in a different country than their university entrance certificate.

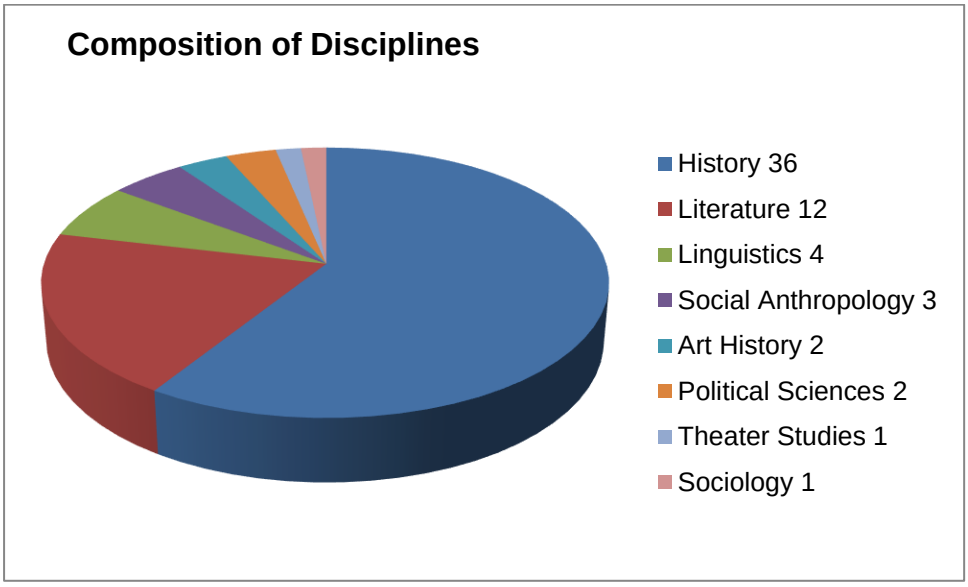
Disciplines

The richness of specialized Master Programs makes it hard to categorize the disciplinary background of the doctoral candidates. Many doctoral candidates graduated from Master programs classified under Area Studies. Some of them have a specialization in a certain discipline whereas others combine "European Studies" as such. However, split into five broad fields that resemble the disciplines represented in the GS, the majority belongs to historical (34) and literature/language studies (17) and the minority to cultural studies (5), art history (2), and the social sciences (3). The proportion of the disciplines resembles their proportion among the PIs, except of the preponderance of History.

Accordingly, most of the accepted candidates enrolled in History (36). History at the GS differentiates into History of East and Southeastern Europe, Russian-Asian Studies, and Jewish History. Historical Studies are the classic reservoir for researchers with special interests who are reluctant to gain a degree in a minor discipline, for instance Theatre Studies. Several of the history projects had an interdisciplinary delineation, like the History of Photography in The Caucasus, which was accordingly mentored by a Historian as first, and an Art Historian as second supervisor. Likewise, a study on the Emergence of Serbian Theatre in Belgrade is located in History first with a second supervisor from Theater Studies.

The second largest group was literature/language studies, which split in Slavistic, Jewish Studies, and Literary Studies.

Social Sciences are underrepresented because one PI of the field left the GS in 2014 and the other was not appointed until 2016.



3.3 Research training and supervision

3.3.1 Strategy and Measures for research training

Bringing together approaches of advising dissertations on an individual basis and as part of a structured doctoral program is a unique challenge. This challenge is met with joint effort by the principal investigators, the participating researchers, the post-doctoral researchers, and the two managing directors and their assistants. The principal investigators' central task is to advise their doctoral candidates individually. In addition, they are involved in other central elements of the advising approach, of the GS, particularly the summer school and study groups. Generally, principal investigators from at least two different disciplines plan these events together. The principal investigators are also responsible for the interdisciplinary colloquia and teach seminars in theory and methodology alongside the postdocs. Just like the principal investigators, additional participating researchers are asked to offer elective courses with the intent to accompany the work of the study groups. Each post-doctoral researcher at the GS takes part in a study group and offers scholarly and practical advice to the doctoral candidates. Furthermore, the post-doctoral researchers could teach courses of their own design. Visiting scholars are of particular interest for GS's doctoral candidates who want to establish international contacts, explore career paths and expand their academic horizons. All the researchers involved in the project present the research conducted at the GS through publications and talks.

The training and supervising concept of the GS is based on the idea that doctoral candidates are encouraged to conduct independent academic research in an interdisciplinary framework that is not overwhelmed by a rigid course system. The GS sees it as its duty to support and develop the originality and independence of its doctoral candidates and therefore seeks to advise them carefully. Doctoral candidates at the GS are also members of the speaker university at which they are enrolled, which allows them to benefit from the special services offered by these universities. Postdoctoral researchers, typically working on a habilitation, received targeted training and support as well, resulting in the completion of four habiliations at UR so far.

The qualification program seeks to develop its researchers' competence not only in one discipline but also in interdisciplinary research, as both qualities are considered indispensable for the doctoral candidates' academic work. The program fosters expertise in East and Southeast European history, in literature/linguistics, as well as in social and cultural sciences, thus laying the foundation for its candidates' future work and/or training within or outside of academia. The GS's approach to training and advising meets the general requirements for these programs. As a result, the doctoral program is based on four essential elements:

1. Workshop to prepare for a Doctoral program (for applicants)
2. Academic instruction and advising
3. Cooperative learning and working
4. Study abroad, research/field work abroad and international exchange

Furthermore, the GS distinguishes itself by offering four additional elements that allow the doctoral candidates to develop themselves beyond the academic training of the doctoral program. The doctoral candidates are free to take advantage of these additional elements in accordance with their career plans:

5. Transferable skills
6. Non-academic career path module
7. Forum
8. Continuing support for young researchers

Following the QM standards of the GS, the first assessment was carried out in June 2013 by the doctoral candidates' representatives together with the appointee for quality management to identify possible problems in the early phase of the GS. The results proved a high acceptance of the program by the doctoral candidates and postdocs. Nevertheless, the GS's concept of qualification and supervision based on the principle, "As much freedom as possible as much structure as necessary," had to be adjusted to some extent. All major adjustments were undertaken in the early phase (i.e. within the first year of funding) of the GS and concerned mainly the amount of program and time expenses for travelling between both host universities, especially regarding the mandatory program (e.g. colloquia, study groups, workshops). The measures taken

to noticeably reduce travelling time were to reorganise the schedule by bundling mandatory parts of the program and assigning dates for colloquia and study groups or library workshop for the same day, and to reduce the amount of mandatory activities in general. Instead of taking part in the Summer School twice as foreseen in the grant proposal, from 2014 onwards the candidates had to participate only once. Further participation in the Summer School was voluntary or even possible on request only. The amount was also reduced for other mandatory seminars and workshops. While the library seminar of the Bavarian State Library on research techniques for the newly admitted doctoral candidates was obligatory in the first two years of the GS, it was declared voluntary since 2015 and replaced by an obligatory writing seminar. The additional methodology seminars are voluntary and can be chosen by the candidates according to their specific needs. This adaptation of the compulsory program followed the results of the internal evaluation from the first year, which showed that too many events were presumed to be binding. But it also took the recommendations of the international advisory board into account, which discussed the results of the evaluation in its annual meeting. The Advisory Board noted that the writing phase was too short (half a year) and recommended relieving the candidates from the mandatory program for the last year of their funding. In this way the doctoral candidates gained more time for *writing* their manuscripts before the end of *their research funding*. Although the participation in colloquia or study groups was voluntary for the last year, the majority of doctoral candidates continued to attend, in particular, the study groups (once a month) because this format proved to be a valuable, protected room to discuss first drafts of the manuscripts and ask questions related to technical writing issues.

As some mandatory parts of the program were reduced, other elements were added. In the winter semester 2015/16, the format of an academic retreat was installed at the request of the study groups. This format of a two-day retreat is very much appreciated by the doctoral candidates for its highly productive atmosphere and intense academic exchange beyond the everyday research and writing routines. This format especially has a positive effect on the cooperative learning and working within the GS and increased team spirit and identification within the structured doctoral program assembling different doctoral cohorts.

3.3.2 Supervision and Mentoring

Individual supervision plays a key role at the GS based on the assumption that principal investigators have unique supervising styles that should not be suppressed by structured forms of advising. These advising styles meet with the extremely different expectations of individual doctoral researchers. This is particularly true for an internationally oriented GS with a high percentage of foreign candidates, who come from varied academic backgrounds. This situation is an advantage for the GS so long as this cultural diversity is appreciated by both sides. Together with the GS, the offices for international affairs at both universities offer German language classes

for international candidates. In Munich, additional German classes were refunded to meet the individual expertise. To the extent possible, doctoral candidates are supported by discussions with experienced doctoral candidates at the GS, for instance by sharing offices. Following the acceptance of a new cohort of doctoral candidates, an introductory week marks the opening of the winter semester. In cooperation with doctoral candidates from previous cohorts, the coordinators devise a program that introduces newly admitted candidates to the libraries and institutions in both Munich and Regensburg.

The doctoral candidates work in pool rooms in which different cohorts are put together. The GS tries to bring together the various national and academic cultural backgrounds of the doctoral candidates in a productive manner. To this end, an atmosphere has been cultivated that goes above and beyond academic work, fostering an open exchange between doctoral candidates by encouraging them to support one another. Joint activities beyond the workplace further strengthened the corporate identity of the GS and the identification of its members with its mission.

The core of this advising model involves individual supervision of each doctoral candidate by two principal investigators, who should ideally come from two different disciplines. However, since not all disciplines were equally represented in the admitted doctoral research projects, the supervisors did not represent two different disciplines in all cases as envisaged in the original proposal. The second supervisor plays a role that goes beyond the usual second referee following the original concept. In addition, the heads of the study groups, who are not necessarily the first or second supervisors of the doctoral candidates, mentor the work as well in order to fulfil the high care, multidisciplinary approach. Only in exceptional cases can the second supervisor be chosen from outside of the GS.

The doctoral candidates and their advisors sign agreements on how to organize the advising process (see Appendix B, section 8.3). The goal of these supervising agreements is to create a clear and transparent advising structure, to secure continuous support of the research projects, and to ensure the successful completion of the dissertation project within three and a half years. The agreements design the rights and duties of both the doctoral candidates and their advisors. Moreover, each doctoral candidate submits a comprehensive report about the state of research on their dissertation topic, as well as a detailed prospectus that includes a six-month work plan. After 18 months, each candidate submits the first chapter of their dissertation in the ‘Chapter-Workshop.’ The texts are discussed by commentators who do not supervise the dissertation but are experts from the host universities or cooperating partner institutions. On the one hand, the workshop encourages the doctoral candidates to start writing at an early stage, but it also serves as a midterm evaluation to decide upon the prolongation of funding or further membership (for the associated doctoral candidates). In preparation for the Chapter-Workshop, draft chapters are discussed in the study groups between the doctoral candidates, postdocs, and professors. This

manifold supervising strategy proved to be helpful. All submitted chapters were accepted or asked for revision and the contracts of the doctoral candidates up until now were extended.

Beside from the progress report and Chapter-Workshop, the GS follows the doctoral regulations for the examination and review procedures of the respective faculties at both host universities.

An issue not yet solved is the duration of the review process. Whereas in the supervising agreement of the GS (see Appendix B, section 8.3) the supervisors commit themselves to evaluate the dissertation within two months at the latest after its submission, the promotion regulations of the universities allow for three months. So far three to four month (LMU) and five to six months (UR) passes from the submission of the manuscript to its defense.

Self-assessment by doctoral candidates is an important part of the advising concept. With the introduction of the bi-yearly “progress report” the doctoral candidates are asked to reflect on their achievements and the research obstacles that may have occurred in their research. This supervising tool is meant to guarantee not only a regular communication with the supervisor but also helps to identify problems at an early stage. Since the progress reports are kept short (1 page), they do not cause any significant time expense for the doctoral candidates and, moreover, serve as self-assurance for their own work’s progress. The reports and feedback from the supervisors are communicated via the respective administrative directors. Setting a schedule is another element of the advising relationship. At the end of a pre-determined period of time, candidates and their advisors analyse which targets were met or not, which leads to a sense of responsibility with regard to deadlines and goals.

Following the recommendation of the international advisory board “Mentorships” for each study group were installed. Their intention is to bring distinguished international researchers into closer contact with doctoral candidates and postdoctoral researchers. Besides from the opportunity for academic networking, the advisory board gains deeper insight into the activities and specific needs of the GS. The meetings of the Board member with their study group takes place once a year and is scheduled for the same day as the annual advisory board meeting.

The GS has strongly contributed to reform the individual supervising structure standard in the German academic system through the above mentioned measures towards a multiple supervising model: the supervision agreement foresees two supervisors; external reviewers comment on the submitted chapters in the Chapter-Workshop; and the obligatory study groups are led by two professors, who are (with few exceptions) not the supervisors of the doctoral candidates of the respective study group. The purpose of this advising model is to recognize problems early on and solve them without losing sight of the originality of the candidate’s research project or individual personality.

3.3.3 Opportunities for undergraduate or postdoctoral qualification

Research-oriented teaching is one of the major aims regarding opportunities that the GS offers for undergraduate or postdoctoral qualification so that the study groups of the GS are open for the highly qualified MA students from the Elite Master's Program, "East European Studies". The annual Summer School of the GS is jointly organized with the Elite Master's Program. Furthermore, the welcoming celebration for the newly admitted doctoral and master's students in December holds together and contributes to social networking between the candidates of both programs. From the very beginning of their studies, there are many interfaces from which MA students can get involved in the special research activities of the doctoral program. The MA students are also encouraged to use the opportunity by contributing their first publication to the weblog, "Memory Cultures" (Erinnerungskulturen), initiated by the GS for its members and guest authors. In this way, the alliance between the master's and doctoral programs allow two equally important goals to be achieved: first, this coordination makes it possible to accommodate each candidates particular level of development; and second, the GS has a group of doctoral candidates who, despite their wide variety of intellectual backgrounds, are close to the same level in terms of theoretical and methodological training.

The entanglement of structured training, starting from Master to doctorate and postdoctoral qualification had been further developed. To foster the postdoc qualification through the training program of the GS, the doctoral candidates (under contract) and postdocs gain valuable teaching and supervising experience at both host universities necessary for their future career. Postdocs of the GS are furthermore involved as co-leaders alongside the PIs in conducting study groups, theory and method workshops, or Summer Schools. Some of the postdocs organized and lead the mandatory yearly excursion of the Elite Master's program. The annual preparatory workshop for external doctoral applicants was also organized and conducted by the postdocs of the GS. Looking at the intense involvement of the postdocs in teaching and supervising, the contracts of the second cohort were prolonged from 2.5 years to 3 to grant them more time for their own research and underline the high acceptance of this status group as an essential link between professors and doctoral candidates. The postdocs from the first and third cohort could unfortunately not have been prolonged. They submitted research grant proposals (e.g., at CAS/ LMU or DFG "eigene Stelle") or received academic positions to continue their research. Until today (2019) four out of thirteen funded postdocs completed their habilitation. One of them has already received a call for a professorship (W3).

Doctoral candidates who have completed their dissertation and will continue their career in academia are offered postdoc-grants (funding for 3 months) to develop a follow-up research project.

3.3.4 The non-university partners' role in the research training program

Both non-university partners and associate institutes are involved in the GS's training and teaching approach. The Department of Eastern Europe of the Bavarian State Library (Osteuropa-Abteilung der Bayerischen Staatsbibliothek) plays a particularly important role in this regard. The department's highly qualified staff individually advises the doctoral candidates by informing them about the research facility and large corpus of filmed archival materials through regular workshops for the newly admitted doctoral candidates. To the extent necessary, they also provide the doctoral candidates with access to exclusive research and digitalization opportunities through specific databases. This material is available to the BSB through its partner libraries (including the Russian Presidential Library). The BSB's 'OstDok' also supports innovative opportunities for publication through Open Access. The staff of the BSB functions as advisors for research data management.

Another institute of major importance for the GS as a reference library and as an internationally renowned research center is the Central Institute for Art History (Zentralinstitut für Kunstgeschichte, ZI) in Munich. The Head of ZI also PI of the GS, also functions as the second supervisor for a dissertation in art history.

The cooperating research institutes play a significant role in advising the doctoral candidates by enriching the GS with their particular foci of research. This is of particular importance for the study groups, in which members of these institutes, mostly from the Collegium Carolinum (CC) and Leibniz IOS, are equally involved in the above described postdoc activities as the funded postdocs within the GS. Furthermore, researchers and experienced editors from CC and IOS offer specific writing seminars and workshops (e.g. digital humanities) on a regular basis. For instance, researches from IKGS were involved in organizing one of the annual Summer Schools in Romania in 2014. IOS and CC also maintain specialized libraries, which are of great use to the members of the GS. Their broad academic activities, such as annual conferences and lectures, were often opened to the GS, or even co-organized with it. The GS, thus, also helped to strengthen the incorporation of these non-university institutes into the Munich-Regensburg East and Southeast European cluster and to expand their interfaces with teaching and supervisions.

The intensity of cooperation with RCC for research in environmental history depends very much on the topics of doctoral and postdoctoral research projects. The same is true for the cooperation with IOR. However, if the GS did not succeed in recruiting doctoral candidates in legal studies, there is collaboration in joint lectures (Forum) on legal issues in East and South Eastern Europe, which is of major importance with regard to the interdisciplinary training strategy of the GS. The doctoral candidates of the GS benefit both academically and institutionally from contacts with the members of the mentioned institutes. For instance, these institutes organize and finance international conferences featuring high-ranking scholars which offers candidates an excellent

chance for discussions and establish professional contacts. By increasing associations with doctoral candidates, who conduct their dissertation within a research project at one of the cooperating institutes, the diversity of the doctoral candidates could be strengthened. The candidates share various research experiences and receive insight from the work of renowned research institutes, their research collaborations, and professional networks. Another benefit are the periodicals published by cooperating research institutes, which offer valuable opportunities for GS members to publish their work in distinguished journals. Thus, participating candidates benefit greatly from the cooperating research institutes' competencies and the academic infrastructure.

3.3.5 Further measures and activities, public outreach activities, and strategies for corporate identity

Engaging with the public and with different stakeholders was one of the primary goals of the GS, because the transfer of knowledge about the region is of great importance given the scope of political challenges. The GS organized the "Forum", in which experts talked about different aspects of current developments and addressed the general audience. Partnerships such as with the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Osteuropakunde, the Südosteuropa-Gesellschaft, the arts initiative Donumenta or the Volkshochschule in Regensburg helped to reach out to different non-academic audiences. Doctoral candidates and postdoc researchers were involved in the planning of these event, or spoke at them, thus gaining first-hand experience in knowledge transfer.

A wide range of other opportunities were offered to the doctoral candidates to participate in public outreach activities. This includes publishing in the weblog "Memory Cultures" of the GS on various topics, which do not necessarily need to be connected with their own research. Doctoral candidates gain practical research experience by participating in small scale and limited research projects guided by PIs (e.g., "Teaching Transmission of Trauma on Remembrance through experiential learning" 2019, funded by the European Commission). Furthermore, doctoral candidates gain and share information for ESE Archives Guide: A Web Guide to East and Southeast European Archives. Also, at large public events like, "Lange Nacht der Wissenschaften," / (Long Night of Science) many doctoral candidates from Regensburg take part and present their research for a mostly non-academic audience.

The GS also took measures to enhance corporate identity. The above mentioned transferable-skills workshops for example did not serve only for teaching additional skills useful for a career, but also to create a cooperative culture within the GS. Social activities are also organized; for instance, film clubs were initiated at both host universities, and the candidates organized Christmas parties. For all GS members events like an excursion (Betriebsausflug) or a summer party are organised every year. Even the joint travelling between the two locations for the obligatory program (four times per semester) is seen as an opportunity for exchange. AMUROst,

the Alumni Association in cooperation with the Alumni of the Elite Master's program, was founded to maintain contacts beyond GS or ESG membership as a result of the creation of a specific doctoral culture. AMUROst makes it easier for participants to stay in touch, strengthening the communication among alumni as well as encouraging contact between candidates and postgraduates. The association, which is increasingly widening its network, considers itself a platform for vivid exchange, hosting interactive events, such as the annual, "Alumni Day", when participants share knowledge and personal experiences on career entry, career management, and continuing education.

3.4 Integration into the university's strategy to promote early career researchers

3.4.1 Relations to other doctoral programmes at the university

Both host universities maintain several doctoral programs; some as umbrella organizations open for individual doctoral candidates from the same discipline, which offers opportunities for networking with peers, and others that are thematically focused and to some extent multidisciplinary with their own curriculum.

The GS maintained close contact with the DFG-funded LMU International Research Training Group (IRTG), "Religious Cultures in Europe of 19th and 20th Centuries." The IRTG was a joint program between LMU and Charles University Prague, and then – in its second phase of funding –with Masaryk University Brno and Adam Mickiewicz University Poznán. The Munich PIs of the ITG were similar, but not the same, to those of the GS, and its research focus lay within the broad spectrum of the GSs research agenda. Therefore, the IRTG became closely intertwined with the GS and served as an associated study group. The IRTG maintained individual collaboration with its international partners and its own curriculum, including the summer schools and colloquia, as did the GS. Both colloquia were open to members of each other's program, and once a semester the GS and IRTG organized events together in Munich on topics of interest. Many of the GS's forum events were also organized together with IRTG, which incorporated the lectures in its colloquium.

One doctoral student of the GS was an associate member of the IRTG because his research project was related to religious questions. This doctoral student had the opportunity to discuss specialized theories for his research project with other doctoral candidates. He also joined an IRTG summer school and presented his project at the IRTGs final conference. His thesis was then published in the book series of the IRTG.

Moreover, the two programs organized several workshops on transferrable skills together. In its second phase, when the IRTG lacked funds for such training, the cooperation with the GS gave doctoral candidates of the IRTG the opportunity to receive personal coaching on career planning.

The IRTG began in 2009, and when the GS was set up 2012, the GS's managing director from

Munich benefitted tremendously from the administrative experience of her IRTG colleague. The opportunity for direct assistance facilitated the quick establishment of working routines within the GS.

The IRTG ended in September 2018. Not all of its doctoral members finished their dissertations, so the GS integrated them by offering a work-space and an opportunity to keep in touch with peers to discuss their writings.

Another doctoral program at LMU with close thematic cooperation with the GS is the German-Polish Program, “Poland and Germany in Modern Europe” (PDME). This program started from research cooperation between LMU and the Willy Brandt Center for German and European Studies at the University of Wrocław. PDME does not have complete funding, with only various sources for stipends or summer schools. Some of its members have their own funding (e.g., a doctoral student who was also an associate member the GS). The GS has associated some members of the PDME, and vice versa. Association with the GS broadens opportunities with respect to curriculum, research travels, and networking, while association with the PDME brings together doctoral candidates with similar research topics. As with the IRTG, the GS often organizes joint colloquia and Forum events with the PDME.

The doctoral program, “Innovative Doctoral Studies in a Knowledge Based Society,” was maintained in UR together with the University of Cluj-Napoca, which is also a close cooperating partner of the GS. Cluj’s director of the program participated in the 2013 inauguration ceremony of the GS in Munich, thus emphasizing the GS’s importance for the University of Cluj-Napoca. The second summer school of the GS took place at the University of Cluj-Napoca, and a doctoral candidate of the GS’s second cohort graduated there. Now she is writing her dissertation for a Cotutelle degree from UR and the University of Cluj-Napoca.

Umbrella organizations, such as ProMoHist or ProLit at LMU, gather doctoral candidates from their history and literature departments. Some of the GS’s PIs are engaged in these programs, but their offerings are discipline-oriented and have few thematic overlaps with the research focus of the GS. The same is true for “Mimesis,” a doctoral program for literature and the arts at LMU, and the Doctoral Program PUR at the Philosophical Faculties at UR. The GS contributed to the development of PUR’s program.

Close cooperation is maintained with the host universities’ doctoral centers, (the Graduate Center at LMU and the Zentrum zur Förderung des wissenschaftlichen Nachwuchses or WIN at UR), which provides central coordination, advice, and services for doctoral studies. The heads of the two centers introduce themselves and their programs at the annual welcome ceremony, which alternates between Munich and Regensburg.

The Graduate Center addresses master students, doctoral candidates, and doctoral program

managers. It assists master students and doctoral candidates with applying for fellowships or other funding sources and offers workshops on basic skills like using special software, academic writing, conceptualizing, or special training for the disputation. The Graduate Center also offers workshops on career planning inside and outside academia, with special focus on grant applications for the postdoctoral phase. Moreover, the Graduate Center assists the managers of doctoral programs on administrative issues. It regularly organizes meetings between managers for an exchange of experiences (e.g., in assisting international researchers in visa matters). It hosts the online application portal and configures it according to the special needs of the GS; it specifically developed the software and questionnaire for the internal evaluation from 2015/16.

In Regensburg, several of the central University units as the WIN or the Center for University Teaching and Continuing Education (Zentrum für Hochschul- und Wissenschaftsdidaktik, ZHW) supports the doctoral candidates with various workshops in transferable skills, mentorin programs and intensive networking opportunities. The key qualifications are a particular focus of these trainings. ZHW at UR offers customized training for the doctoral candidates at the GS, including training in the areas of rhetoric and presentation techniques, as well as in university teaching. Also, the Center for Languages and Communication (Zentrum für Sprache und Kommunikation, ZSK) at UR offers courses in the areas of academic writing and languages. These include both foreign languages and German as a research language. The latter is mainly aimed at doctoral candidates from abroad.

At the same time, LMU and UR benefit from the GS's experiences and organizational models as the universities continue to develop their support programs for doctoral candidates and young researchers. The head of the Graduate Center cited the GS as best practice example at higher education sessions on doctoral programs of the League of European Research Activities (LERU).

The Center for University Teaching and Continuing Education at UR offers customized training for the doctoral candidates of the GS, including rhetoric, presentation techniques, and university teaching. The Center for Languages and Communication (Zentrum für Sprache und Kommunikation) at UR offers courses in academic writing and languages, which includes either foreign languages and/or German as a research language. The latter is mainly aimed at doctoral candidates from abroad.

3.4.2 Interfaces with undergraduate studies in the participating disciplines

The majority of participating PIs are regular professors of the host universities. They advertise the events of the GS (e.g., colloquia and Forum lectures) in their seminars, and candidates and researchers of all qualification phases from bachelor to postdoc participate. This is particularly true for researchers of the institutes for East and Southeast European History and Slavic Literatures and Languages, but also for master students from the ESG, various history institutes, Slavic Literatures and Languages, literature programs, and Sinology, who often listen to lectures

of the GS within their interests. Remarkably, because colloquia and Forum events do not issue ECTS points, relevant for the schedule of bachelor and masters programs. The lectures of the GS were not certified for the ECTS schedule because the colloquium takes place only once a month at each host university, which isn't often enough to be assigned ECTS points. Nevertheless, the GS changed its schedule for colloquia from three hours to two to allow students to integrate the colloquium within their schedule.

Close cooperation is maintained with the ESG, especially concerning the institutional level and parts of the curriculum, as the circle of PIs are nearly identical. The colloquia of the GS are open to the master students, who often participate in the lectures. Advanced master students are invited to join GS's study groups only upon the reference from a PI. This offer is rarely accepted, as the sessions of the study groups don't follow a regular schedule and are hard to integrate. And, as with the colloquium, the study groups aren't awarded ECTS points.

As described in 3.3.3, summer schools and welcome ceremonies are jointly organized by the GS and ESG. Master students and doctoral candidates study together in mixed groups, both benefit greatly from the joint summer schools: the master students experience research-oriented teaching, which is rather rare in other contexts. The doctoral candidates learn together with the master students, who often visit their classes at home. Some doctoral candidates initially feel a little insecure about their status when changing their role from associate professor to student and about their authority back at university. They understand, however, that their teaching authority is grounded less in their teaching position than in their expertise. Therefore, this experience increases their self-confidence for workshops and teaching. Both groups benefit from the opportunity to network with peers and professors.

The weblog 'Memory Cultures' (see 3.5) is by now an integrate tool in the curriculum of the ESG. Often the publication of an essay or other written contribution in this weblog is part of the performance record of seminars or summer schools of the ESG.

Masters students and doctoral candidates meet in lectures and advanced seminars of the PIs and jointly organized events, like the Eastern European program of the MittelPunktEuropa Filmfestival. The close social contact between the two groups is reflected in the joint alumni association AMUROst, which was initiated by two former master students and a doctoral candidate in 2014. The alumni network meets annually (usually at the GS building) in Munich for an exchange of knowledge regarding career opportunities, and/or for an expert lecture on current political or cultural development in East and Southeastern Europe.

For graduate candidates from non-German universities, the GS organizes the preparatory workshop, which prepares the doctoral application for the German academic system, as described in 3.2 and 3.3.

3.4.3 Interfaces with Career Strategies for the Postdoctoral Phase

The GS awarded its promising alumni postdoctoral stipends for three months in order to develop an exposé for a postdoctoral project. The alumni were chosen by the admission committee upon application and a reference of their former supervisor.
The GS moreover regularly offers workshops, lectures, and coaching to facilitate academic career planning at an early stage. These measures are led by different mentors; in 2013 a postdoctoral researcher offered a workshop for job applications in English speaking academia and lecturers from Deutscher Hochschulverband (German University Association) regularly discuss the tricky regulations of the Federal German Law on Fixed-Term Employment Contracts in the Science and Research Sector. These lectures were attended by many researchers from cooperating programs and institutions. Moreover, a two-day seminar on self-assessment and individual coaching was organized together with the IRTG.
The GS maintains the mentoring program with renowned personalities from political, cultural, and commercial institutions as described in 3.3.

The Graduate Center offers a great variety of specialized lectures and workshops on careers and strategies for doctoral candidates from different disciplinary backgrounds. Doctoral candidates from UR also take part in such courses but have to apply for participation. The GraduateCenter^{LMU} also helps the GS establish contacts with course instructors for organizing such workshops itself for the GS members.

Both host universities offer further special training programs for doctoral and postdoctoral researchers. In Munich, the Center for Leadership and People Management focuses primarily on professors and postdocs, but also offers programs for doctoral candidates in areas explicitly focusing on academic careers (e.g., leadership, teamwork, teaching, and communication skills. The courses are only open for LMU employees; doctoral candidates with a stipend or from UR cannot take advantage of them.

The program ‘PROFIL’ at LMU addresses all teaching researchers from Bavarian universities, especially doctoral candidates and postdocs. It offers courses on three levels in didactics in higher education and issues the certificate, ‘TutorPlus.’ Interested candidates apply individually.

LMU ‘EXTRA’ is maintained by the Munich Women’s representative. Female advanced doctoral candidates and postdoctoral researchers at LMU can apply for individual mentorship over several semesters or participate in workshops and lectures on career planning and networking. Here again, those women interested apply individually. A postdoctoral researcher from GS gained such a mentorship in 2013 at the beginning of her postdoctoral career and now she is a fixed-term assistant professor at LMU.

The Young Center at LMU’s Center for Advanced Studies offers fellowships for junior researchers

in residence for one semester. Those granted may organize conferences, participate in the events of the CAS[LMU], and/or network. Moreover, the teaching obligation is reduced for the time of the fellowship. Applicants must be employed by LMU and, in order to enable one postdoctoral researcher to accept the fellowship, the GS prolonged his contract for an additional three months.

In Regensburg the interfaces with career strategies for the postdoctoral phase are mainly maintained by the Equal Opportunities unit at UR. The GS closely cooperates especially in the Mentoring international DFG program at UR. The target groups relevant for the GS are doctoral candidates, postdocs and post-doctoral candidates. The objective is to increase motivation of women to internationalize their scientific career, to facilitate the execution of a short, yet sustainable international research stay with concurrent care responsibilities, early development of and sustainable integration into international science networks, strengthening scientific cooperation of junior scientists through mentoring relationships with mentors abroad and preparation and motivation of junior female scientists for management positions. One Ph.D. researcher of the GS at UR, who took part in this mentoring program, has gained a habilitation position at University Dresden after completion of her Ph.D. thesis.

For the postdoctoral phase some doctoral researchers of the GS gained termed positions as postdocs at the host universities, for example within the *DFG Research Unit* "Cooperation and Competition in the Sciences" at LMU or as Junior Researcher in Residence at the Center for Advanced Studies (CAS[LMU]) in Munich. No tenure track options were provided for the postdocs of the Graduate School. However, the GS supported postdocs in finding follow up positions for example at participating research institutions like IOS in Regensburg, where several postdocs continued to be employed. One postdoc obtained an ERC Starting Grant at LMU, which might lead to a tenure track professorship (W2).

3.5 External visibility and networking

The GS aimed at becoming an internationally leading center for East and Southeast European Studies. It wanted to be noted both at home and abroad for its structured training and supervising of doctoral candidates, for bringing together the unique skills and competencies of areas studies in Munich and Regensburg, for strengthening and innovating the respective research, and for offering a place of cutting-edge academic exchange. And, indeed, during the funding period from 2012 to 2019, the GS has become both a nationally and internationally known, respected, visible and well-connected center of excellence within the community of East and Southeast European Studies.

All GS members have frequently been publishing and discussing their research in academically relevant publications (see 7.1 and 8.4.3) and events both at a national and international level. From PIs to doctoral candidates, members of the GS frequently participated in international

conferences. The GS delegation at the annual ASEEES conventions in North America, the largest and most important recurrent convention in our field, was usually among the largest from abroad. Doctoral candidates of the GS managed, for example, to organize panels at the ASEEES convention involving leading experts. The fellowship program was another important measure to raise the national and international visibility and connectedness of the GS. Thirty-nine GS-funded national and international Visiting Research Fellows and 22 otherwise funded guest researchers have been contributing to the research and training activities of the GS (see 5.1.1), while themselves benefiting from its vibrant academic atmosphere. Scholarly networks, based on both an institutional (LMU and UR) and personal (PIs) level, which existed before establishing the GS, have been further strengthened and carefully intensified during the last seven years. Moreover, due to the initiative of the GS and accompanying its research and doctoral training activities, many new partners were added to the networks and new scholarly collaborations were agreed upon. At this stage, the GS is institutionally associated with key partners in Germany, the United Kingdom, Northern America, and especially East and Southeast Europe. In addition, contacts with individual scholars in other parts of the world, notably Asia, Oceania and South America, have been established or substantially intensified.

Thus, academic networking by doctoral candidates and postdoctoral researchers has been supplemented and supported by the GS. This also applies to the GS's facultative mentoring program that has been establishing contact for doctoral candidates with mentors working in differrent professions in academia, politics, or business. In addition, the public visibility and impact of the research promoted by the GS has been increased with pertinent publication and public outreach activities. Subsequently, GS's doctoral program and the hereby promoted doctoral and postdoctoral research(ers) have been appreciated in the academic community and in the wider public on various occasions both nationally and internationally. The GS's efforts and successes to promote external visibility and networking are summarized as follows.

3.5.1 External visibility and public outreach

Making visible the GS's efforts in doctoral training and the rich and multifaceted research conducted by its doctoral and postdoctoral researchers as well as PIs has been an important objective of the speakers and administrative staff. This applies for external visibility in both the academic community and general public. Corporate identity measures (see 3.3) and, in particular, a set of public outreach and science communication activities has therefore been established by appropriately trained staff members at the GS's branch in Munich. Besides fostering traditional mass media relations in cooperation with LMU and UR's departments for communications and media relations, the GS has been employing a wide range of measures for internal and external communication: a website (providing basic information on the GS, event announcements and current news), email lists (targeting different audiences for internal and external information),

social media (with remarkable subscriber/follower numbers of, currently, about 950 at Facebook, 500 at twitter and 200 at YouTube), an annual report, and a biannual newsletter at the beginning of each semester. News and announcements (including job postings) are also shared via relevant academic email lists (IB-Liste, Slavistik-Liste, CZ-SK-Liste etc.) and platforms (especially H-Net, H-Soz-Kult, idw scientific information service and "L.I.S.A. – The Science Portal of The Gerda Henkel Foundation").

The GS contributed to international academic matchmaking events of the host universities (e.g. with presenting the GS to a delegation of professors from Peking University (PUK) in China visiting LMU in 2016 and to a delegation of Czech university rectors invited by the Bavarian-Czech Academic Agency in 2017). It also contributed to a DAAD online database and to fairs at LMU and UR for attracting promising doctoral candidates. In 2016, the GS presented itself at the "Deutscher Historikertag" in Hamburg with a stand in a special section on East European Studies as part of the exhibition of research institutes and publishing houses.

Mass media have constantly been interested in the academic work gathered and promoted at the GS. Hence, many members of the GS have frequently been contacted by journalists to share their expertise on the history and current affairs of East and Southeast Europe. Numerous interviews and statements have been published in newspapers, magazines, radio and television programs, and online media in the recent years. This applies not only for the well-established professors, but also for doctoral and postdoctoral researchers.

Regarding academic publishing, the GS has established the book series, "Schnittstellen. Studien zum östlichen und südöstlichen Europa," with Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht (Göttingen) in 2014. Most doctoral theses from the humanities that have been completed at the GS are published in this series. Twenty books have been published or accepted for publishing in total. Moreover, in spring 2015, the GS started the weblog, "Erinnerungskulturen" (Memory Cultures), which is hosted by the renowned, non-commercial academic hypotheses blog portal. Besides doctoral candidates, postdoctoral researchers and PIs from the GS or its core partner institutions, master students and scholars from other institutions contribute to this weblog with research based treatises on various aspects of memory and history politics in East and Southeast Europe. The weblog as a modern way of communicating current research has proved to be a success story and attracts a growing readership. Similarly, the "ESE Archives Guide: A Web Guide to East and Southeast European Archives" has become an established and valued offer in the academic community. It was created by the GS to gather and to share vital information for doing archival research in East and Southeast Europe or for doing archival research on topics dealing particularly with East and Southeast Europe elsewhere.

The GS has always considered itself as an institution to share and discuss up-to-date knowledge and current research findings about East and Southeast Europe with the general public. The

event format “forum” is particularly suited to this aim. It is comprised of a series of public lectures and round table discussions in Munich and Regensburg dealing with questions relevant to both the history and present of East and Southeast Europe that explicitly address non-academic audiences. GS members of all stages, expert researchers from other institutions, journalists/foreign correspondents, and decision-makers from politics and industry have been invited to the forum series. There were, for example, events on the political crisis in Ukraine during and following the Majdan revolution of 2014, the Russian annexation of Crimea, and the asymmetric war in Eastern Ukraine. Other forums looked at today’s challenges in the Western Balkan countries, 25 years after the Yugoslavian wars of secession. These events are quite often organized in cooperation with the GS’s core partners in Munich and Regensburg as well as with organizations like the DGO, SOG, the “Gesellschaft für Außenpolitik” (Munich), the “Münchner Volkshochschule,” and the “Volkshochschule Regensburg”. The latter are engaged either in bringing together academia, business and civil society or in adult and continuing education. In addition, there is frequent collaboration with cultural institutions, organizations, and events that promote artistic ways of dealing with East and Southeast Europe; this results in literature readings, film screenings, and public lectures with scholars in the supporting program of cultural festivals (e.g. with donumenta Regensburg e.V., Kunstforum Ostdeutsche Galerie Regensburg, Literaturhaus München or “MittelPunktEuropa” film festival). The videos of many forum events are available on GS’s YouTube channel.

In 2018, the GS co-organized the annual conference of the DGO in Munich, Germany’s largest interdisciplinary organization in East European Studies. Several doctoral candidates / alumni, postdoctoral researchers, PIs, and administrative staff members were involved in the program, either for presenting and discussing their respective research or for chairing and moderating panel sessions. The conference took place at the premises of the Carl Friedrich von Siemens Foundation (a partner foundation promoting the sciences especially with senior fellowships and academic events) and at the historic main building of LMU Munich. It attracted a great number of participants from academia, economy, media, and politics.

With its public events, digital or analogue publications, social media, weblog, and archives guide, the GS has reached remarkable visibility in both academia and general public. It has created news and information services as well as research infrastructures, which are highly appreciated and valued not only by its members but also in the national and international community of scholars in East and Southeast European Studies as well as in the interested general public. These activities, however, had to be reduced in 2019 due to cuts in funding; and GS may need to reduce them further depending on future financial and human resources.

3.5.2 National and International Networking and Collaborations

The GS pursued both national and international networking and collaboration to strengthen its

abilities in training, advising, and supervising doctoral candidates as well as to make them globally visible and support the multifaceted research conducted by its members in all stages of career.

Besides the two host universities, seven extramural institutions in Munich and Regensburg (see 7.4) have constantly been taking part in the daily work of the GS with their respective expertise and services. And in return, the GS contributed to the scientific activities of these core partners. This mutual collaboration covered the training and supervising of doctoral candidates, the organization of (joint) conferences, workshops and public lectures, the management and advancement of research infrastructure, and the recruitment of promising doctoral candidates and other academic personnel. In this context, the GS has truly become a hub for East and Southeast European Studies, which brings these institutions closer together. New forms and a greater intensity of cooperation and collaboration between the GS and its partners in Munich and Regensburg are promoted (either together with the GS or independent from it) and, hence, the creation of considerable synergies and benefits for all institutions and scholars involved.

During the last seven years, for instance, select postdoctoral researchers from cooperating institutions in Munich and Regensburg have been invited to serve as co-opted PIs. With their expertise, they support the training and advising of the doctoral researchers, contribute to a study group, and assume a role as an intermediary between the GS and other research contexts. This applies to the managing director of the CC and for select coordinators of major research projects based at LMU or UR. Moreover, training seminars for particular academic skills are occasionally offered by experts from the GS's partner institutions; for example, the managing editors of the scientific journals *Bohemia* (edited at CC), the *Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas* and the *Südost-Forschungen* (both edited at IOS) have been invited more than once to teach the GS's doctoral candidates in academic writing skills. And, mainly in cooperation with IOS, several workshops were held, which informed about and discussed strategies for academic publishing appropriate for aspiring scholars; in one case, a senior publisher from a renowned British publishing house was ready to answer all upcoming questions.

There were also seminars on digital humanities resources and tools, which were jointly offered with a partner institution. A special seminar on key principles and the latest legal developments in image rights, privacy rights, and copyrights concerning academic publishing was initiated and organized by the GS in June 2018. This full-day seminar, taught by an expert from LMU Munich's Center for Legal informatics, was attended by doctoral candidates and postdoctoral researches from the GS and related university departments as well as by some invited staff members from institutional partners (i.e. those who are responsible for publication and outreach activities at the Collegium Carolinum and Historisches Kolleg).

The collaboration with the Collegium Carolinum and the Leibniz Institute for East and Southeast European Studies (IOS) has proven to be particularly close and fruitful; both institutions offer

extraordinarily important research infrastructure and services (both analogue and digital). CC and IOS have teamed up with the BSB and the Herder Institute (Marburg) to establish and develop digital research infrastructures and tools for East and Southeast European Studies. This applies for new ways of electronic publishing (e.g. the hybrid *DigiOst* book series), for interconnected online repositories (e.g. *VifaOst*, *ARTOS*, *OstDok, and* since 2018 the overarching portal *osmikon*), for establishing sustainable standards, procedures, and infrastructures in research data management (e.g. *OstData*), and for developing digital research tools for the humanities and social sciences. The GS has been involved in these activities as its members (from doctoral researchers to PIs) were asked to share their needs, wishes, and user experiences. In addition, GS members steadily contributed research data or other content (publications) to these efforts.

Numerous scientific events have been organized and hosted by and at the GS. Many of them were jointly organized with partner institutions to support networking and collaboration. In other cases, doctoral candidates and postdocs participated in workshops or conferences hosted by one of these partners. Collegium Carolinum, for instance, is hosting an annual workshop entitled, “Bohemisten-Treffen”. This is a key forum for academics sharing a professional interest in Bohemian-Moravian or Czech and German Bohemian / Sudeten German or Slovakian topics of research. Hence, all doctoral candidates of the GS who have been studying aspects of the history, culture(s) or language(s) of the former Bohemian-Moravian countries or of present-day Slovakia and the Czech Republic have frequently been participating in this meeting to present their research, to contribute to discussions, and eventually to get to know and to network with other scholars in the field. Likewise, several doctoral candidates of the GS were invited to contribute to a thematic annual conference of the Collegium Carolinum and served as presenters, panel moderators, or in one case even as a co-organizer. In 2015, CC’s annual conference, “Wissenschaft und Imperium im östlichen Europa im 19. Jahrhundert” [Science and Empire in Eastern Europe in the 19th Century], was hosted jointly with the GS.

The IOS, too, has been very encouraging for GS’s doctoral candidates by frequently including them to its research activities; for example, doctoral candidates of the GS have been invited to speak at IOS conferences; currently, IOS prepares an international conference with an alumnus of the GS, who now works at the Institute for Contemporary History. GS’s members are generally invited to participate in IOS’s colloquia and workshops. A notably large workshop in Munich was hosted by the GS and the ZI was organized by a doctoral student of the GS together with a researcher at the National Museum in Kraków (Poland) in July 2017 (in further cooperation with the Institute for Art History at LMU Munich, the National Museum in Kraków, and the Consulate General of the Republic of Poland in Munich). Both managed to bring together high-level art historians and museum professionals for a two-day workshop on current trends and perspectives in researching the “Munich School” of Polish Painters.

It proves to be very attractive for the GS's cooperation partners in Munich and Regensburg to let their own doctoral candidates participate in the activities of the GS. This is made possible either on a case-by-case basis for certain soft-skill courses and seminars on research methods, or formally, when particularly excellent doctoral candidates are selected for association with the GS and take part in its program with all rights and duties. For example, a doctoral researcher at IOS conducting a DFG project in economic history, which compares case studies from Poland and Croatia, has become an associate doctoral candidate of the GS. He is benefitting from the multidisciplinary expertise on these countries gathered at the GS. In return, he gives the other doctoral candidates insights in the work of a leading research institute in the field.

To underscore the role of the GS as a hub for East and Southeast European Studies in Munich and Regensburg, each new cohort of the GS's doctoral candidates visits the sites of the partner institutions and is introduced to their respective research activities and services (e.g. special libraries, research data management and digital humanities efforts, events, etc.), which aims at promoting mutual contact with colleagues who share similar research interests.

Concerning further national and international networking and collaboration beyond Munich and Regensburg, the GS has been in constant exchange with leading-edge academic institutions and associations that share similar interests in doctoral training and research. These partners have also been adding relevant expertise and services to the GS's respective activities. For this purpose, advanced scholars from other places are invited for conferences or workshops and for study group meetings to discuss ongoing doctoral research. Others present their own research in the colloquium of the GS and are asked to refer especially to methodological questions and theory formation. In return, doctoral candidates (as well as postdoctoral researchers and PIs) of the GS are frequently invited to partner institutions for similar events. Relevant job advertisements and workshop invitations / call for papers have also been distributed within this network regularly.

In Germany solid working contacts in this matter do exist with the Herder Institute in Marburg, the GWZO in Leipzig, the Imre Kertész Kolleg in Jena, the HAIT in Dresden, the FSO in Bremen, and the IfZ in Munich and Berlin (including IfZ's Center for Holocaust Studies). Individual contacts of GS members go far beyond; the GS is in contact with all leading research centers and university departments in the field of East and Southeast European Studies in Germany. A formal agreement of cooperation was signed with the ZfL (Berlin) in January 2017, which is conducts research on literature and cultures in a comparative and transnational perspective. Among other world regions, Eastern Europe is in focus here; thematic and methodological overlaps with projects conducted at the GS and at the departments for Slavic Literatures at LMU Munich and UR are significant. This has been of particular value for a postdoctoral researcher of the GS in Munich. Following and accompanying intense collaboration in organizing joint workshops and conference panels with a ZfL scholar, she eventually served as a visiting fellow at ZfL in June and

July 2017. Several publications emerged from this cooperation or are forthcoming.

Regarding international cooperation, the GS has successfully built upon existing connections of both LMU Munich and UR with foreign universities and specific university departments renowned for their contribution to East and Southeast European Studies (see 7.4). In addition, formal agreements of intensified cooperation could be reached with the ISEEES and the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures at UC Berkeley (USA), the UCL SSEES in London (U.K.), the University of Cambridge (U.K.) and the University of Rijeka (Croatia). Within the framework of the "LMU-UCB Research in the Humanities" cooperation, LMU's Institute of Eastern and South-Eastern European History have been cooperating closely with UC Berkeley's Institute of Slavic, East European and Eurasian Studies for several years now. Among other things, this program supports mutual research and study visits, including the exchange of doctoral candidates, postdoctoral researchers, and professors. In recent years, this cooperation was further expanded and deepened due to respective activities of the GS. Consequently, an associate professor from Berkeley became a visiting research fellow at the GS in Munich in summer 2016, the GS's annual conference in 2016 was attended by several key scholars from Berkeley (two of them gave the keynote lectures), two scholars from Berkeley have consecutively served as members of the GS's international academic advisory board, and one particularly renowned ISEEES researcher became a CAS-funded visiting professor in Munich and joined the GS from January to late March 2018. A doctoral candidate from Munich spent several months (August to December 2015) at UC Berkeley to discuss her project in different disciplinary contexts and to conduct essential archival research. In addition, two doctoral workshops between the GS and US Berkeley's ISEEES and the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures were organized in 2016 and 2017. These brought together doctoral candidates from both institutions and from the research fields of history and literary studies. The first four-day workshop took place in Berkeley (April 2016), the follow-up meeting at the GS in Munich (June 2017). A continuation of this doctoral researcher networking is due and depends largely on stable structures regarding the GS after the end of DFG funding.

Another formal cooperation has been reached between UR, GSOSES, and the School of Slavonic & East European Studies (SSEES) at University College London (UCL) in 2017. One SSEES lecturer had already been serving as a member of the GS's international academic advisory board. Due to the new agreement, collaboration has considerably intensified. The GS's annual conference 2017, for instance, was organized in cooperation with SSEES. Hence, several professors and lecturers from UCL, including the then director of SSEES, contributed to this conference with papers and a keynote lecture. In 2018, SSEES's new director has participated in this year's annual conference and delivered the opening keynote lecture. This cooperation aims at an exchange of (young) scholars, at cooperation in providing (joint) summer schools, and at promoting joint research and grant applications.

Moreover, in 2019, the University of Cambridge and LMU Munich have officially launched a strategic partnership. Within this framework, Munich's GS speaker and a colleague in Cambridge have started to explore "New Perspectives in East and South East European Studies". It is envisaged to broaden already existing cooperation between PIs from both universities through a series of graduate student conferences, invited lectures, and joint research projects. Several doctoral candidates and postdoctoral researchers of the GS have been participating in and benefitting from this cooperation so far. The opening workshop with project presentations by doctoral candidates from Cambridge and Munich took place at the GS in July 2019. A follow-up workshop in Cambridge is planned for December 2019. The GS as hub that brings Munich's most promising doctoral researchers in the field of East European Studies together thus plays a substantial role in this cooperation.

In spring 2019, another cooperation agreement was signed between the University of Rijeka, UR, and the IOS. With this agreement the partners seek to strengthen academic cooperation between Bavaria and Croatia as well as to develop a variety of joint activities in research and teaching, such as a joint master's degree program in Southeast European studies, the exchange of visiting scholars, joint summer schools, and other research cooperation. The GS is supposed to play a crucial role in this partnership.

International partner institutions in many cases serve GS's doctoral candidates as gateways and advisors for conducting research (archival and/or field research) in the respective country. In this respect, the two German Historical Institutes (GHIs) in Moscow and Warsaw as well as HSE with its branches in Moscow and Saint Petersburg are particularly noteworthy. All partner institutions have been greatly valuable to the GS's doctoral candidates because of their academic contacts and archival competence.

Similarly, visiting research fellows from all over the world contribute to the work of the GS on an individual level. During their stay, they can advance their own research by making use of the GS's research infrastructure and institutional networks or bring in their specific expertise in research and in the training and supervision of GS's doctoral candidates. In addition, institutional networking between the GS and the guest researchers' respective home institution is promoted. To keep in close contact after their stay in Munich or Regensburg ends and to advance further collaboration with GS members on a project level, visiting fellows, which have been funded by the GS, are appointed as Honorary Research Fellows.

The GS's summer schools have all been organized in cooperation with foreign host institutions. In the cases of the summer schools in Budapest (Hungary; 2013), Cluj-Napoca (Romania; 2014), and Saint Petersburg (Russia; 2017), these hosts already have already been institutional cooperation partners of the GS; for the summer schools 2015 in Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan), 2016 in Belgrade (Serbia), and 2018 in Rijeka (Croatia), further collaboration with local universities and

specific university departments was established or strengthened. The program always refers to the respective country and society and includes excursions and exemplary field research. As a matter of principle, local scholars, from master students to professors, are involved. In addition, doctoral candidates (and master students) from the GS's international partner institutions have successfully been invited to take part in all mentioned summer schools. This element of the GS's curriculum is thus an excellent opportunity to incorporate international partners into the GS's training of doctoral candidates, and master students from Munich and Regensburg; all but the first summer school have been jointly carried out with the Elite Graduate Program for East European Studies.

Another form of national and international collaboration and networking are academic conferences. The GS encourages and supports its doctoral candidates and postdoctoral researchers to take part in events that are of key importance for specific fields of research or disciplines to present their research and to expand their personal networks. This applies for thematically or methodologically focused workshops, but also for national conventions like the "Deutscher Historikertag" (by far the most important conference for historians in Germany) and the "Deutscher Slavistentag" (the leading German forum for scholars of East and Southeast European languages/literatures) as well as for the internationally and multidisciplinary relevant annual conventions of ASEEES (the leading international organization dedicated to the advancement of knowledge about Central Asia, the Caucasus, Russia, and Eastern Europe in regional and global contexts).

3.5.3 International activities of the doctoral researchers

As the GS focuses on various aspects of the, usually internationally entangled, history and present of East and Southeast Europe, going abroad for archival or field research has been indispensable for all supervised doctoral candidates. In accordance with the necessities of the respective research project it is the norm to spend several weeks or months abroad during the time of completing the doctoral thesis. This doctoral research is usually conducted in one or several countries in East and Southeast Europe. In other cases, it is necessary to visit archives in the U.S., U.K., France, or in one case, India. If applicable, these research stays strengthen cooperation between the GS with its international partners. As already mentioned, a doctoral candidate from Munich spent several months (August to December 2015) at UC Berkeley to discuss her project in different disciplinary contexts and to conduct essential archival research. The GS has been promoting such travelling with considerable financial resources and supports applications for further funding in this matter (e.g., for fellowships at GHI Warsaw or Moscow respectively for stipends from Bayhost, DAAD, Schroubek Fonds etc.; see 8.4.3). Due to the substantial reduction of the budget in 2019, the latter has become increasingly urgent.

As mentioned, the GS is encouraging its doctoral candidates to present and discuss their

advancing research at relevant national and international academic conferences. Attending (inter)national conferences is not justified in itself, however. Doctoral candidates and their supervisors are obliged to stick to the principle of “less is more”; the completion of an excellent doctoral thesis in time is given priority. The GS’s doctoral candidates are mainly discussing their work at specifically focused workshops, either in Germany or abroad, which bring together internationally renowned scholars from fields of research that doctoral candidates are also working on. This guarantees optimal feedback from external experts and supports purposefully individual networking.

Conferences hosted by leading universities, National Academies of Sciences or relevant disciplinary academic associations in the countries studied have been attended by GS's doctoral candidates when pertinent to their project (e.g., Charles University (Prague), CEU Budapest, MGU, HSE Moscow, HSE Saint Petersburg, Saint Petersburg State University, European University Saint Petersburg, etc.). The same is true for thematic workshops that took place at the GHIs in Moscow and Warsaw and similarly relevant university departments in Austria, Canada, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, the U.K., or the U.S.

Attending large international conventions has proved worthwhile if they are convened by leading academic associations in the respective field of research. During the recent years, members of the GS, including several doctoral candidates, have successfully applied for presenting their work at an annual convention of ASEEES (GS was an institutional member until late 2018; due to later shortage in funding, GS had to end its membership). There they could discuss their research and overarching ideas on integrated area studies that characterize the GS with high-class audiences of international colleagues. Other doctoral candidates and postdoctoral researchers have participated in annual conferences of the International Society for Ethnology and Folklore (SIEF), the International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences (IUAES), the International Society for Cultural History, the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR), the International Federation of Theatre Research, the Association for the Study of Nationalities (ASN), or the British Association for Slavonic, and East European Studies (BASEES).

In several cases, the GS has enabled doctoral candidates and postdoctoral researchers to convene such events themselves on their own or within the context of a study group. Such events usually take place in Munich or Regensburg. But, depending on the research, workshops/conferences may happen elsewhere in cooperation with other institutions. In 2014 and 2015, for example, one doctoral candidate organized two widely recognized workshops on environmental history in the Czech Republic, which built upon one another. Both events, hosted in collaboration with the “Centrum pro výzkum v kulturní a historické geografii Přírodovědecké fakulty UK” in Prague, the Herder Institute in Marburg, and the Collegium Carolinum in Munich, assembled scholars both established and young. Participants from Germany, Slovakia, and the

Czech Republic discussed relevant theories and methodological approaches of environmental history, a field of study, which then was not yet well-established amongst historians in East Central Europe.

3.5.4 Special measures for integrating international doctoral researchers

Attracting, recruiting, and integrating exceptionally talented young scholars as doctoral candidates from abroad have always been important aims of the GS. For a doctoral program pursuing the concept of integrated area studies, diverse national and cultural backgrounds, not least from countries in East, Central, and Southeast Europe, but also from beyond, have been regarded as the key for understanding and exploring interconnectedness and the effects of historical and on-going globalization. Therefore, the GS in collaboration with LMU and UR has been presenting its doctoral program within DAAD's annually updated database, "International Programmes in Germany," which aims at informing international graduate students on master and doctoral programs in Germany. In addition, up until now all calls for job and scholarship applications were announced both in German and English; on the GS's website and via social media (Facebook and twitter), via institutional or personal cooperation partners in Germany and abroad, in (partly commercial) academic job portals, by national and international academic online information and communication platforms for humanities and social sciences (especially H-Soz-Kult and H-Net), by relevant disciplinary or thematic research networks, academic associations (like ASEEES), and by relevant email lists offered by academic associations and leading research institutions.

A particularly successful instrument for attracting, supporting and eventually recruiting international doctoral researchers proved to be the "Preparing for a Doctoral Project" workshop, a training format that was developed by the GS particularly for this purpose. Between 2013 and 2017, applications from master graduates from non-German universities were invited to this annual workshop in order to support them in preparing a Ph.D. project application for the GS or for any other doctoral scheme at a German university. The workshops (five in total) took place in Munich in late June each year and held in English. Up to ten graduate students and early doctoral candidates from all over the world (in total: Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Croatia, Greece, Czech Republic, Germany, Estonia, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Turkey, and U.S.) and from different disciplines worked with postdoctoral researchers of the GS on potential doctoral dissertation projects (see 3.1 and 3.3). The workshop participants' feedback on these elements and on the whole atmosphere was always very positive. And, in fact, several workshop participants successfully applied for the GS: one from the Czech Republic (2013), one from Hungary (2014), and two from Belarus and Russia (2015). Despite several expressions of interest by foreign candidates, the GS had to refrain from hosting the workshop in

2018 and 2019. This was because of the immediate insecurities with regard to the future of the GS after not including the format “Graduate School” in the new Excellence Strategy, and due to the financial shortage of the GS’s budget in 2019.

Other important measures for enabling international doctoral researchers to participate in and to contribute to the work of the GS were thematic workshops (in fact, numerous included papers by doctoral candidates from abroad), the GS’s annual conferences, and its summer schools. The GS’s second annual conference in Regensburg (2015) on “Cultural Hegemonies in Spaces of Diversity” had an open call and then featured a considerable number of papers from foreign doctoral candidates. Afterwards, one of them joined the GS in Munich as a Visiting Fellow with a DAAD scholarship (from October 2015 to July 2016). During recent years, the GS has integrated several doctoral candidates from abroad (with DAAD, Bayhost, or other funding) as fellows. The aforementioned summer schools also proved to be an excellent tool for providing international young scholars an insight in the GS’s program and for promoting international collaboration in research and doctoral training. One graduate student from CEU Budapest, for example, who attended the summer school 2018 in Rijeka, eventually joined the GS as an associate doctoral candidate later that year.

Newly accepted doctoral candidates with a non-German background have been supported integrating in the GS by several measures. An obligatory welcoming week helps all new doctoral candidates get to know each other and the GS’s institution/program. Also, introductions are made to the host universities and the GS’s seven extramural institutions in Munich and Regensburg as well as other necessary information on administrative/technical issues for starting and advancing a doctoral project (see 3.3.2). UR’s Welcome Center as well as LMU’s International Office and LMU’s Housing Office support these first steps of foreign doctoral candidates (see 3.4). Working languages in the GS are both German and English but a preference to English is always given when proficiency in German by doctoral candidates from abroad is not as good; the initial demand for fluent German was soon abandoned following the great interest of international graduates. Those who need or ask for German language classes are nonetheless offered respective courses for international candidates at the host universities and are supported to arrange individual training to meet their proficiency (see 3.3); up to now such expenses have been paid by the GS within the equal opportunities scheme (see 3.3. and 3.6). Moreover, the GS has been organizing a weekly course in “Academic English” for its doctoral candidates (not only for those from abroad).

3.6 Gender equality

The GS has provided specific support for young female researchers in order to prepare them for the challenges faced by women in academic careers. To this end, the GS implements equal opportunity measures for gender equality that have already been put into place at both universities and has also developed its own additional provisions.

In 2018, 31 percent of the professors of LMU teaching at the participating faculties (Faculty of History and the Arts, Faculty for the Study of Culture, Faculty of Languages and Literatures, and Faculty of Social Sciences) were female. Among the postdocs, 59 percent were women and 64 percent of doctoral candidates were female; bachelor and master graduates were 75 and 74 percent female, respectively. In 2012, when the GS was founded, 28 percent of the professors, 60 percent of post-doctoral researchers, 62 percent of the doctoral candidates, and 73 percent of bachelors and masters students were female.

At UR in 2018, at the participating faculties of PKGG, SLK and Law, women make up 22.8 percent of C4 / W3 professors. Among the postdocs 61.5 percent are female, doctoral researchers were 48.9 percent (a proportion, which has risen considerably from 32.7 percent in 2011), and 61.2 percent of students are female (number for both bachelor and master students).

These numbers reflect different trends. First, the high percentage of women in the humanities in general and second, the still existing gender gap, which becomes most evident in the proportion of female professors and female post-doctoral researchers. Young female scholars beginning their university career have a preponderance of 73 percent at LMU and 62.1 percent at UR. The proportion of female researchers decreases with every qualification step, the glass ceiling becomes most evident in the step from post-doctoral researcher to professor.

Equal opportunities in academia are therefore an important issue also for the GS. Here, 31.4 percent of its professors are female. The fully funded postdocs were continuously at par. Fifty-nine percent of the doctoral candidates are women. Yet the GS has not succeeded, despite its efforts, to appoint female candidates on the four professorships newly filled within the GS. Nonetheless, a woman could be appointed for the new professorship in early modern Russian studies.

The GS provides specific support for young female researchers in order to prepare them for the challenges they will have to face in academic and non-academic careers. To this end, the GS implemented equal opportunity measures for gender equality, which the host universities already maintain, and has developed its own additional provisions. The GS moreover interprets the aim for equal opportunities not only with regard to gender balance, but also with to nationality and disability.

The GS took measure to provide opportunities also for people with disabilities, for example by distributing its calls for applications through the disabled employment agencies of the cities. Among applicants for staff positions, disabled people were invited for job interviews, which were supervised by the universities disabled officers. There were no candidates with declared handicaps applying for the research positions.

In addition to the offers of the equal opportunities' consultants of the host universities, the GS offers further possibilities to enhance career and personal development opportunities. Close cooperation between the universities and the GS proved to be fruitful and effective.

Following measures were implemented by the GS:

1) The position of equal opportunity appointee (and his/her deputy) was created to guarantee equality. On the one hand, this person pays special attention to formal and structural gender equality. They are a member of the executive board of the GS and also member of the admission committee. They serve as a contact person when problems arise. On the other hand, they inform researchers and doctoral candidates about programs focused on gender issues and "gender competency" trainings at both universities, as well as those taking place at external institutions.

2) Graduate and post-doctoral researchers at the GS benefit from gender equality and mentoring programs of both universities, which offer workshops, presentations, advising, and networking opportunities. The GS introduced female doctoral candidates to positive role models by inviting renowned female researchers as fellows or guest lecturers.

3) The GS developed a specific program for its female junior researchers for career planning (a yearly career planning workshop for female Ph.D. candidates and postdocs) as well as invited external experts to give presentations on related topics (e.g., "Part time employment in academia," "The glass ceiling – Women in leadership positions," "Asset building for women in academia"). Moreover, the GS encourages its female doctoral researchers and postdocs to take part in the women's support programs offered by the universities (e.g., Mentoring Programs at LMU and UR, financial support of travel costs for networking, etc.).

4) An important aspect of gender equality, but also of the "work-life-balance" ideal is the compatibility of family and career. The GS supports this compatibility using the following measures:

- Regular evening meetings in the curriculum are avoided to the extent possible. The model of "lunchtime talks" (including a lunch provided) is favored as an alternative to the classical evening colloquium.
- Telecommuting and flexibility in terms of working time and physical presence, as well as part-time models facilitate the compatibility of academic career and family.
- Scholarship holders with children receive a monthly family allowance of 400 Euros for the first and an additional 100 Euros for each additional child. Additionally, the funding is prolonged for twelve months.

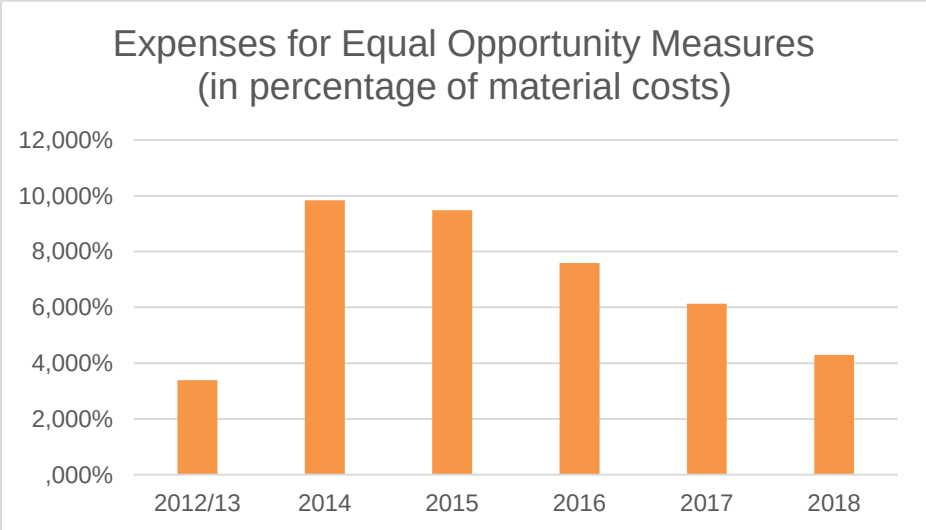
The GS furthermore offers opportunities for childcare when activities of the GS require presence out of business hours of childcare institutions. In Regensburg, the GS cooperates with the Family

Service; in Munich individual babysitters are financed. Both universities offer on-campus childcare for school age children during school vacations and also support for young researchers with children through student assistants.

In order to promote equality between Germans and non-Germans, language courses at the Universities Centres for Modern languages or intensive courses by external providers were provided. The GS also organized a weekly course in “Academic English”. Visa and similar fees were reimbursed and the staff of the administrative offices of the GS supported non-Germans / Foreigners in administrative issues in Germany or German embassies abroad.

To compensate for the potential disadvantages of non-German academic socialization in the recruiting process, the GS annually organized a preparatory workshop for graduate students from non-German universities. It usually took place some months before the annual call for applications. It was headed by the postdocs and intended to familiarize graduates of foreign universities with the customs of the German admission and recruiting process. The GS covered travel costs and accommodation, so participation did not fail due to expenses.

The GS promised to spend at least 2 percent of its recurrent budget for material costs for equality measures. Effectively, on average 6.7 percent of the material costs were claimed. The biggest share of Equal Opportunities Costs was usually absorbed by the preparatory workshop, whose number of participants (and therefore costs) varied according to the solicited posts for doctoral candidates.

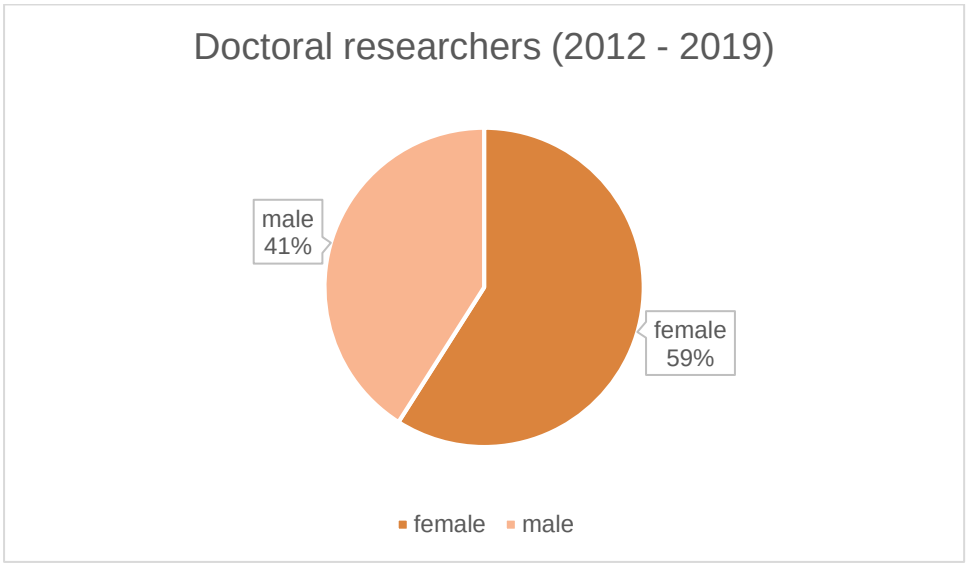


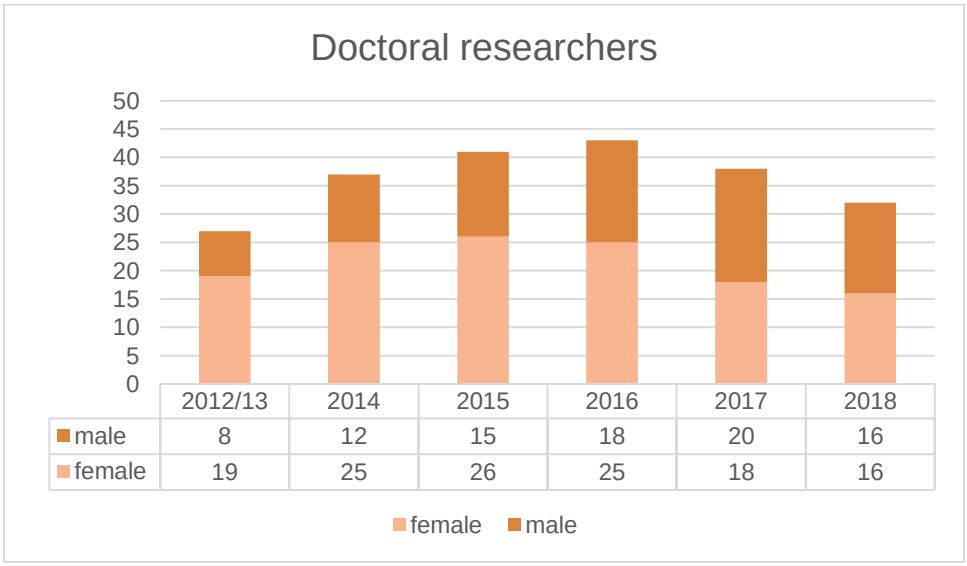
The high percentage of doctoral candidates as well as the balanced post-doctoral percentage shows that the GS reached the aims of the proposal. Yet, for reasons beyond its reach it also reflects entrenched gender inequality. The majority of PIs were male professors as well as heads of the participating institutes, whose appointments were made long before the GS came into being. This again shows the obvious difficulties for women to advance their careers in academia after the post-doctoral phase. Also, the applicants for the four positions were predominantly men.

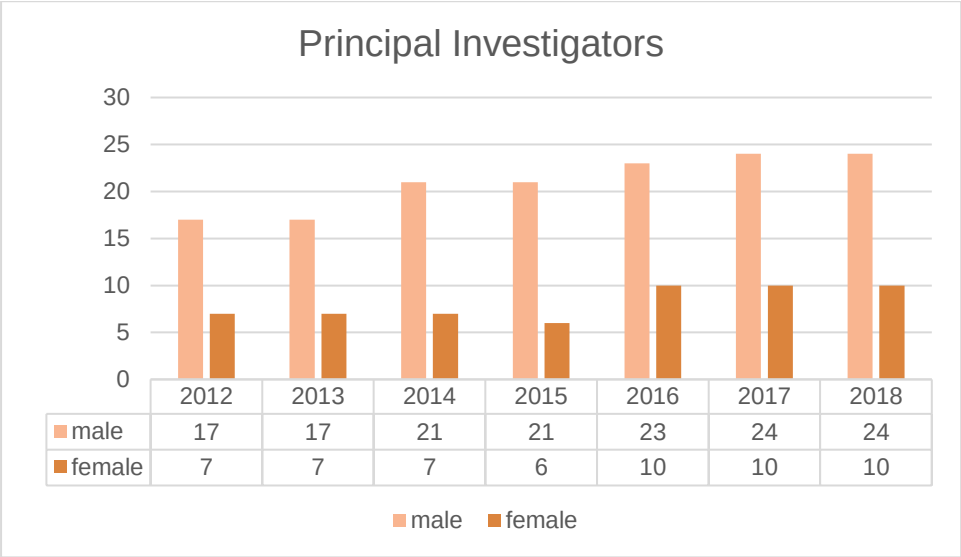
The four appointees were clearly the ones best suited for the announced positions and for the GS, so no gender mainstreaming measures could be implemented.

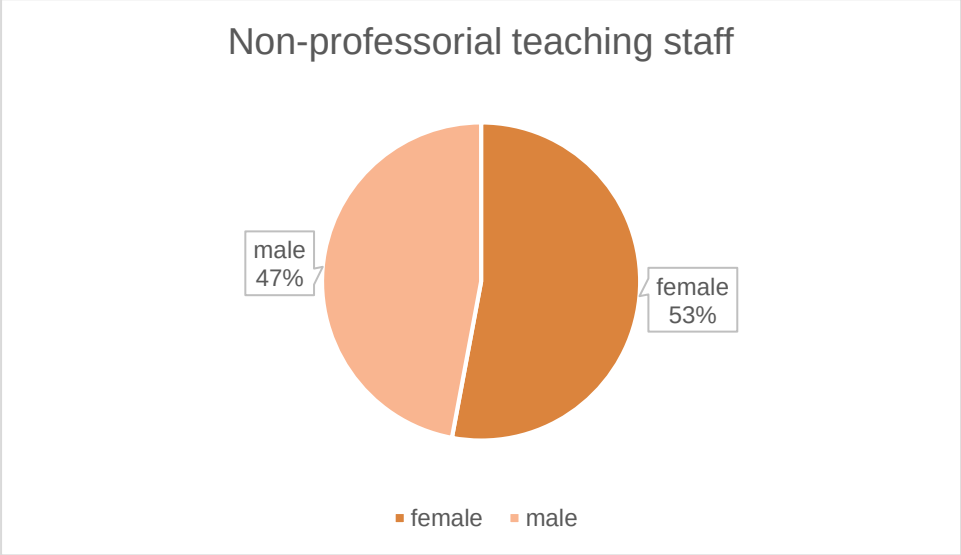
The prospects for the upcoming generations of professors are, however, much better: one of the female post-doctoral researchers, who finished her habilitation within the GS, just received a nomination for a W3 position in Germany. To bridge the gender gap on the professor level nevertheless remains a crucial issue with respect to career advancement of women in German academia. International guests, notably from East and Southeast Europe, are often surprised by how “male” faculties are in Germany.

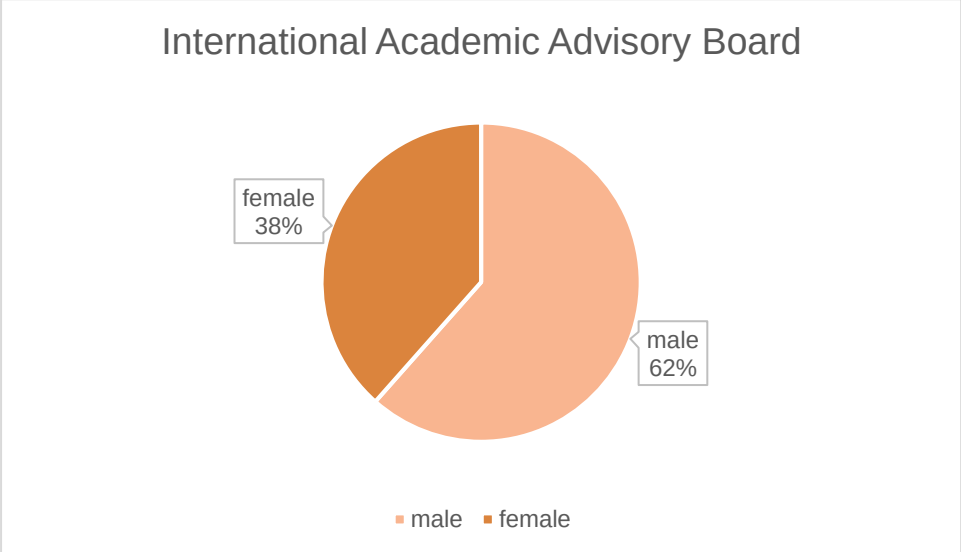
Statistics: Gender balance

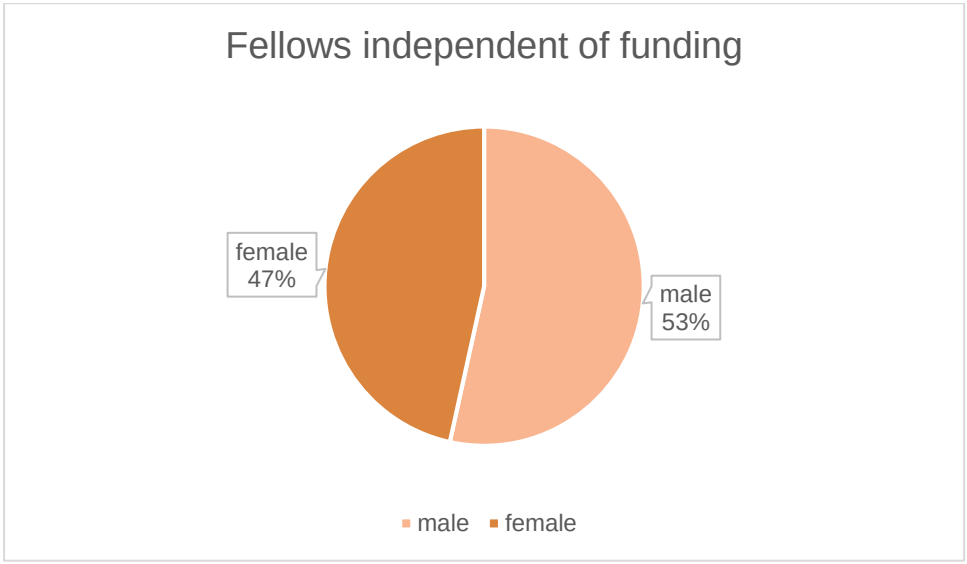





Principal Investigators
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018
male 17 17 21 21 23 24 24
female 7 7 7 6 10 10 10
male
female


Non-professorial teaching staff
male 47%
female 53%
female
male


International Academic Advisory Board
female 38%
male 62%
male
female


Fellows independent of funding
female
47%
male
53%
male
female

4 Structure and Sustainability

4.1 Institutional status, organization and implementation

The GS was established by the two host universities and furnished with its own bylaws, which regulated the forms of cooperation, the decision-making procedures, and its structure. The involvement of non-university research institutes in the GS was carried out on the basis of cooperative agreements. The bylaws expired at the end of the DFG funding period in October 2019. Given the financial and infrastructural endowment of the GS in Regensburg and Munich will diverge significantly as a result of the different allocation of the funding supplied by the Bavarian State Ministry of Science and the Arts, new separate bylaws will be established by individual faculties at LMU and UR, but continued collaboration will be maintained in the framework of a cooperation agreement of the involved faculties at the two universities.

Within the framework of the original bylaws, the GS was an interdisciplinary, inter-faculty scientific alliance without legal personality, maintained by LMU and UR, with participation from the Bavarian State Library (BSB), Collegium Carolinum e.V. (CC), Institute for German Culture and History of South Eastern Europe e.V. (IKGS), Institute for Eastern European Law (IOR), Leibniz Institute for East and Southeast European Studies (IOS), and the Central Institute for Art History (ZI).

The processes were regulated by the statute of the GS according to the constitutional orders of the two universities and signed by them along with the partner institutions. The two universities added an amendment on financial management and on the distribution of the overhead (Programmpauschale).

The rules for awarding doctoral degrees were subject to the doctoral regulations of the participating faculties. Accordingly, the doctoral candidates were accepted by the Ph.D. committee of the Examinations Office of the respective university, at LMU they also had to be enrolled. The applicable version of the doctoral regulation depended on the faculty.

In Munich, the joint doctoral regulation of participating faculties of History and the Arts, for the Study of Culture, of Laguages and Literatures, and of Social Sciences from 2005/03/01 was replaced in 2016. The doctoral regulation from 2016/03/18 of faculty of Social Sciences replaced the awarded title Dr. rer. pol. by Dr.in rer. soc. and Dr. rer. soc. The faculties of History and the Arts, for the Study of Culture, of Laguages and Literatures replaced the old doctoral regulation on 2016/09/15. Both new regulations adopted a supervision agreement, including the opportunity for a cumulative dissertation and allowing English to be the language of the dissertation (the Dr. phil. regulation even allows applications for other languages). The old doctoral regulation stipulated German as the regular language, only allowing other languages upon special application. The now mandatory supervision agreement of the Faculty of Social Sciences is detailed and resembles the supervision agreement of the GS, as opposed to the general requirement of

Faculties of History and the Arts, for the Study of Culture and of Laguages and Literatures. In January 2014, the GS obtained the dispensation of the participating faculties with the German language proficiency certificate for its Ph.D. candidates.

In Regensburg the joint doctoral regulation of the participating Philosophic faculties (Philosophy, Art History, History and Humanities and Languages, Literature and Cultures) from 2006/07/20 was renewed in January 2014. The new regulation replaced the request for a supervising commitment (Betreuungszusage) by a more substantial supervision agreement (Betreuungsvereinbarung) as was already in practice from 2012 at the GS (ideas if the GS were fed into the revision of the doctoral programme regulations). The new regulation at UR allows also for a second supervisor for carrying out interdisciplinary doctoral research projects in joint supervision. This reshaped supervising approach as well as the commitment to the principles of good scientific practice was inspired by the GS supervising agreement. Some formal criteria within UR doctoral regulations are negotiated on individual basis so as to meet the particular needs of structured doctoral programs. For instance, the need to prove knowledge of Latin for doctoral candidates in history is not required for GS members if they instead prove knowledge of the relevant language(s) for their doctoral project. The requested credentials on the successful attendance of three major seminars (Hauptseminare) or equivalent research-related courses in the doctoral subject can be also replaced by attending mandatory study group meetings, theory, and method seminars of the GS. With respect to the high percentage of international students, the new regulation from 2014 allowing English to be the language of dissertation was highly appreciated by the GS.

The highest representative body of the GS is the General Assembly (Mitgliederversammlung), which includes all principal investigators, representatives of the partner institutions, the representatives of the doctoral candidates and post docs, and the equality ombudsperson. The General Assembly elects the speakers, professorial members of the executive board, equal opportunity appointee, appointee for quality assurance, and admission board for Ph.D. candidates. It also decides about the addition of new PIs.

The main steering body is its executive board (Vorstand), which consists of the two speakers, their deputies, an equal opportunity officer, two doctoral student representatives, one postdoc representative, and, as consultative members, two managing directors. They make decisions on all procedural and financial issues of the GS.

The admission board for Ph.D. candidates is responsible for choosing the new doctoral candidates. It consists of speakers, their deputies, the equal opportunity officer, two principle investigators appointed by the General Assembly, and a post-doc representative. Post-docs are selected by the speakers, equal opportunity officer, and two principal investigators of the faculty, in which the post is situated and appointed by the executive board.

Doctoral candidates and post-docs elected their representatives through organizing a vote among the members of each status group.

An international scientific academic advisory board provides guidance on the development of teaching and research.

In addition, both universities have an Arbitrator/Ombudsperson, whose responsibility is to act as a neutral representative in case of conflict. In Munich, it's the Arbitrator of the university, in Regensburg it is appointed by the executive committee.

Budgeting of the annual expenditure is decided by the executive board. For preparation, doctoral candidates and postdocs are asked to plan and calculate the costs of their research trips and participation in conferences for the upcoming year. These travel costs are included with staff costs, the curriculum, publications, equal opportunities, outreach work, etc., into fixed costs, which cannot be diminished. The executive board then decides upon the number of posts/stipends to be filled for the upcoming year. If the fixed costs do not use up the allowance, PIs, postdocs, and doctoral candidates can apply for extra funding for workshops or publications. The executive board then discusses and decides on which ones to support with which sum.

Visiting fellows and speakers for the colloquium are invited upon suggestions from PIs, doctoral candidates, and postdocs. The executive board discusses and invites them according to balance the different disciplines. Each study group is granted an own budget, which can be used for additional invitations, retreats, or other activities. Publications of dissertations are supported with 3,000 Euros, with an additional 1,000 Euros for copyediting, for those who publish in a non-native language 1,500 Euros.

The scientific advisory board consists of outstanding international and German scholars assembled according to the most prominent disciplines of the GS, who have a special interest in the education of young researchers. If the board had a vacancy, the general assembly suggested suitable researchers, whom the executive board would invite.

The advisory board meets annually with the speakers, their deputies, and the managing directors. In preparation of the meeting, the members are provided with the results of the annual internal surveys of doctoral candidates, semi-annual newsletters, yearly public GS reports, and the internal annual reports, which list all publications, lectures, and awards of the doctoral candidates and postdocs.

The chairman, designated by the advisory board, chairs the annual sessions. It opens with the speakers informing the board about the developments of the previous year. Members then ask questions and advice on certain issues. Upon suggestions from the advisory board the progress report was established. One frequently discussed issue is that supervisor(s) and reviewer(s) in Germany are usually the same person. The advisory board suggested involving external experts

but up until now, the GS was not able to enforce a general revision of this practice, but in some cases external second reviewers had been called in. This is certainly something which universities/faculties should address by changing Ph.D. regulations and, thereby, aligning them with international standard practice.

The members of the advisory board also meet annually with the doctoral candidates or their spokespersons, and the post docs. Occasionally further intellectual exchange arose from these encounters: Doctoral candidates invited members of the scientific board to their workshops, and in one case chose one of them to be their second supervisor.

Because their sessions usually coincided with the annual GS conferences, the scientific advisory board members were able to participate in the panels and keynotes of the conferences.

In winter semester 2015/2016, the advisory board evaluated the GS. For the evaluation, LMU Graduate Center and the appointee for quality assurance developed in-depth questionnaires on various aspects of completing a dissertation, offerings of the GS, etc. The members of the advisory board evaluated draft chapters from the dissertations, and on the day of its annual meeting in April 2016 inspected the GS. The summary of the evaluation was sent to the presidents of both universities.

The suggestions of the advisory board were invaluable to develop the academic and educational profile of the GS.

4.2 Added value through cooperation with other institutions

The added value produced between the GS, research institutes, and research infrastructure, for the host universities can be described as a triangularly structured cooperation. The research institutes and digital research infrastructure benefit each other by providing texts for digitalization and the use of digitalized materials. The GS profits from both the research institutes and the research infrastructure by taking advantage of (1) the teaching and advising capabilities of the research institutes, (2) the academic events and publications of the research institutes, and (3) the digitalized materials, library opportunities, and possibilities provided by the digital discussion platform.

4.2.1 Teaching and advising capabilities of the research institutes

The GS is, however, first and foremost a cooperative project between the two universities. The added value through cooperation (see also 3.2.1 – 2) is based above all else on the bundling of expertise and joining together complementary competencies in terms of disciplines and regions. For example, the joint GS offers political economy and Russian/Asian Studies, which is only in Munich, and social anthropology and East European Law, which is only in Regensburg. Munich has a stronger emphasis in the area of East Central Europe / Eastern Europe while Regensburg

has a regional focus on Southeast Europe.

As the GS builds on the already existing interdisciplinary cooperation between the two locations in the areas of teaching, research, and research infrastructure, it fulfils its function as a hub for strengthening the cooperation with other institutions that also benefits from the structural development of both host universities; the joint Elite Master's Program, "East European Studies", is a prime example. This program is financed by both Universities (central budget and faculties' contribution). Many of the principal investigators of the GS and some of the postdoctoral researchers teach in the joint master's program (e.g. Summer School).

Another benefit between the two universities is that the GS can rely on the cooperation with non-university research institutes. The researchers of the non-university partner institutions are increasingly involved in teaching, which adds value because of their specific competencies and experiences. For instance, the director of the IKGS led one of the mandatory project courses of the Elite Master's program and members of the research staff were involved in co-organizing one of the ESG/GS Summer Schools. Another example is the involvement of the postdocs from the non-university partners (e.g. IOS, CC) in teaching at either university, thus bringing in their expertise. In return, through the established infrastructure early career researchers of the GS obtain firsthand insight into the research work and benefit from the possibilities for future collaborations with the non-university institutions. Early career researchers of the GS, for instance, gained positions at the IOS, the CC and the BSB after completing their Ph.D. theses. Postdocs were also encouraged to apply for grants (e.g., DFG "Eigene Stelle") to continue their research at the partner institutions like the CAS or IOS.

Through the cooperation of both universities with this excellent framework of non-university partners in teaching, advising and research an innovative doctoral program has been established with the GS. In 2014, the doctoral program of the GS was mentioned as a good(best) practice example by the League of European Research Universities (LERU) in its advice paper, 'Good Practice Elements in Doctoral Training'. In regard to its achievements, the innovatively structured Ph.D. program of the GS in Area Studies is a model for others; for example, the new Ph.D. program of the Leibniz ScienceCampus, "Europe and America in the Modern World," which is jointly organized by UR and the IOS in Regensburg since September 2019. In return, the Leibniz membership boosts the reputation of UR and the GS. As a flagship in doctoral education, the concept of the GS is presented in cooperation with the non-university partners and international offices at LMU and UR during occasional trips from international visitors; for instance, from China (LMU) or Australia (UR). Promoting the Ph.D. program of the GS in these contexts also adds practical value to the universities' strategy for internationalization. For both universities, the GS also has proved to be the starting point for new international partnerships, such as with SEEES at University College London, University of Michigan in Ann Arbor or HSE Moscow.

4.2.2 Research profile

The GS has developed a research program that brings together not only different faculties and departments at the two host universities, but also the expertise of non-university partner institutes. This is a particular advantage for the GS's position in Munich and Regensburg: both cities are the location of leading, specialized research institutes on East and Southeastern Europe, especially benefitting from the unique resources of the Bavarian State Library (see 4.2.3).

Research institutions dedicated to the study of East and Southeast Europe, which are for the most part connected with universities as affiliated institutes, exist at both locations. In Regensburg, these are the Leibniz IOS and IOR. In Munich, they are the CC and IKGS. The cooperating research institutes complement one another with their research profiles (IOS with its focus on Southeast Europe and with an emphasis on Russia, Ukraine, and Central Asia, and with its expertise in social sciences; CC with its primary field in the history of Eastern Central Europe; IKGS with its focus on the history and culture of the Danube and Carpathian region; and the IOR with its focus on legal studies and law developments). The institutes cooperate closely in various fields (for example, in the history of migration and the history of science). A close connection to the universities exists due to the interweaving of the leadership structures and also by the teaching services, which the institutes regularly provide to LMU and UR. The research institutes bring added value to the GS due to the involvement of their members in doctoral advising (especially in the summer schools, study groups, and workshops to prepare for application), by their international connections, and their academic events, which frequently fit into the thematic profile of the GS. Collaborative activities, such as workshops and conferences, are organized jointly between early career researchers and PIs from university and non-university partners. The periodicals (including the weblog) issued by the GS and by its participating institutions are highly accepted and well-suited for publications by members of the GS. Research of GS members also benefitted from the many opportunities for informal exchange with members of the research institutes, and from their visiting researchers.

Since its founding in 2012, the GS is an established place of discussion and production of new questions/ideas in Area Studies. The school's laboratory character contributes widely to sharpening the research profile of both host universities in the field of Area Studies. This is true above all for the close cooperation with the IOS at UR, which supports interdisciplinary research and transnational approaches in Area Studies, for instance, by founding the Centre for International and Transnational Area Studies (CITAS) in 2017. CITAS as well as the Centre for Global History or CAS at LMU foster discussions of innovative ideas and present them in intra-university and international exchange. The GS provides formats (workshops, lectures, Forum) for an intensive, innovative discussion in collaboration with non-university institutions. Another venue for personal exchange is the Historisches Kolleg (Historical College) in Munich. In recent years

the Historical College has hosted grantees with research interests in the field of Eastern European history. A cooperation agreement between the Historical College and the GS stipulates that each year, one of the GS's visiting researchers will be in residence at the Historical College. Between 2012/13 and 2019, 58 visiting researchers and distinguished international fellows participated in the program of the GS and visited both host universities. Their research visits contributed significantly to the vibrant research atmosphere at the GS. This personal contact proved to be supportive in speeding up the launch of new university collaborations, e.g. UCL or the HSE in Moscow (LMU), which strategically expanded the research profile of the universities in the field of Area Studies. The expansion of research networks not only benefits the GS, but also the students of the Elite Master's program.

4.2.3 Research Infrastructure

Cooperation between non-university partners at both locations also creates an added value benefit regarding the access to research data and the use of relevant research infrastructures. Here, the Bavarian State Library (BSB) plays a pivotal role, as it hosts one of the largest book/journal collections on East and Southeast Europe in the world. Ten percent of the library's entire collection concerns the East and Southeast Europe. The emphasis on Eastern Europe offers a range of print media, filmed archival materials, and electronic media that is unique in Europe. The Oriental and East Asian collections are also relevant for the GS because these include literature in the languages of the Caucasus. Thus, the BSB's Eastern Europe department and the Oriental and East Asian collections offer excellent working conditions that are highly appreciated not only by the doctoral researchers and postdocs but also by the international research fellows of the GS. They prove to be an indispensable source of information for research projects.

Furthermore, the BSB has for years developed innovative electronic research infrastructures for East and Southeast European Studies, several of them in collaboration with CC and IOS. These efforts are supported by the DFG (see below). There were important interfaces between the GS and the efforts of the BSB in this area.

The in-house libraries of the participating research institutes add to this infrastructure. Particularly in the fields of Southeast European history and the history of Russia and the Soviet Union (IOS), Czech and Slovakian history (CC), and law in Eastern Europe (IOR); these libraries have unique collections. The Central Institute for Art History has created a large collection on art and art history literature from the east and southeast European countries with the aid of the DFG. Thus, the GS possess an on-site literature basis that is quite unique in Europe. For specific questions on the history of East and Southeast Europe, the Bavarian State Archive (Bayerisches Hauptstaatsarchiv) also holds relevant materials. The archive is important to the GS due to its excellent contacts with archives in Eastern Europe that have fruitfully resulted in support for the

field-work of the doctoral researchers of the GS. Both libraries and archives of the non-university research institutes therefore gained more visibility, which benefits not only the students/candidates but also the research reputation of both universities.

Electronic Research Environment: Beyond the classical research infrastructure (libraries and archival collections), Munich and Regensburg have distinguished themselves in their joint development of the large, DFG-supported repository, “East European Documents online” (Osteuropa-Dokumente online – OstDok). Herder Institute, BSB, Collegium Carolinum, and the IOS have teamed up to establish and develop digital research infrastructures and tools for East and Southeast European Studies. This applies for new ways of electronic publishing (e.g., the hybrid “DigiOst” book series); for interconnected online repositories (e.g., VifaOst, ARTOS, OstDok, and since 2018 the overarching portal “osmikon”); for establishing sustainable standards, procedures and infrastructures in research data management (e.g., “OstData”); and for developing digital research tools for the humanities and social sciences. The GS is involved in these activities as its members (from doctoral researchers to PIs) were asked to share their needs, wishes, and user experiences. Two graduates of the GS received a position at BSB and are in charge for coordinating “OstData” and “osmikon”. GS members steadily contribute research data or other content/publications to these efforts, which significantly increased the data collection. Primary data used in dissertations written at the GS are preserved for future use and published by the OstDok project. In this way, the doctoral candidates of the GS have the opportunity to digitally publish primary data (such as statistics and survey results) that is not suitable for print publication. This practice is supported strongly by the GS because the publication of primary data not only benefits the scientific community but will also increase academic transparency and awareness of good academic practice, which is another major value for the university strategy.

4.3 Sustainability

The host universities established several measures to strengthen Area Studies Research and have substantially developed their Area Studies competence in support of the implementation of the GS since 2012.

The joint Elite Master’s Program, “East European Studies,” at LMU and UR is closely affiliated with the GS and jointly financed by the universities, most notably by the participating faculties at LMU and UR until 2024. This reflects the strong commitment for this Area Studies Master’s Program not only from the host universities, but also the participating faculties. These are – with few exceptions – the same faculties that are involved in the GS. Moreover, LMU established a core subject, “East European Studies,” within the History Master’s Program. Also the three recently established institutions – Center for International and Transnational Area Studies at UR (CITAS) of 2017, Munich Center for Global History at LMU of 2019, and the most recently

launched Leibniz ScienceCampus in Regensburg, “Europe and America in the Modern World”, jointly conducted by UR and IOS from September 2019 – reflect the importance of Area Studies. These multidisciplinary hubs bring together respectable research, which includes doctoral education for the strategic development of both universities. The ScienceCampus in particular will maintain close connections with East and Southeast Europe research institutions and will be, as ESG and CITAS already are, closely cooperating with the GS. The GS will organize the doctoral training program for the ScienceCampus, thus further promoting the idea of transnational Area Studies and of opening up Eastern Europe to diverse spatial connetions.

Referring to Table 4 in section 5.1, the host universities have incorporated the four professorships/chairs which have been appointed for the GS since their inception in their establishment plans. The universities moreover guaranteed the financing of the last two cohorts of doctoral candidates admitted in 2016 and 2017 until the completion of their funding period in 2020 and 2021, respectably; LMU will be transforming doctoral stipends into employment contracts. UR compensated for the financial shortage of GS’s budget in 2019 by taking over the costs for the administrative staff in Regensburg since January 2019. Furthermore, the position of managing director of the GS at UR was already transferred into permanent employment as part of the universities commitment to continue the GS. LMU on the other hand issued a permanent employment contract for the coordinator of the Elite Master’s Program, who from November 2019 on will take on the responsibilities of managing director of the GS in Munich and public relations (which previously were carried out by two employees, with 1.5 FTE). The three people holding the management positions in Munich until the end of DFG funding have left LMU.

The GS has significantly contributed to the promotion of early-career researchers, particularly through its impact on the organization of doctoral studies across all subjects involved in the Graduate School at LMU. In recent years, LMU has placed a special focus on optimizing its overall framework for the promotion of junior researchers at all career levels. With regard to doctoral studies, the University now offers a total of more than 40 structured doctoral programs, anchored at disciplinary as well as interdisciplinary levels. In addition to this, the University’s Graduate Center, as the central coordination, advice and service unit for doctoral studies at LMU, provides a comprehensive range of consultation and qualification services to doctoral candidates as well as their supervisors and supports faculties in implementing structured doctoral programs. Building on these developments, LMU will continue to support new and innovative initiatives aimed at promoting doctoral training programs and providing optimal conditions for the qualification and career development of junior academics in and beyond the disciplines linked to the Graduate School.

At the UR, the sustainability funding for 2020-2026 granted by the Bavarian State Ministry of Sciences and the Arts in December 2019 to the amount of 25% of previous DFG funding, enables

the continuation of crucial elements of the training program, as well as the future recruitment of a small number of doctoral students and post-doctoral researchers with funds from the GS. This follow-up funding secures a solid basis for additional grant applications of the GS.

The administrative and organizational workflow within the GS and the ones of the inter-university cooperation are well established. Also, the international advisory board of the GS explained its commitment for further serving in this function. The hitherto known budget for the coming years will, however, not suffice to manage and finance the full curriculum and the scientific outreach efforts or be able to recruit new doctoral candidates with funding from the GS. Applications for additional external funding are therefore necessary, and the principal investigators will use the cooperative network of the GS to further develop and strengthen the GS's international research and doctoral networks. One option will be the Marie-Sklodowska-Curie Programme of the European Union (in 2019, using also the network of the GS, UR participated in an ITN application coordinated by Charles University, which failed, but the partners are committed to re-submit a revised application in 2020). The head of the Institute of Slavic Studies at LMU, who is one of the PIs of the GS, plans, together with other members of the GS, to apply for an International Doctoral Training Group on "Orders of Science and Knowledge in Eastern Europe" within a new call by the Bavarian State Ministry of Science. These applications not only tie up human resources but also depend on the maintenance of well-established management and training structures. This is therefore vital at LMU.

5 Overview of the Graduate School's Resources

5.1 Funding by the university/universities and/or other sources

5.1.1 Staff

Table 4: Staff

Staff	Funded by the GS			Funded by other sources		
	Number of persons					
Academic staff	f	m	total	f	m	total
Professors (W2-W3)	2	4	6	11	22	33
Professors (W1)						
(Junior) group leaders				1		1
Postdocs (including temporary substitute positions for clinicians)	7	6	13	1	2	3
Doctoral researchers	25	18	43	11	7	18
Research associates/other academic staff[2]	16	19	35			
Guest researchers				11	12	23
Non-academic staff	9	1	10			

5.1.2 Infrastructure

At both locations, the GS has been equipped with sufficient office space, which is contiguous so that an easy flow of information and ample room for exchange of experience was guaranteed. In Munich, LMU provided the GS with offices for doctoral candidates, postdoctoral researchers, the speaker, and administrative staff in an art nouveau villa at the eastern bank of the Isar. The GS used nine offices on the first floor. Another office was located in the basement and student assistants used a room in the mezzanine. The GS offered 30 workplaces complete with telephones, computers, internet, printers, projector, Xerox machine, etc. Another room on the mezzanine was used as an archive and storage room.

The newly established chair for Russian/Asian Studies is located in the same house with three offices. The rest of the building is occupied by LMU's 'Centrum für angewandte Politikforschung' (CAP). The three parties have shared a fully equipped kitchen, a representative library room for meetings and conferences, a meeting alcove, a common room for lunch, and a garden.

[2] The figures for Reasearch associates differ slightly from the "Stammdaten", as it also includes Fellows who had been guests of the GS for less than 1 month.

With the discontinuation of GS's funding at LMU, the School will leave these premises and be formally based at LMU's Department of History, located at the main LMU campus. All remaining Ph.D.s will be allowed to keep their laptops and offices until they will have finished their dissertation.

In Regensburg, the University generously supported the GS with sufficient working space and technical infrastructure in a building next to the city's old town. Altogether, 24 workplaces for doctoral and postdoctoral researchers, fellows, and the administrative staff have been created. In addition to the PCs provided for each working place and one printer for each office, two laptops and a projector are at the disposal for research trips or lectures. The offices were intentionally allocated to the WiOS building ("Altes Finanzamt"), where the non-university research institutes are also located, as well as the University's Hungarian Institute and Research Center for the German Language in Eastern Europe. This helped the GS to connect closely with its cooperating partners and with the other research institutes on East and Southeast European Studies that build the common platform *Research Centre for Eastern and South Eastern Europe* (*WiOS)* under the same roof. GS members thus had the renowned IOS library at hand, and the GS could use premises and infrastructure also of the IOS for its events and occasionally for fellows. Geographic proximity helped to create manifold opportunities at informal exchange between GS doctoral candidates and post-docs and the researchers of the partner institutes. The GS will continue to use these offices and their infrastructure in Regensburg in the future.

Table 5: Major infrastructure measures since the GS's set-up

Infrastructure measure <include approx. time of construction>	Costs (such as new investments)* (in €K)	Funded by
Computer Equipment for 30 Workplaces	54	Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München
Furnishings for 30 Workplaces	43	Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München
Computer Equipment for 24 Workplaces	28	University Regensburg
Furnishings for 24 Workplaces	38	University Regensburg

5.2 Expenditures

Table 6: GS expenditures

	2012/13	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Sum
in €k							
Professors W3	140	193	198	206	170	207	**1114**
Postdocs	379	385	542	528	475	710	**3019**
Doctoral researchers	335	479	736	699	481	658	**3388**
Fellows	0	49	36	38	26	57	**206**
Non-academic Staff	45	44	44	26	39	57	**255**
Sum (staff)	**899**	**1150**	**1556**	**1497**	**1191**	**1689**	**7982**
Teaching	38	59	81	51	42	56	**327**
Research Travel	17	49	40	46	31	53	**236**
Publications	0	7	15	6	32	38	**98**
Equality	4	18	20	17	16	11	**86**
Outreach	22	40	44	80	125	97	**408**
Administration	37	9	10	25	14	1	**96**
Sum (material costs)	**118**	**182**	**210**	**225**	**260**	**256**	**1251**
Total [€k]	**1017**	**1332**	**1766**	**1722**	**1451**	**1945**	**9233**

Table 7: Major research equipment provided by the GS since the school's set-up

	Year of purchase	Amount [€k]
Major research instrumentation exceeding €150,000 per item		
n/a		
Total [€k]		

6 Comments/Suggestions

As our internal evaluations show, the GS has proven to be instrumental in promoting doctoral and postdoctoral researchers. The young researchers benefit not only from the structuring of the process, for instance the Research Training Groups, but also from the research program, scientific environment, and Fellow Program of the GS. The GS became a lively, vibrant center with high international visibility. Everyone who's had the opportunity to do research at the GS did benefit from this. The GS succeeded in turning East and Southeast European Studies in Munich and Regensburg into an internationally leading center of expertise, attracting well-known colleagues from abroad that are happy to come. Insofar, the funding from the Excellence Initiative and, in particular, the GS program, has fully achieved its aims with regard to doctoral training and research.

In our opinion, the recommendation of the Imboden Commission to phase-out the GS format was fatal. For research fields such as East and Southeast European studies, graduate schools have a suitable size for the training of early career researchers and organizing research. In particular, the GS program has provided a very good framework for interdisciplinary doctoral studies. Because of the cessation of funds from the Excellence Initiative (Strategy), the full potential of this format can't be fully exploited. There is still much to be done to improve doctoral studies in Germany, and graduate schools acted as 'icebreakers,' but that's only possible if they receive earmarked funding.

The DFG's support in setting up and developing the GS was exemplary. We also appreciated the high degree of flexibility during the lifetime of the project's funding, which allowed for modifications to the program where necessary. The exchange with other graduate schools was very helpful as well, notably in practical matters. Measures should be taken to retain the newly built administrative and management expertise in organizing doctoral programs at the universities.

The final phase of the GS was difficult for us. The fact that the follow-up funding by the Bavarian State Ministry of Science and the Arts and the universities after the end of DFG funding was not clarified proved to be a disadvantage. While the envisioned 25% follow-up funding was eventually

granted to the universities as part of Bavaria's supplementary budget until 2026, project funding will only be allocated to the GS at UR. Both universities will ensure the sustainability of professorship and staff positions created in the context of the GS. The late announcement from the DFG of the largely regressive budget for the final year was also not helpful and made long-term planning difficult, especially in a situation in which follow-up funding was not secured. Temporarily, the view prevailed that the GS would end as a temporary project and be discontinued after the end of DFG funding. This has had many negative effects: the staff working at the GS on temporary contracts faced great insecurity, doctoral candidates were concerned about the future of their program (one even left and took a job), and the international reputation of the GS suffered. Colleagues at universities in North America, for example, who work in similar centers could not comprehend why so much effort was spent in setting up a graduate school, joining two locations and passing complex bylaws, only to dismantle it after only seven years even though we managed, within the funding project, to build a program that enjoys high national and international visibility to the benefit of both speaker universities.

7 Appendix A (Non-Confidential)

7.1 Most important publications

No.	Year	Publication
1.	2020	Reisner, Henriette: *Von Propaganda bis Poesie. Der frühe sowjetische Animationsfilm im Spiegel politischer und ästhetischer Debatten*. Göttingen 2020 (= Schnittstellen. Studien zum östlichen und südöstlichen Europa; 17). URL: 53030/von-propaganda-bis-poesie.
2.	2019	Đokić, Marija: *Eine Theaterlandschaft für Belgrad. Verflechtungen nationaler und europäischer Theaterpraktiken 1841–1914.* Göttingen 2019 (= Schnittstellen. Studien zum östlichen und südöstlichen Europa; 16). URL: 53033/eine-theaterlandschaft-fuer-belgrad.
3.	2019	Franz, David: *USA oder Sowjetunion? Konkurrierende Modernitätsentwürfe in den Massenmedien der Weimarer Republik*. Göttingen 2019 (= Schnittstellen. Studien zum östlichen und südöstlichen Europa; 12). URL: 49262/usa-oder-sowjetunion.
4.	2019	Weller, Nina; Nicolosi, Riccardo; [with Obermayr; Brigitte] (eds): *Interventionen in die Zeit. Kontrafaktische historische Narrative und ihre erinnerungskulturelle Dimension*, Paderborn 2019. URL: https://www.schoeningh.de/katalog/titel/978-3-506-78733-0.html?tx_mbooks%5Badded%5D=1&cHash=a60b5e15ac0f48599324c55059f494af
5.	2019	Gužvica, Stefan: *The Spanish Inquisition: Factional Struggles among the Yugoslav Interbrigadistas*. In: Istorija 20. veka 37 (1), 2019, S. 53–74. DOI: 10.29362/ist20veka.2019.1.guz.53-74
6.	2019	Hachmeister, Maren: *Selbstorganisation im Sozialismus. Das Rote Kreuz in Polen und der Tschechoslowakei 1945–1989*. Göttingen 2019 (= Schnittstellen. Studien zum östlichen und südöstlichen Europa; 14). URL: 53039/selbstorganisation-im-sozialismus.
7.	2019	Kropp, Henner: *Russlands Traum von Amerika. Die Alaska-Kolonisten, Russland und die USA, 1733–1867*. Göttingen 2019 (= Schnittstellen. Studien zum östlichen und südöstlichen Europa; 15). URL: 53035/russlands-traum-von-amerika.
8.	2019	Mitrofanov, Ruslan: *Rossiiskie vrachi v poiskakh iazyka samoanaliza: poniatie nasiliia i gumannosti v professional'nom diskurse psikhiatrov Rossiiskoi imperii (konets XIX – nachalo XX v.) [Russian Physicians in Search of the Language of Self-Analysis: The Notions of Abuse and Humaneness in the Professional Discourse of Psychiatrists in the Russian Empire (Late 19th – Early 20th Century)]*, In: Voprosy istorii estestvoznaniia i tekhniki 40 (2), 2019, S. 292–321. DOI: 10.31857/S020596060004939-4.

9.	2019	Nießer, Jacqueline*: Die Wahrheit der anderen. Transnationale Vergangenheitsaufarbeitung in Post-Jugoslawien am Beispiel der REKOM Initiative*. Göttingen. 2019 (= Schnittstellen. Studien zum östlichen und südöstlichen Europa; 18). URL: 53032/die-wahrheit-der-anderen
10.	2019	Beger, Kathleen: *Erziehung und "Unerziehung" in der Sowjetunion. Das Pionierlager Artek und die Archangelsker Arbeitskolonie im Vergleich*. Göttingen. 2019 (= Schnittstellen. Studien zum östlichen und südöstlichen Europa; 19). URL: https://www.vandenhoeck-ruprecht-verlage.com/themen-entdecken/geschichte/zeitgeschichte-ab-1949/53031/erziehung-und-unerziehung-in-der-sowjetunion
11.	2019	Tesař, Jan: *The History of Scientific Atheism: A Comparative Study of Czechoslovakia and Soviet Union (1954–1991)*. Göttingen. 2019. URL: https://www.vandenhoeck-ruprecht-verlage.com/themen-entdecken/geschichte/zeitgeschichte-ab-1949/53037/the-history-of-scientific-atheism
12.	2019	Tóth, Katalin: *"I love Budapest. I bike Budapest?" Urbaner Radverkehr in der ungarischen Hauptstadt, 1980–2014*. Göttingen 2019 (= Schnittstellen. Studien zum östlichen und südöstlichen Europa; 13). URL: 52642/i-love-budapest-i-bike-budapest
13.	2019	Grama, Adrian: *Laboring Along. Industrial Workers and the Making of Postwar Romania,* Berlin 2019 (= Work in Global and Historical Perspective, Volume 4). DOI: 10.1515/9783110605167
14.	2019	Nekula, Marek (ed.): *Zeitschriften als Knotenpunkte der Moderne/n: Prag – Brünn – Wien*, Heidelberg 2019 (= Slavica. Monographien, Hand-, Lehr- und Wörterbücher; 8). URL: 978-3-8253-6999-6/Nekula_Hg_Zeitschriften_als_Knotenpunkte/
15.	2019	Dogramaci, Burcu; Mersmann, Birgit (eds.): *Handbook of Art and Global Migration. Theories, Practices, and Challenges*, Berlin/Boston 2019. URL: https://www.degruyter.com/view/product/472417
16.	2018	Baumgartner, Anna: *Mythen in der polnischen Historienmalerei*, In: Jahrbuch Polen 29, 2018, S. 181–193. URL: https://www.harrassowitz-verlag.de/titel_5572.ahtml.
17.	2018	Aubele, Katharina: *Vertriebene Frauen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Engagement in Kirchen, Verbänden und Parteien 1945–1970*, Göttingen 2018 (= Veröffentlichungen des Collegium Carolinum, Bd. 138). URL: 49254/vertriebene-frauen-in-der-bundesrepublik-deutschland.
18.	2018	Burkhardt, Fabian; Libman, Alexander: *The Tail Wagging the Dog? Top-down and Bottom-up Explanations for Bureaucratic Appointments in Authoritarian*

		Regimes, In: Russian Politics 3 (2), 2018, S. 239–259. DOI: 10.1163/2451-8921-00302005.
19.	2018	Grüßhaber, Gerhard: *The "German Spirit" in the Ottoman and Turkish Army, 1908-1938. A history of military knowledge transfer*, Berlin 2018. URL: degruyter.com/view/product/490605.
20.	2018	Holzberger, Helena: *National in front of the camera, Soviet behind it? Central Asia in Soviet press-photography*, In: Journal of Modern European History 16 (2), 2018, S. 487–508. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.17104/1611-8944-2018-4-487
21.	2018	Kozakova, Slata: *Tote und lebende Mütter in „Die Brüder Karamasow"*, In: Goes, Gudrun (ed.): Recht und Gerechtigkeit bei Fjodor Dostojewskij, Berlin 2018 (= 24. Jahrbuch der Deutschen Dostojewskij-Gesellschaft 2017), S. 127–146.
22.	2018	Nießer, Jacqueline / Skowronek, Thomas / Kind-Kovács, Friederike / Brunnbauer, Ulf: *Cultural Opposition as Transnational Practic*e, In: Apor, Balázs / Apor, Péter / Horváth, Sándor (Hgg.): The Handbook of COURAGE: Cultural Opposition and its Heritage in Eastern Europe, Budapest 2018, S. 551-571. URL: http://cultural-opposition.eu/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/COURAGE-HANDBOOK_551-571.pdf
23.	2018	Nießer, Jacqueline / Tomann, Juliane: *Public and Applied History in Germany. Just Another Brick in the Wall of the Academic Ivory Tower?*, In: The Public Historian, Volume 40 (4), Kalifornien. 2018, S. 11-27. DOI: 10.1525/tph.2018.40.4.11.
24.	2018	Sawicki, Jakub: *Trzy biografie, jeden instytut i praktyczna nauka o żywieniu. Instytut Żywności i Żywienia w Warszawie w latach 1963–1975 na tle tendencji w RFN i NRD [Three biographies, one Institute, applied Nutrition. Food and Nutrition Institute in Warsaw in the years 1963-1975 and the developments in the GDR and the FRG]*, In: Justyna Żychlińsk, Anetta Głowacka-Penczyńska (eds.): Apetyt na jedzenie (Apetite for food), Bydgoszcz 2018, S. 281-298. URL: http://www.wydawnictwo.ukw.edu.pl/sklep/2018/apetyt-na-jedzenie-pokarm-w-spoleczenstwie-kulturze-symbolice-na-przestrzeni-dziejow/
25.	2018	Shyrokykh, Karina: *Compromising on Values? Human Rights Pressure and Competing Interests of the European Union in the Former Soviet States*, In: European Foreign Affairs Review 23 (1), 2018, S. 119–141. URL: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/323175300_Compromising_on_Values_Human_Rights_Pressure_and_Competing_Interests_of_the_European_Union_in_the_Former_Soviet_States
26.	2018	Shyrokykh, Karina: *The Evolution of the Foreign Policy of Ukraine: External Actors and Domestic Factors*, In: Europe-Asia Studies 70 (5), 2018, S. 832–850.

		DOI: 10.1080/09668136.2018.1479734
27.	2018	Sorescu-Iudean, Oana /Elena, Holom / Hărăguș, Mihaela: *"Beyond the Visible Pattern: Historical Particularities, Development, and Age at First Marriage in Transylvania, 1850–1914"*, In: The History of the Family 23 (2), 2018, S. 329-358. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1080/1081602X.2018.1433702 .
28.	2018	Štanzel, Arnošt : *Geregelte Flüsse, ungeregelte Abflüsse. Zur Umwelt- und Planungsgeschichte der Tschechoslowakei 1948–1977*, In: Sukrow, Oliver (Hg.): Zwischen Sputnik und Ölkrise. Kybernetik in Architektur, Planung und Design, Berlin 2018, S. 122-139. URL: https://www.academia.edu/37161687/Oliver_Sukrow_Hg._Zwischen_Sputnik_und_%C3%96lkrise._Kybernetik_in_Architektur_Planung_und_Design_Studien_zur_Architektur_der_Moderne_und_industriellen_Gestaltung_herausgegeben_vom_Zentralinstitut_f%C3%BCr_Kunstgeschichte_M%C3%BCnchen_Bd._4_DOM_Grundlagen_Bd._71_Berlin_DOM_Publishers_2018
29.	2018	Trecker, Max / Urbansky, Sören: *Kremlinology Revisited. The Nuances of Reporting on China in the Eastern Bloc Press*, In: Cold War History 18 (3), München. 2018, S. 307-324. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1080/14682745.2018.1458093.
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97.	2013	Arndt, Melanie: *Tschernobyl in Deutschland*, In: Bernd Greiner; Müller, Tim B.; Voß, Klaas (eds.): Erbe des Kalten Krieges, Hamburg 2013 (= Studien zum Kalten Krieg; 6), S. 364-382.
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99.	2013	Förster, Horst/Herzberg, Julia/ Zückert, Martin (Hg.): *Umweltgeschichte(n). Ostmitteleuropa von der Industrialisierung bis zum Postsozialismus* (Göttingen Bad Wiesseer Tagungen des Collegium Carolinum 33) URL: https://zeithistorische-forschungen.de/sites/default/files/medien/material/2012-1/Zueckert_2013.pdf
100.	2012	Bachmaier, Annelie: *Im Dialog mit Dante. Gombrowiczs ‚O Dantem' und Mandel'štams ‚Razgovor o Dante'*, In: Zeitschrift für Slavische Philologie 69 (2), 2012, S. 329–358. URL: https://zsph.winter-verlag.de/article/ZSPH/2012/2/5.

7.2 Additional achievements

Year	Name (GS branch)	Achievement
2013	Arndt, Melanie (Regensburg)	Postdoctoral fellowship at the Stanford Humanities Center, Stanford University (USA), funded by VolkswagenStiftung, Sept. 2013 – June 2014
2013	Arndt, Melanie (Regensburg)	Research fellowship (with grant), German Historical Institute in Washington, DC [unclaimed].
2014	Arndt, Melanie (Regensburg)	Co-Applicant and Project Leader, DFG and L'Agence nationale de la recherche (ANR) Research Grant for "Umweltzeitgeschichte der Sowjetunion und ihrer Nachfolgestaaten, 1970-2000. Ökologische Globalisierung und regionale Dynamiken" [Environmental History of the Soviet Union and its Successor States, 1970-2000. Ecological Globalization and Regional Dynamics], 2014 – 2018
2019	Arndt, Melanie (Regensburg)	Habilitation, Universität Regensburg, 2019
2013	Arnold, Rainer (Regensburg)	Honorary Doctorate from the University "1 Deciembre 1918" in Alba Iulia (Romania)
2014	Arnold, Rainer (Regensburg)	Honorary Doctorate from the University of Pitesti (Romania)
2015	Arnold, Rainer (Regensburg)	Medal of Honor of the Faculty of Law at the University of Ljubljana (Slovenia)
2016	Arnold, Rainer (Regensburg)	Medal of Honor of the Faculty of Law and Administration at the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń (Poland)
2017	Arnold, Rainer (Regensburg)	Honorary Doctorate from the University of the Academy of Sciences of Moldova (Moldova)
2016	Balme, Christopher (Munich)	Applicant and Project Leader, European Research Council Advanced Grant (ERC AdG) for "Developing Theatre: Building Expert Networks for Theatre in Emerging Countries after 1945," 2016 – 2021
2017	Balme, Christopher (Munich)	Leverhulme Guest Professor at the Royal Central School of Speech and Drama at the University of London, March – April 2017
2017	Balme, Christopher (Munich)	Applicant and Speaker, DFG Grant for Research Group (FOR 2734) "Krisengefüge der Künste: Institutionelle Transformationsdynamiken in den darstellenden Künsten der Gegenwart" [Constellations of Crisis in the Arts: Dynamics of Institutional Transformation in the Performing Arts of the Present] with subproject "Die

		dritte Ebene: Musiktheatervermittlung und der enkulturative Bruch" [The third level: learning and participation programs in music theatre and enculturative breakdown], 2017 – 2020
2019	Balme, Christopher (Munich)	Co-Applicant and Project Leader, DFG Grant for Collaborative Research Centre (SFB 1369) "Cultures of Vigilance. Transformations - Spaces - Practices" with subproject A04 "Theatersteuerung: Theater, Politik und Öffentlichkeit nach 1918 in Deutschland" [Governing Theater: Theater, politics and the public sphere after 1918 in Germany], since 2019
2015	Borovyk, Mykola (Munich)	Applicant and Project Leader, Foundation Remembrance, Responsibility and Future (EVZ) Grant in the "Meet Up! German-Ukrainian youth encounters" scheme for "Neue Solidarität in der Ukraine. Erfahrungen von zivilgesellschaftlichen Selbstorganisationen während der Euromaidan-Revolution 2013-2014" [New Solidarity in Ukraine. Experiences of civic self-organizations during the Euromajdan revolution 2013-2014], Oct. – Dec. 2015
2018	Borovyk, Mykola (Munich)	Fellowship at the Center for Holocaust Studies at the Leibniz Institute for Contemporary History in Munich, May – Aug. 2018
2013	Brenner, Michael (Munich)	Participant, DFG Research Grant for "Pflanzen für Palästina! Naturwissenschaften im Jischuw, 1900-1930" [Plants for Palestine! Science in the Yishuv, 1900-1930], 2013 – 2017
2014	Brenner, Michael (Munich)	Verdienstorden der Bundesrepublik Deutschland [Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany], 2014
2015	Brković, Čarna (Regensburg)	Young Scholar Prize of the "Société Internationale d´Ethnologie et de Folklore" (SIEF) for the article "Scaling Humanitarianism: Humanitarian Actions in a Bosnian Town," published in *Ethnos: Journal of Anthropology,* 2016 (online first in 2014)
2014	Brunnbauer, Ulf (Regensburg)	Applicant, DFG Research Grant for "Aufbau eines Portals georeferenzierter versteckter Karten zu Ost- und Südosteuropa" [Construction of a Portal of Geo-Referenced Hidden Maps to Eastern and Southeastern Europe], since 2014
2015	Brunnbauer, Ulf (Regensburg)	Applicant, DFG Research Grant for "Transformationen von unten: Arbeitsbeziehungen in den Werften Uljanik (Pula) und Stocznia (Gdynia) seit den 1980er Jahren" [Transformations from Below: Industrial relations in the Uljanik (Pula) and Stocznia (Gdynia) Shipyards since the 1980s], since 2015
2017	Brunnbauer, Ulf	Chair of the Executive Board, Center for International and Transnational Area Studies (CITAS) at UR, since

	(Regensburg)	2019
2019	Brunnbauer, Ulf (Regensburg)	Award of Fellowship by German Historical Institute (GHI West), Berkeley (for 2020)
2018	Brunnbauer, Ulf (Regensburg)	Applicant (with Martin Schulze Wessel and others), DFG Research Grant for “Forschungsdatendienst für die Ost-, Ostmittel- und Südosteuropaforschung (OstData)” [Research Data Service for East European Studies], since 2018
2019	Brunnbauer, Ulf (Regensburg)	Applicant and Speaker, Leibniz Association Funding for “Leibniz ScienceCampus – Europe and America in the Modern World: Transformations and Frictions of Globality in Past and Present,” since 2019
2019	Buchenau, Klaus (Regensburg)	Applicant (with Björn Hansen and Thomas Steger), DFG Research Grant “Von der Informalität zur Korruption (1817-2018): Serbien und Kroatien im Vergleich“ [From Informality to Corruption (1817-2018): Serbia and Croatia in Comparison], since 2019/2020
2013	Calic, Marie-Janine (Munich)	Fellowship at Imre Kertész Kolleg Jena, Oct. 2013 – Sep. 2014
2014	Calic, Marie-Janine (Munich)	Applicant, DFG Research Grant for “Rumänien zwischen Wirtschaftsnationalismus und internationaler Einbindung: Aufstieg und Fall der Industriemagnaten Max Ausnit und Nicolae Malaxa (1918 bis 1941)” [Romania between Economic Nationalism and International Integration: The Rise and Fall of the Industrial Magnates Max Ausnit and Nicolae Malaxa (1918 bis 1941)], since 2014
2015	Calic, Marie-Janine (Munich)	Applicant, Research Grant by the Federal Government Commissioner for Culture and the Media for “Die Umsiedlung aus der Bukowina 1940 und deren Folgen” [The resettlement from the Bukovina 1940 and its consequences], 2015 – 2016
2017	Calic, Marie-Janine (Munich)	Short-listed for the “Wissenschaftsbuch des Jahres” [Science Book of the Year] Award in Austria for “Südosteuropa. Weltgeschichte einer Region (C.H. Beck, 2016),” 2017
2017	Calic, Marie-Janine (Munich)	Applicant, DFG Research Grant for “Die Handelshäuser Rallis und Zafiris im langen 19. Jahrhundert: Ein Beitrag zur Globalgeschichte des Osmanischen Reiches” [The Trading Companies Rallis and Zafiris in the long 19th century. A Contribution to the Global History of the Ottoman Empire], since 2017
2017	Calic, Marie-Janine (Munich)	Fellowship at the Berlin Center for Cold War Studies, Winter Term 2017 – 2018

2018	Calic, Marie-Janine (Munich)	Applicant, Research Grant by the Federal Government Commissioner for Culture and the Media for "Die Rolle der Deutschen und Juden in Rumänien 1866-2006. Fakten und Wahrnehmungen von Zeitzeugen" [The role of Germans and Jews in Romania 1866-2006. Facts and perceptions of contemporary witnesses], 2017 – 2020
2019	Calic, Marie-Janine (Munich)	Guest Professor at Beijing Foreign Studies University, Sep. 2019
2018	Depkat, Volker (Regensburg)	Applicant, DFG Research Grant for "Entangled Objects? Die materielle Kultur der Diplomatie in transkulturellen Verhandlungsprozessen im 18. Jahrhundert" [Entangled Objects? The Material Culture of Diplomacy in Transcultural Processes of Negotiation in the 18th Century], since 2018
2015	Dogramaci, Burcu (Munich)	Preis für gute Lehre des Bayerischen Wissenschaftsministeriums [Award for Excellent Teaching of the State Ministry of Bavaria]
2017	Dogramaci, Burcu (Munich)	Applicant and Project Leader, European Research Council Consolidator Grant (ERC CoG) for 'METROMOD – Project Relocating Modernism: Global Metropolises, Modern Art and Exile,' since 2017
2018	Dogramaci, Burcu (Munich)	Co-Applicant, DFG Network Grant for " Verflochtene Geschichten von Kunst und Migration: Formen, Sichtbarkeiten, Akteure" [Entangled Histories of Art and Migration: Forms, Visibilities, Agents], since 2018
2018	Duijzings, Ger (Regensburg)	Cooperation Partner, DFG Independent Junior Research Group Grant for "Verschuldung in der Peripherie: Geld, Risiko und Politik in Osteuropa" [Peripheral Debt: Money, Risk and Politics in Eastern Europe], since 2018
2014	Ess, Hans van (Munich)	Halls-Bascom Professor, University of Madison, Wisconsin, since 2014
2014	Ess, Hans van (Munich)	Honorary Professor at the Sun Zhongshan University Guangzhou (China)
2015	Ess, Hans van (Munich)	President of the Max Weber Foundation, since March 2015
2015	Grill, Tobias (Munich)	Junior Researcher in Residence (with grant) at LMU's Center for Advanced Studies (CAS), Summer 2015
2015	Hansen, Björn (Regensburg)	Applicant, DFG Research Grant for "Mikrovariation bei pronominalen und verbalen Enklitika des Bosnischen, Kroatischen und Serbischen. Empirische Studien zu Umgangssprache, Dialekten und Herkunftssprachen" [Microvariation in Pronominal and Verbal Enclitics of

		Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian. Empirical Studies on Colloquial Language, Dialects and Languages of Origin], 2015 – 2019
2017	Hansen, Björn (Regensburg)	Applicant (with Marek Nekula) and Speaker, DFG and Polish National Science Center (NCN) Research Grant for "LangGener – Language across generations: contact induced change in morphosyntax in German-Polish bilingual speech," since 2017
2019	Hansen, Björn (Regensburg)	Applicant, DFG Research Grant for "Zusammen-gesetzte Indefinitpronomen in slavischen Sprachen. Ein Beitrag zur semantischen Karte der Indefinitheit der zweiten Generation" [Compound Indefinite Pronouns in Slavic Languages. A contribution to the Semantic Map of the Second-Generation Indefiniteness], since 2019
2019	Hansen, Björn (Regensburg)	Applicant (with Klaus Buchenau), DFG Research Grant "Von der Informalität zur Korruption (1817-2018): Serbien und Kroatien im Vergleich" [From Informality to Corruption (1817-2018): Serbia and Croatia in Comparison], since 2019/2020
2015	Hausmann, Guido (Regensburg)	Applicant and Project Leader, DFG Grant for Research Group (FOR 2101) "Urbane Ethiken. Konflikte um gute städtische Lebensführung im 20. und 21. Jahrhundert" [Urban Ethics: Conflicts about the good and proper conduct of life in 20th and 21st century cities] with subproject "Prostitution in Tbilisi. Marginalisierung und Empowerment von Prostituierten in moralischen Diskursen und urbanen Praktiken im 20. und frühen 21. Jahrhundert" [Prostitution in Tbilisi. Processes of Marginalization and Empowerment in Moral Discourses and Urban Practices in the 20th and Early 21st Century], since 2015
2017	Hausmann, Guido (Regensburg)	Applicant, DFG Research Grant for "Kriegserfahrungen bayerischer Soldaten an der Ostfront des Ersten Weltkrieges 1915-1918" [War Experiences of Bavarian Soldiers on the Eastern Front of the First World War, 1915-1918], since 2017
2019	Herzberg, Julia (Munich / Regensburg)	Co-Applicant and Project Leader, DFG Grant for Collaborative Research Centre (SFB 1369) "Cultures of Vigilance. Transformations - Spaces - Practices" with subproject C06 "Vigilanz und Verzicht. Konflikte um das Fasten im Russland und Polen-Litauen der Vormoderne" [Vigilance and renunciation. Conflicts over fasting in early modern Russia and Poland-Lithuania], since 2019
2016	Kehayov, Petar (Regensburg)	Habilitation, LMU Munich, 2016
2017	Kehayov, Petar	Applicant, DFG Research Grant for "Die aussterbenden karelischen Mundarten in der Oblast Murmansk" [The

	(Regensburg)	Extinct Karelian Dialects in Murmansk Oblast], since 2017
2015	Kind-Kovács, Friederike (Regensburg)	Co-Investigator, International Leverhulme Research Network "Hunger Draws the Map: Blockade and Food Shortages in Europe, 1914-1922," Oxford University, 2015 – 2018
2015	Kind-Kovács, Friederike (Regensburg)	University of Southern California Book Prize in Literary and Cultural Studies for "Written Here, Published There: How Underground Literature Crossed the Iron Curtain" (Central European University Press, 2014); presented at the 47th ASEEES Annual Convention, 2015
2016	Kind-Kovács, Friederike (Regensburg)	Co-Investigator, International Leverhulme Research Network "Connecting the Wireless World: Writing Global Radio History", Bristol University, 2016 – 2019
2017	Kind-Kovács, Friederike (Regensburg)	Scholarship for research in Budapest from the University of Regensburg, Department of History, May – July 2017
2017	Kind-Kovács, Friederike (Regensburg)	Research Fellowship (with grant) at the Imre Kertész Kolleg Jena, Oct. 2017 – July 2018
2017 (2019)	Kind-Kovács, Friederike (Regensburg)	Senior Fellowship (with grant) from the Bostiber Foundation and Institute of Advanced Study at CEU Budapest (deferred; retrieved in 2019), Sep. 2017 – June 2018
2019	Kind-Kovács, Friederike (Regensburg)	Habilitation, Universität Regensburg, 2018
2019	Kind-Kovács, Friederike (Regensburg)	Regensburger Preis für Frauen in Wissenschaft und Kunst [Regensburg Prize for Women in Science and the Arts]
2014	Koschmal, Walter (Regensburg)	Applicant, DFG Research Grant for "Beiträge zur Geschichte der Deklamationsforschung: Handschriften von S. I. Bernstejn und Wissenschaftsgeschichte des 'Kabinetts zur Erforschung der künstlerischen Sprache'" [Contributions to the History of Declamation Research: Manuscripts by S. I. Bernstejn and History of Science of the 'Cabinet for the Study of the Artistic Language'], 2014 – 2018
2015	Koschmal, Walter (Regensburg)	Honorary Doctorate from the National Taras-Ševčenko-University in Kyiv
2016	Koschmal, Walter (Regensburg)	Medal of Honor of the Faculty of Arts at the Comenius University in Bratislava (Slovakia)
2017	Koschmal, Walter (Regensburg)	Applicant, Research Network Grant from the Bavarian-Czech Academic Agency for "Grenze/n in nationalen und transnationalen Erinnerungskulturen zwischen Tschechien und Bayern" [Boundaries in National and

		Transnational Cultures of Remembrance between the Czech Republic and Bavaria], since 2017
2018	Koschmal, Walter (Regensburg)	Award of the Slovak Foreign Minister
2017	Leibniz Institute for East and Southeast European Studies (IOS)	IOS becomes member of the Leibniz Association, after successful assessment by Wissenschaftsrat
2015	Libman, Alexander (Munich)	Gordon Tullock Prize "Public Choice Society" for the Best Paper in Public Choice by a Junior Scholar (with André Schultz) for their article, "Is there a local knowledge advantage in federations? Evidence from a natural experiment," published in *Public Choice*, 2015
2014	Nekula, Marek (Regensburg)	Applicant and Leading partner, European Regional Development Fund Scheme "Intereg V: Ziel ETZ (Free State of Bavaria and Czech Republic)" for establishing the post-degree study "Regionalkompetenzen für die bayerisch-tschechische Grenzregion" [Regional competencies for the Bavarian-Czech border region], since 2014
2017	Nekula, Marek (Regensburg)	Applicant and Speaker, Research Network Grant from the Bavarian-Czech Academic Agency for "Grenze/n in nationalen und transnationalen Erinnerungskulturen zwischen Tschechien und Bayern" [Boundaries in National and Transnational Cultures of Remembrance between the Czech Republic and Bavaria], since 2017
2017	Nekula, Marek (Regensburg)	Applicant (with Björn Hansen), DFG and Polish National Science Center (NCN) Research Grant for "LangGener – Language across generations: contact induced change in morphosyntax in German-Polish bilingual speech," since 2017
2015	Neumann, Christoph K. (Munich)	Applicant and Project Leader, DFG Grant for Research Group (FOR 2101) "Urbane Ethiken. Konflikte um gute städtische Lebensführung im 20. und 21. Jahrhundert" [Urban Ethics: Conflicts about the good and proper conduct of life in 20th and 21st century cities] with subproject "Istanbul: Das Erbe und das Überflüssige. Die Ethik von Stadtumbau und Denkmalschutz, 1910 bis zu den Gezi-Protesten 2013" [Istanbul: the Heritage and the Superfluous. The Ethics of Urban Redevelopment and Monument Protection, 1910 to the Gezi Protests, 2013], since 2015
2019	Neumann, Christoph K. (Munich)	Co-Applicant and Project Leader, DFG Grant for Collaborative Research Centre (SFB 1369) "Cultures of Vigilance. Transformations - Spaces - Practices" with subproject B05 "Das Band der Liebenden. Soziale und spirituelle Regime in Derwischkonventen Instanbuls im 19. Jahrhundert" [The Double Bond of Lovers: Social and spiritual regimes of dervishes in Istanbul during the

		long nineteenth century], since 2019
2018	Nicolosi, Riccardo (Munich)	Applicant and Project Leader, DFG Grant for Research Group (FOR 2568) ”Philologie des Abenteuers” [Philology of Adventure] with subproject “Anatomiestunde des erzählten Abenteuers: Abenteuerliteratur und ihre Theoretisierung in der frühen Sowjetunion” [Anatomy Lesson of the Narrated Adventure: Adventure Literature and its Theorization in the Early Soviet Union], since 2018
2018	Osterkamp, Jana (Munich)	Applicant and Project Leader, DFG and Austrian Science Fund Research Grant for “Der Schreibtisch des Kaisers: Ort der Politik und Entscheidung in der Habsburgermonarchie? Franz Joseph I und dessen Kabinettskanzlei” [The Emperor's Desk: Place of Politics and Decision in the Habsburg Monarchy? Franz Joseph I and his Cabinet Office], attached to Collegium Carolinum in Munich and the Institute for Austrian Historical Research in Vienna, since 2018
2019	Renner, Andreas (Munich)	Applicant, DFG Research Grant for “Zu Land und auf der See. Medizinische Geografie im Russischen Reich (1770 – 1870)” [On Land and on the Sea. Medical Geography in the Russian Empire (1770 - 1870)], since 2019
2015	Schulz, Evelyn (Munich)	Applicant, DFG Research Grant for “Tokyo: Auf dem Weg zur Slow City? Strategien und Initiativen zur Entschleunigung urbaner Lebenszusammenhänge” [Tokyo: On the Way to Slow City? Strategies and Initiatives to Decelerate Urban Life Contexts], 2015 - 2018
2012	Schulze Wessel, Martin (Munich)	President of the “Verband der Historiker und Historikerinnen Deutschlands“ (VHD) [Association of German Historians], 2012 – 2016
2014	Schulze Wessel, Martin (Munich)	Applicant and Speaker, extension / second period of the DFG funded International Research Training Group (IRTG) “Religious Cultures in 19th and 20th century Europe”, 2014 – 2018
2014	Schulze Wessel, Martin (Munich)	Chair of the Competence Network "Historische Wissenschaften München" [Historical Studies Munich], 2014 – 2017
2015	Schulze Wessel, Martin (Munich)	Applicant and Speaker, Grants by DAAD/AA and Robert Bosch Foundation for the Establishment of the Deutsch-Ukrainische Historikerkommission (DUHK) [German-Ukrainian Historians’ Commission], funding for administration and stipends, since 2015
2017	Schulze Wessel, Martin (Munich)	Applicant and Project Leader, Grant for DFG Research Group (FOR 2553) “Kooperation und Konkurrenz in der Wissenschaft” [Cooperation and Competition in the

		Sciences] with subproject “Das Apollo-Sojuz-Testprojekt (ASTP): Blockübergreifende Kooperation trotz Systemkonkurrenz (1970er Jahre)” [The Apollo Sojuz Test Project (ASTP): Cross-Block Cooperation Despite System Competition (1970s)], since 2017
2017	Schulze Wessel, Martin (Munich)	Applicant and Speaker, Extension and follow-up financing by LMU and UR of Elite Graduate Program for East European Studies, since 2017
2017	Schulze Wessel, Martin (Munich)	Chair of the Historische Kolleg’s Board of Trustees, since 2017
2018	Schulze Wessel, Martin (Munich)	Applicant (with Ulf Brunnbauer and othes), DFG Research Grant for “Forschungsdatendienst für die Ost-, Ostmittel- und Südosteuropaforschung (OstData)” [Research Data Service for East European Studies], since 2018
2019	Schulze Wessel, Martin (Munich)	Co-Applicant and Project Leader, DFG Grant for Collaborative Research Centre (SFB 1369) “Cultures of Vigilance. Transformations - Spaces - Practices” with subproject C07 “Hüter der sozialistischen Moral: Prostitution und Vigilanzpraktiken in der Tschechoslowakei (1945/48–1989)” [Guardian of socialist morality: Prostitution and practices of vigilance in Czechoslovakia (1945/48-1989)], since 2019
2014	Skribnik, Elena (Munich)	Applicant, DFG and FWF Research Grant for “Obugrische Datenbank” [Ob-Ugric Database], 2014 – 2018
2019	Skribnik, Elena (Munich)	Co-Applicant, DFG Research Grant for “Grammatik der sozialen Kognition im Khalkha-Mongolischen” [Grammar of Social Cognition in Khalkha-Mongolian], since 2019
2015	Spoerer, Mark (Regensburg)	Applicant, DFG Research Grant for “Modellierung semantisch angereicherter digitaler Edition von Rechnungsschriftgut” [Modeling Semantically Enriched Digital Edition of Billing Material], 2015-2016
2015	Spoerer, Mark (Regensburg)	Applicant and Project Leader, DFG Research Grant for Priority Program (SPP 1859): “Erfahrung und Erwartung. Historische Grundlagen ökonomischen Handelns“ [Experience and Expectation: Historical Foundations of Economic Behaviour] with subproject “Speichern und Auskommen. Der Getreidekasten des Regensburger St. Katharinenspitals (17.-19. Jahrhundert)” [Storage for subsistence. Regensburg´s hospital granary (17th - 19th centuries)], 2015 – 2019
2015	Spoerer, Mark (Regensburg)	Applicant, DFG and NEH Grant for “Modellierung semantisch angereicherter digitaler Edition von Rechnungsschriftgut“ [Modeling semantically Enriched

		Digital Edition of Accounts (MEDEA)], 2015 – 2016
2017	Spoerer, Mark (Regensburg)	Participant, DFG Research Training Group Grant (GRK 2337) “Metropolität in der Vormoderne” [Metropolitanism in the Pre-Modern Era], since 2017
2019	Spoerer, Mark (Regensburg)	Applicant and Co-Project Leader, DFG Research Grant for Priority Program (SPP 1859): “Erfahrung und Erwartung. Historische Grundlagen ökonomischen Handelns“ [Experience and Expectation: Historical Foundations of Economic Behaviour] with subproject “More than a Feeling: Media Sentiment as a Mirror of Investors’ Expectations at the Berlin Stock Exchange, 1872-1930,” since 2019
2013	Szöllösi-Janze, Margit (Munich)	Appplicant, DFG Research Grant for “Wettbewerb zwischen Universitäten im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert in Deutschland” [Competition Between Universities in the 19th and 20th Centuries in Germany], 2013 – 2017
2016	Szöllösi-Janze, Margit (Munich)	Co-Applicant, DFG Research Grant for “Konkurrenz der Disziplinen. Die Aushandlung von Deutungshoheit zwischen Bio- und Sozialwissenschaften, ca. 1970-1990” [Competing Disiplines. How Biological and Social Sciences competed to be the Academic Authority on Human Social Behaviour, ca. 1970-1990], since 2016
2017 (2018)	Szöllösi-Janze, Margit (Munich)	Project Leader, Grant for DFG Research Group (FOR 2553) “Kooperation und Konkurrenz in der Wissenschaft” [Cooperation and Competition in the Sciences] with associated subproject “Kooperation und Konkurrenz vor Ort. Die Herausbildung des Standorts München-Martinsried als Zentrum von Lebenswissenschaft und Biotechnologie” [On-site Cooperation and Competition: The Emergence of Munich-Martinsried as a Centre of Life Sciences and Biotechnology], since 2018
2019	Szöllösi-Janze, Margit (Munich)	Applicant, DFG Research Grant for “Politische Gewalt in der Bundesrepublik. Bewegung 2. Juni - Revolutionäre Zellen/Rote Zora - Rote und Schwarze Hilfen” [Political Violence in the Federal Republic of Germany. 2 June Movement - Revolutionary Cells/Red Zora - Red and Black Aids], since 2019
2019	Szymanski-Düll, Berenika (Munich)	Starting Grant ERC-Project „T-MIGRANTS“ (“Crossing Borders: The Agency of Nineteenth-Century European Theatre Migrants”)
2019	Trautsch, Jasper (Regensburg)	Submitted Habilitation Thesis, Universität Regensburg, 2019
2019	Trautsch, Jasper (Regensburg)	Applicant, DFG Research Grant for “Die Neu-kartographierung der atlantischen Welt: Die Visualisierung des Ost-West-Konflikts im 20. Jahrhundert” [The Changing Geographies of the

		Atlantic World: Visualizing the East-West Conflict in the 20th Century], since 2019
2017	Weller, Nina (Munich)	Fellow at the Leibniz Center for Literary and Cultural Research (ZfL) in Berlin, June – July 2017
2018	Weller, Nina (Munich)	Applicant, Grant for a Postdoctoral Researcher Position in the „Kleine Fächer – Große Potenziale“ [Small Subjects – Great Potential] scheme of the “Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung” [*Federal Ministry of Education and Research], attached to the* Viadrina University in Frankfurt (Oder), since 2018

7.3 Principal investigators and other participating researchers

Table 8: PIs and other participating researchers

First name Surname (male/female)	Position	Institute	Time period
Rainer Arnold (male)	Emeritus; Chair of Public Law; Jean Monnet Chair of European Law	Faculty of Law, UR	2012 – 2019
Martin Aust(#) (male)	then: Professor of History of Eastern Europe	Department of History; East and Southeast European History, LMU	2012 – 2015
Christopher B Balme (male)	Chair of Theatre Studies	Institute for Theatre Studies, LMU	2012 – 2019
Michael Brenner (male)	Chair of Jewish History and Culture	Department of History, LMU	2012 – 2019
Ulf Brunnbauer (male)	Scientific Director of the Leibniz Institute for East and Southeast European Studies (IOS); Chair of Southeast and East European History	IOS; Institute for History, UR	2012 – 2019
Klaus Buchenau(*) (male)	Substitute Professor of History of Southeastern and Eastern Europe	Institute for History, UR	2012 – 2019

Marie-Janine Calic (female)	Professor for East and Southeast European History	Institute of Eastern and South-Eastern European History, LMU	2012 – 2019
Volker Depkat (male)	Professor of American Studies	Department of English and American Studies, UR	2012 – 2019
Burcu Dogramaci (female)	Professor of Art History	Institute of Art History, LMU	2012 – 2019
Ger Duijzings(*) (male)	Professor of Social Anthropology	Institute for History, UR	2014 – 2019
Raoul Eshelman (male)	apl. Professor for Slavic Literature	Department of Slavic Philology, LMU	2012 – 2019
Hans van Ess (male)	Chair of Sinology	Institute of Sinology, LMU	2012 – 2019
Dorothee Gelhard (female)	Chair of Comparative Literature	Institute of Slavic Studies, UR	2012 – 2019
Alexander Graser (male)	Chair of Public Law and Politics	Faculty of Law, UR	2012 – 2019
Björn Hansen (male)	Chair of Slavic Linguistics	Institute of Slavic Studies, UR	2012 – 2019
Aage Hansen-Löve(#) (male)	Emeritus; Chair of Slavic Philology	Department of Slavic Philology, LMU	2012 – 2019
Guido Hausmann(*) (male)	Chair of History Department; Professor of History of Eastern and Southeastern Europe	IOS, UR	2012 – 2019
Julia Herzberg(*) (female)	Professor of History of Central and Eastern Europe	Department of History; East and Southeast European History, LMU	2017 – 2019
Sabine Koller(*) (female)	Professor of Slavic-Jewish Studies	Institute of Slavic Studies, UR	2016 – 2019
Walter Koschmal (male)	Emeritus; Chair of Slavic Literature	Institute of Slavic Studies, UR	2012 – 2019
Alexander Libman(*) (male)	Professor of Social	Institute of Sociology,	2016 – 2019

	Sciences, Eastern European Studies	LMU	
Rainer Liedtke(*) (male)	Professor of European History	Institute for History, UR	2014 – 2019
Aleksandra Lipińska(*) (female)	Professor of Art History	Institute of Art History, LMU	2016 – 2019
Marek Nekula (male)	Chair of Bohemian and Western Slavic Studies; Director of the Bohemicum	Institute of Slavic Studies, UR	2012 – 2019
Christoph K. Neumann (male)	Chair of Turkish Studies	Institute for the Near and Middle East, LMU	2012 – 2019
Riccardo Nicolosi(*) (male)	Chair of Slavic Philology, Literature	Department of Slavic Philology, LMU	2014 – 2019
Andreas Renner(*) (male)	Chair of Russian/Asian Studies	Department of History; East and Southeast European History, LMU	2014 – 2019
Evelyn Schulz (female)	Professor of Japanese Studies	Japan Center, LMU	2012 – 2019
Martin Schulze Wessel (male)	Chair of Eastern and Southeastern European History	Department of History; East and Southeast European History, LMU	2012 – 2019
Ulrich Schweier (male)	Chair of Slavic Philology, Linguistics	Department of Slavic Philology, LMU	2012 – 2019
Elena Skribnik (female)	Chair of Finno-Ugric Studies	Institute of Finno-Ugric and Uralic Studies, LMU	2012 – 2019
Mark Spoerer (male)	Chair of Economic and Social History	Institute for History, UR	2012 – 2019
Susanne Strätling(*)(#) (female)	then: Professor for Comparative Literature Studies	Institute for General and Comparative Literature, LMU	2016 – 2018
Petra Stykow(#) (female)	Professor of Comparative Analysis of Political Systems	Geschwister Scholl Institute for Political Science, LMU	2012 – 2014

Margit Szöllösi-Janze (female)	Chair of Contemporary History	Department of History; Modern and Contemporary History, LMU	2012 – 2019
Gudrun Wirtz (female)	Head of Eastern European Department	Bavarian State Library	2012 – 2019
Christiane Brenner (female)	Editor of *Bohemia*	Collegium Carolinum	2012 – 2019
Martin Zückert (male)	Managing Director	Collegium Carolinum	2012 – 2019
Jana Osterkamp (female)	Head of the Emmy Noether Junior Research Group	Collegium Carolinum	2012 – 2019
Melanie Arndt (female)	Postdoc; Editor of the Yearbooks for the History of Eastern Europe (since 2018)	IOS	2012 – 2019
Hermann Beyer-Thoma (male) (#)	Editor of the Yearbooks for the History of Eastern Europe	IOS	2012 – 2018
Friederike Kind-Kovács (#) (female)	then: Academic Council	Institute for History, UR	2012 – 2018
Christian Fuhrmeister (*) (male)	Project Support at the Central Institute of Art History	Central Institute of Art History, Munich	2012 – 2019
Gerald Volkmer (#) (male)	then: Provisional Director	IKGS, LMU; University of Oldenburg	2012 – 2013
Konrad Gündisch(*)(#) (male)	Then: Provisional Director	IKGS, LMU	2013 – 2014
Florian Kührer-Wielach (*) (male)	Director of the IKGS	IKGS, LMU	2015 – 2019
Tillmann Tegeler (male)	Head of Library	IOS	2012 – 2019
Herbert Küpper (male)	Managing Director	Institute for Eastern European Law, Regensburg	2012 – 2019
Christian Schroeder (male)	Emeritus, Director	Institute for Eastern European Law, Regensburg	2012 – 2014

Martin Brusis (#) (male)	Scientific Managing Director of the Competence Network "Institutions and Institutional Change in Post-Socialism"	Geschwister Scholl Institute for Political Science, LMU	2014 – 2019

7.4 Participating institutions and cooperation partners

Table 9: Detailed list of the participating institutions and the most important cooperation partners

Institutes of the host university/universities	Location
Bavarian Academic Center for Central, Eastern and Southeastern Europe (Bayhost)	UR
Bavarian-Czech Agency for Higher Education (BTHA)	UR
Bohemicum	UR
Center for East European Studies	LMU Munich
Center for Language and Communication	UR
Center for Academic Teaching and In-service Training	UR
Center for International and Transnational Area Studies (CITAS)	UR
Department for Asian Studies (Japanese Studies, Sinology)	LMU Munich
Department of Jewish History and Culture	LMU Munich
Department of History (East and South East European History; East Central and East European History; Modern and Contemporary History; Jewish History and Culture	LMU Munich
Department of Sociology(*)	LMU Munich
Elite Graduate Program for East European Studies	LMU Munich / UR
Europaeum	UR
Faculty of Law (International Public Law and European Law; Public Law and Comparative Law)	UR
German-Polish Research Training Group “Poland and Germany in Modern Europe”	LMU Munich
Geschwister-Scholl-Institute of Political Sciences(#)	LMU Munich

German-Ukrainian Historical Commission(*)	LMU Munich
Graduate Center	LMU Munich
History Department	LMU Munich
Institute of Art History	LMU Munich
Institute of Comparative Literary Studies(*) (#)	LMU Munich
Institute of Eastern and South Eastern European History	LMU Munich
Institute of English and American Studies (American Studies)	UR
Institute of Finno-Ugric and Uralic Studies	LMU Munich
Institute of History (History of Southeast and Eastern Europe; East Central and East European History; Economic and Social History)	UR
Institute of Near and Middle East Studies	LMU Munich
Institute of Sinology	LMU Munich
Institute of Slavic Philology (Literature, Linguistics)	LMU Munich
Institute of Slavic Studies (Literature, Linguistics, Comparative Literature)	UR
Institute of Theatre Studies	LMU Munich
International Research Training Group “Religious Cultures in 19th and 20th century Europe“(#)	LMU Munich
LMU Center for Leadership and People Management	LMU Munich
LMU Munich Language Center	LMU Munich
Japan Center	LMU Munich
Network of Excellence: “Institutions and institutional Change in Post-Socialism”(#)	LMU Munich
Rachel Carson Center	LMU Munich
Institutes of the participating universities [1] (if applicable)	Location
n/a	
Integrated non-university institutions[1] (if applicable)	Location
Collegium Carolinum	Munich
Zentralinstitut für Kunstgeschichte (Central Institute for Art History)	Munich
Most important cooperation partners [2)] (if applicable)	Location
Bavarian State Library (Collection East Europe)	Munich

Institute for German Culture and History of South Eastern Europe	Munich
Institute of East European Law	Regensburg
Leibniz Institute for East and Southeast European Studies	Regensburg
Babeş-Bolyai University	Cluj-Napoca
Carl Friedrich von Siemens Stiftung	Munich
Center for Literary and Cultural Research	Berlin
Central European University	Budapest
Chamber of Industry and Commerce for Munich and Upper Bavaria	Munich
Chamber of Industry and Commerce for Upper Palatinate	Regensburg
Charles University	Prague
Community College of the City of Regensburg (VHS)	Regensburg
Czech Center	Munich
Donumenta e.V.	Regensburg
Protestant Service for Education(EBW)	Regensburg
German Association for East European Studies (DGO)	Munich / Berlin
German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP)	Munich
German Economic Committee for Eastern Europe	Berlin
German Historical Institute	Moscow
German Historical Institute	Warsaw
Gesellschaft für Außenpolitik (Foreign Affairs Association)	Munich
Herder Institute	Marburg
Higher School of Economics / HSE Moscow	Moscow
Higher School of Economics / HSE St. Petersburg	St. Petersburg
Historisches Kolleg	Munich
Humanities Centre for the History and Culture of East Central Europe (GWZO)	Leipzig
Imre Kertész Kolleg	Jena
Kunstforum Ostdeutsche Gallerie	Regensburg
Leibniz Institute for Contemporary History	Munich
Moscow State University	Moscow
Münchner Volkshochschule (Munich Community College)	Munich

Programmkino Ostentor	Regensburg
South East Europe Association (SOG)	Munich / Regensburg
Stiftung Lyrik Kabinett	Munich
UCL School of Slavonic and East European Studies (SSEES)	London
University Łódź	Łódź
University of Alberta	Edmonton
University of Belgrade	Belgrade
University of California	Berkeley
University of Colorado	Boulder
University of Cambridge	Cambridge
University of Rijeka	Rijeka
University Wrocław	University Wrocław
Volkshochschule Regensburg	Regensburg
Willy Brandt Center for German and European Studies	Wrocław