European Research in Münster—Explore the Possibilities
The University’s systematic support of inter- and transdisciplinary structures facilitates and encourages, inter alia, excellent research opening up an international perspective. Several ERC Grants (Starting, Consolidator, and Advanced) and numerous projects in HORIZON 2020 underscore the University’s excellent research quality on a European level. Nevertheless, we still aim at increasing the participation of the University of Münster in EU framework programmes for research. With this brochure, we invite you to learn more about EU-funded projects at our university and about funding programs offered by the EU in general.

I am well aware that large EU-funded projects with a variety of project partners can be challenging. Thus, I really appreciate the effort of applying for EU grants and running those projects. The Rectorate’s aim, however, is to further increase our internationalisation, not as an end in itself but as a benefit for all our researchers and students.

Professor Dr Johannes Wessels
Rector of the University of Münster
With the Lisbon strategy, the EU has set itself the goal of making Europe one of the most competitive regions in the world. To achieve this goal, international and interdisciplinary research in collaborative research projects at European and national level play a vital role. At the University of Münster, we are proud of the EU-funded research conducted at our institution. We actively support our researchers who are engaged in EU-funded projects. Thus, the foundation of the WWU Centre for Europe in 2015 was a logical step for the University. With its office in Brussels, which opened in 2016, we offer researchers the possibility to be more visible in Brussels.

This brochure is designed to introduce you to the variety of the excellent research conducted at our university on a European level and to recognise the significant effort involved in running these projects.

Professor Dr Jörg Becker, Dr Roman Walega, Dr Katrin Bergener, WWU Centre for Europe
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EQUAL-IST is a project funded by the EU (European Union) Horizon 2020 Framework Programme. The project goal is to introduce structural changes to enhance gender equality and diversity in Information Sciences and Technology (IST) research institutions. It has been demonstrated that IST is among the research sectors most affected by gender inequalities at all levels. The project aims at supporting seven Research Performing Organisations (RPOs) from European countries in designing and implementing tailored Gender Equality Plans (GEPs). All RPOs forming the EQUAL-IST project consortium are at a starting stage in setting up of GEPs and they have also ensured the support in GEP implementation from the respective highest management levels.

Within the EQUAL-IST project the issues of horizontal and vertical segregation in research and administrative careers, work-life balance, gender imbalance among bachelor, master, and doctoral students, as well as gender neutral/blind approach to IST research, will be addressed. This will be done by influencing organisational structures, discourse, and behaviour.

»To introduce structural changes to enhance gender equality and diversity in Information Sciences and Technology.«
Project Consortium
The project consortium consists of 7 Universities and is coordinated by the ViLabs company (Thessaloniki, Greece).

Reasons for EU funding
The equal-ist project contributes to the achievement of the ERA (European Research Area) objectives on gender equality by seeking to (1) address the issues causing the gender imbalance in the participating RPOs and (2) disseminate the project findings and best practices to other IST research institutions facing similar challenges.

Project Website
equal-ist.eu

Expected Impact
It is intended that the implementation of tailored GEPs in the participating RPOs has the following impact:

1. In the short term: Raise the awareness of gender equality issues and adoption of the existing and planned activities promoting gender equality;
2. In the medium term: Improvements in the existing gender equality regulations and practices;
3. In the long term: Implementation of the initiated activities beyond the runtime of the project, resulting in the achievement of gender balance.

Coordination and Support Actions
Like standard Collaborative Projects, Coordination and Support Actions (CSA) are multi-partner projects. Unlike Collaborative Projects, CSAs do not finance research and development, but provide funding for activities coordinating or supporting research actions and strategies, such as networking and exchange actions, cross-border access to research infrastructure, studies, conferences, preparation of studies etc.
For a better tomorrow:
Social enterprises on the move – FAB-MOVE

Fab-move is funded by the EU Marie Skłodowska-Curie Research and Innovation Staff Exchange (riSe). It brings together researchers and practitioners from 28 Partner institutions in 17 countries in order to explore the question of how social enterprises can grow and flourish.

Social enterprises which combine the logic of businesses with the pursuit of social goals are currently discussed as innovative and universal ‘all-rounders’ capable of tackling present and future challenges, for example related to demographic change, social cohesion, or migration.

At the heart of the project lies the idea to promote international and inter-sector collaboration and sharing of knowledge and ideas from research to market. International and intersectoral secondments (1-12 months) of staff members from all Partner organizations build the foundation for comparative research on social enterprises, their environments, innovations and challenges in different contexts.

»To promote international and inter-sector collaboration and sharing of knowledge and ideas from research to market.«
Project Consortium

The project consortium consists of 28 academic and non-academic institutions from nine European and eight non-European countries. The project is coordinated by the University of Münster.

»FAB-MOVE will significantly improve the transfer of knowledge between academics and non-academics«
Reasons for EU funding

FAB-MOVE is closely related to the Europe 2020 Strategy which aims at turning the EU into a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy. The project aims at enhancing the scalability of social enterprises in Europe and, thus, contributes to adapting national economies and welfare systems to the challenges of the 21st century.

The international and intersectoral staff exchanges serve to deepen academic collaboration and bridge the gap between the research community and managers of social enterprises as well as local stakeholders.

In sum, FAB-MOVE fosters innovative approaches in order to increase social cohesion in local communities across Europe and beyond.

Project Website
fab-move.eu

Expected Impact

Managers and practitioners of social enterprises often lack an easy access to the frontiers of science. FAB-MOVE will significantly improve the transfer of knowledge between academics and non-academics (and between all 17 countries involved) and, thus, increase the practical applicability of research findings. For an enduring sustainable impact, the central results of FAB-MOVE will be published in the form of a Teaching Tool to educate (future) managers:

1. of social enterprises on how to set up their enterprise in a specific environment;
2. how to combine business with a social goal;
3. and how to develop strategies for growth and scaling-up.
3 QUESTIONS TO OUR VICE-RECTOR FOR RESEARCH

1. What is the added value of EU funded collaborative research for the University of Münster?

EU funding opportunities prove the added value of the EU budget in a number of fields in research and education. EU projects often consist of large international project teams, working at the intersections of academic disciplines and focusing on truly interdisciplinary issues with an impact for society. At the University of Münster, we acknowledge and foster interdisciplinary research and its great benefit.

2. What are your top tips for writing a successful EU proposal?

Apart from an excellent research question, it is often the small things that make the difference. First of all, read and understand the call. If you are confident, that your idea fits, start planning and writing the proposal early (you cannot start too early). On the one hand, engage all partners in proposal writing but on the other hand, pay attention to consistency. You need to persuade the reviewers that your idea is the best one for solving a specific problem.

3. How does the University of Münster support its researchers in applying for EU-funding?

The University of Münster offers a wide variety of support to researcher who are involved in research on a European level as well as researchers who are interested in acquiring EU funding. Our in-house services provide tailor-made support and advice at each step of the application and management of European grants. With our ProEu service office we have established a recognised best practice example for EU services, which is financed in part by the nrw state ministry. Our own liaison office in Brussels complements the institutions in Münster. It provides a network of contacts throughout the EU and long-term strategic positioning of the University and its researchers to key stakeholders in Brussels.
GEO-C is a project funded by the EU (European Union) Horizon 2020 Framework Programme within the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions, International Training Networks (ITN), European Joint Doctorates (EJD).

The overall objective of GEO-C (Joint Doctorate in Geoinformatics: Enabling Open Cities) is to develop methods and tools to realise smart and open cities, which empower all groups of society to participate:

1. Citizens and citizens’ initiatives can adapt the tools for their activities.
2. City Council can use the tools for providing additional (smart city) services to their citizens.
3. Companies can adapt the tools for the development of commercial smart city products.

The fifteen doctoral researchers will have excellent career chances in a field where experts are urgently needed economically and societally.

«To develop methods and tools to realise smart and open cities, which empower all groups of society to participate»
Project Consortium

The project consortium consists of three Universities and further associated partners are three City Councils (Münster, Germany; Lisbon, Portugal; Castellón, Spain) and six companies (Hansa Luftbild; Germany, 52 North GmbH, Germany; ESRI Portugal; SAS Portugal; Uribiotica S.L., Spain; Prodevelop S.L., Spain.)

Project Website

geo-c.eu

Reasons for EU funding

geo-c contributes to the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions’ objectives to enhance research- and innovation-related human resources, skills, and working conditions to realise the potential of individuals and to provide new career perspectives, and to contribute to structuring doctoral / early-stage research training at the European level and to strengthening European innovation capacity.

Expected Impact

geo-c will have impact on different levels:

1. geo-c’s output will be fifteen excellently educated doctoral researchers with the best career perspectives in economically and societally needed field. Furthermore, this program supports the establishment of joint doctoral degrees across Europe;

2. geo-c will provide substantial scientific progress in methods and tools for open smart cities. geo-c innovates by investigating how the openness principle can be successfully applied to ensure that all citizens benefit from and participate in smart cities on all levels;

3. All open city tools will be provided open source, free of charge. This assures the further usage of the project results by the targeted user groups: citizens, cities, and companies providing services for cities.

Responsible Researchers at the University of Münster

Professor Dr Christian Kray
Dr Christoph Brox,
Institute for Geoinformatics
To elucidate the fundamental molecular mechanisms by which cancerogenic human papillomaviruses shuttle their genomes into the nucleus of newly infected cells.

MitoVin is a project funded by the EU through the European Research Council’s (ERC’s) Consolidator Programme for Excellent Science. The overall aim of the project is to elucidate the fundamental molecular mechanisms by which cancerogenic human papillomaviruses shuttle their genomes into the nucleus of newly infected cells. This process is linked to cell division of target cells, an unusual and novel finding, and explains why HPV's infect the stem cell population of the skin or mucosal epidermis. Importantly, the frequency and efficiency of initial infection differs during various physiological and pathophysiological changes that the epidermis undergoes, such as wounding, inflammation, previous and co-infections as well as during aging. As the underlying causes for these phenomena are not mechanistically understood, the project aims to pioneer research on the underlying mechanism reasons.

MitoVin utilizes a variety of state-of-the-art methodologies including transcriptomics and proteomics approaches, and a strategy to employ imaging across scales - from atomic resolution towards non-invasive whole animal imaging. These approaches are carried out in part through close collaborations within the University of Münster and its Cluster of Excellence »Cells-in-Motion«, with the MAX-PANCK-INSTITUTE OF MOLECULAR BIOMEDICINE, and with researchers from Europe and the U.S.
Reasons for EU funding
The MitoVIn project contributes to mission of the European Research Council (ERC) to achieve the highest quality research in Europe in an investigator-driven approach towards frontier research on the basis of excellent science. This project is intended to do so by (1) addressing the underlying mechanisms of initial tumorvirus infection, (2) investigating the consequences of concurrent infections, and (3) pioneering research on the impact of intrinsic and extrinsic changes of target cells on infection such as aging, wounding, and inflammation.

Project Website

Expected Impact
In the short term, the project is intended to reveal new insights into the fundamental details of papillomavirus infection as well as to pioneer research on how physiological and pathophysiological changes to an organism during all phases of life change the risk for and the severity of tumorvirus infection. The latter in particular has the potential in the long term to open up a new research field that has an impact on how we understand and address infection in real life.

ERC Consolidator Grants
ERC Consolidator Grants support promising researchers, who are at the beginning of an independent research career. The consolidation of their own research team is with the grant. Benchmarks are for example: Applicants should have several important publications without their PhD supervisor as well as publications as first author in high-ranking international journals, (translated) conference presentations, and (inter)national prizes and awards.

The European Research Council (ERC) funds frontier research, cross disciplinary proposals and pioneering ideas in new and emerging fields which introduce unconventional and innovative approaches. The ERC’s mission is to stimulate the highest quality research in Europe through competitive funding and to support investigator-driven frontier research across all fields of research, on the basis of scientific excellence. The ERC’s grants operate on a “bottom-up” basis without predetermined priorities.
Wayfinding involves memory for routes, general orientation in an environment and the acquisition of survey knowledge. Moreover, wayfinding includes problem-solving activities such as navigational planning. Competent wayfinding is based on a mental representation of large-scale space, the cognitive map.

To date, mobile car and pedestrian navigation assistance systems offer guidance by instructing the navigator turn-by-turn based on a metric map. Those systems do not provide comprehensive spatial overview and orientation information. Therefore, they do not support the formation of a cognitive map. As a consequence, the navigator’s spatial cognitive processes are impeded. This research project develops a new paradigm for assisted navigation termed Wayfinding Through Orientation. This paradigm supports the navigator’s wayfinding activities through providing orientation information that is cognitively appropriate by resembling attributes of a cognitive map. The spatial information provided is schematized and includes different levels of abstraction as well as global and local landmarks in one visualization. It is proposed that orientation information in this form supports both spatial orientation and navigation in large-scale real environments. Accordingly, the project investigates the following goals with an interdisciplinary approach involving geoinformatics, computer science, cognitive science, and psychology.

1. Identification of orientation information in the context of wayfinding. Sketch maps and route descriptions generated by participants will be analyzed with respect to spatial orientation information. A categorization schema for different types of orientation information will be developed.

»This research project develops a new paradigm for assisted navigation termed Wayfinding Through Orientation.«
2. Generating orientation information. The categorization schema will be utilized to develop methods that extract and generate orientation information involving different levels of abstraction and schematization, and to determine landmarks and places with vague boundaries.

3. Communication of orientation information in the context of wayfinding. Principles for visualizations and verbal annotations will be developed that will be used to present wayfinding and orientation information visually and verbally. These principles will be evaluated and optimized through empirical studies for formative evaluation.

4. Empirical investigation of the Wayfinding Through Orientation paradigm. It is proposed that wayfinding and orientation information can easily be encoded and learned. Furthermore, it is proposed that wayfinding through orientation visualizations can effectively be used in a naturalistic navigation and orientation scenario in a real environment. Empirical studies will examine these hypotheses by comparing wayfinding through orientation visualizations with guidance-based assistance systems and metric maps.

**Expected Impact**

»Wayfinding Through Orientation“ is a paradigm change in wayfinding which has profound impact well beyond GIScience research. Our research lays the scientific foundations for a new way of navigation.
The research project YOUNG_ADULLLT departs from the observation of a high fragmentation and persistent weakness and ineffectiveness of adult education policies across Europe. It sets out to enquire into the specific forms of embeddedness of these policies in the regional economy, the labour market, the education and training systems and the individual life projects of young adults. The focus is on lifelong learning (LLL) policies aimed at creating economic growth and social inclusion that target young adults in vulnerable positions, for instance those not in education, employment or training (short: NEETs) or those in situations of near social exclusion.

The research project uses three different entry points:

- **On an institutional level**, YOUNG_ADULLLT starts by focusing on various lifelong learning policies and analyses their potentially competing (and possibly ambivalent) orientations and objectives;

- **On an individual level**, the project focuses on the young adults’ perceptions and expectations of these policies regarding their life projects. The objective is to yield insights into how the young peoples’ life courses are impacted by these policies in terms of intended and unintended effects;

The focus is on lifelong learning (LLL) policies aimed at creating economic growth and that target young adults in vulnerable positions.«
On a structural level, YOUNG_ADULLLT aims to critically analyse current developments of LLL policies in Europe to prevent ill-fitted policies from further exacerbating existing imbalances and disparities as well as at identifying best practices and patterns of coordinated policy-making at regional/local landscapes.

In order to do so, the research project YOUNG_ADULLLT compares nine different countries in the EU: Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Finland, Italy, Germany, Portugal, Spain, and the United Kingdom. To analyse the embeddedness of the LLL policies, the research combines institutional and policy analyses. YOUNG_ADULLLT brings together a broad variety of methods using a multi-method multi-level research design to grasp the interaction of the three analytical levels – structural, institutional and individual. We pay particular focus on qualitative research with young adults, employers and trainers/providers of education and training, complemented by quantitative analysis of the young adults’ living conditions across Europe. Moreover, the research in YOUNG_ADULLLT provides an in-depth case-study analysis of selected policies and regional/local landscapes within the project.
Reasons for EU funding

**YOUNG_ADULLLT** contributes to the goals of the European Commission (EC) to identify and design consistent and effective adult education policies in particular regarding lifelong learning (LLL) measures for young adults in transition between school and work who are in vulnerable positions. The project will do so by critically analysing current developments of LLL policies in Europe and identifying best practices and patterns of coordinated policy-making at local/regional level.

**Project Website**

young-adulllt.eu

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**Expected Impact**

The project will first contribute new knowledge of the impact of lifelong learning (LLL) policies on young adults’ life courses. Second, the project contributes to a better understanding of the structural relationships and functional match between education/training and the labour market sectors. Third, the project will provide a thorough review of regional policies and initiatives in the countries studied, laying bare distinct dynamics and trends, but also mismatches and redundancies. Thus, the expected impact of **YOUNG_ADULLLT** is manifold at various levels of policy-making and for the various stakeholders (public, private and business) involved in LLL policies.

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**Collaborative Projects**

Most of the EU research funding is allocated to collaborative research. It is the core of the EU’s funding scheme and the foundation of the European Research Area (ERA). Through collaborative projects, research networks are realised on a European scale in the main fields of scientific research. Collaborative projects are executed by consortia consisting of members from different countries. Participants may be universities, research institutions and enterprises, a special focus is laid on the participation of small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs). In **HORIZON 2020**, there are two types of Collaborative Projects:

- »Research and Innovation Actions« (RIA) work on basic research and development. »Innovation Actions« are aimed at the development of a product. For this, prototypes, demonstration actions and pilots are designed, the product is tested and brought to market.
The transfer of hydrogen – the smallest of all atoms – to molecules often provides efficient access to valuable products. An especially prominent example is the synthesis of ammonia from hydrogen and nitrogen, the so-called Haber-Bosch process. This reaction is fundamentally important for the feeding of the world, it is run on a huge scale and, thus, requires more than 1% of the world's annual energy consumption; 3 Nobel prizes were given for this transformation. Likewise, the hydrogenation of ketones and olefins is one of the oldest synthetically used transformations. This reaction is highly sustainable and its value has been acknowledged by two Nobel Prizes. In contrast, the hydrogenation of arenes is still underexplored due to the high kinetic barrier caused by aromaticity. However, the selective arene hydrogenation constitutes a dream reaction for use in an ideal synthesis: The transformation is straightforward, uses readily available ubiquitous substrates, and is able to build-up an astonishing amount of complexity, with the potential to form multiple defined stereo-centers, in a single step. With our first paper on selective arene hydrogenation published in 2004, the Glorius group became pioneer in this field and have continuously made important contributions using metal-carbene complexes. As a world-leader in this area and with expertise in several relevant fields of catalysis, we are perfectly suited to convert arene hydrogenation into a reliable and general transformation within the frame of this project. We will provide rapid access to sought-after motifs and consequently will enable breakthroughs in material and life sciences.

»We will provide rapid access to sought-after motifs and consequently will enable breakthroughs in material and life sciences.«
Expected Impact

Improved methods for the hydrogenation of arenes are expected to be developed. This will provide efficient access to saturated cyclic molecules. Some of these products will be accessible for the first time, some simply much more efficiently than before. In each case, the products will enable the development of better pharmaceuticals, more active crop protection agent and improved materials.
List of current EU-funded Projects at the University of Münster

- DCOMM: Deictic Communication – A Multidisciplinary Training 2016|01|01 – 2020|01|31
- CoLoOpt: Collective effects and optomechanics in ultra-cold matter 2017|01|01 – 2020|12|31
- CREEP: Complex Rheologies in Earth dynamics and industrial Processes 2015|04|01 – 2019|03|31
- DIVERSITY: Designing Innovative plant teams for Ecosystem Resilience and agricultural Sustainability 2017|04|01 – 2021|03|31
- DRIVER: DRiving Innovation im Krisenmanagement der Europäischen Widerstandsfähigkeit 2014|05|01 – 2018|10|31
- e-Cat: The Electron as a Catalyst 2016|10|01 – 2021|09|30
- ENABLE:EU: Enabling the Energy Union through understanding the drivers of individual and collective energy choices in Europe 2016|11|01 – 2019|10|31
- EPN2020-Ri: EUROPLANET 2020 Research Infrastructure 2015|09|01 – 2019|08|31
- ERASMUS Mundus Master »Public Sector Innovation and eGovernance« 2016|10|01 – 2021|09|30
- EUROPAH: EUROPAH – The Extensive and Ubiquitous Role of Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) in Space 2016|10|01 – 2020|09|30
- EQUAL-IST: Gender Equality Plans for Information Sciences and Technology Research Institutions 2016|06|01 – 2019|05|31
- ExLaLib – Steigerung der Energie- und Materialwirtschaft durch den Einsatz der Extrusions- and Lasertrocknungstechnologie im Fertigungsprozess von Elektroden für Lithium-Ionen-Batteriezellen 2016|03|09 – 2019|03|08
- FAB-MOVE: For a Better Tomorrow: Social Enterprises on the Move 2016|01|01 – 2018|12|31
- GEO-C: Joint Doctorate in Geoinformatics: Enabling Open Cities 2015|01|01 – 2018|12|31
- GLYANC: Matrixglykane als multifunktionale Pathogenesefaktoren und therapeutische Zielstrukturen bei Tumorerkrankungen 2015|07|01 – 2019|07|01
- HELIS: High energy lithium sulphur cells and batteries 2015|06|01 – 2019|05|31
- HHFDWC: The History of Human Freedom and Dignity in Western Civilization 2016|01|01 – 2019|12|31
- ICare: ICare – Integrating Technology into Mental Health Care Delivery in Europe 2015|09|01 – 2019|08|31
- ISOCORE: New isotope tracers for core formation in terrestrial planets 2014|02|01 – 2019|01|31
- Its4land: Geospatial technology innovations for land tenure security in East Africa 2016|02|01 – 2020|01|31
- MASTIS: Establishing Modern Master-level Studies in Information Systems 2016|02|01 – 2019|01|31
- MitoVin: Mechanism and Consequences of the Interplay between Mitosis and Human Papillomavirus Initial Infection 2016|10|01 – 2021|09|30
- MULTI-APP: Multivalent Molecular Systems for Innovative Applications 2015|01|01 – 2018|12|31
- openEO: openEO – A Common, Open Source Interface between Earth Observation Data Infrastructures and Front-End Applications 2017|10|01 – 2020|09|30
- PanCareLIFE: PanCare Studies in Fertility and Ototoxicity to Improve Quality of Life after Cancer during Childhood, Adolescence and Young Adulthood 2013|11|01 – 2018|10|31
- PENNY: Psychological, social and financial barriers to energy efficiency 2016|09|01 – 2019|08|31
- PINQS: Photonic integrated quantum transceivers 2017|05|01 – 2022|04|30
- PLATYPUS: Plasticity of perceptual space under sensorimotor interactions 2017|07|01 – 2021|06|30
- RISE_BPM: Propelling Business Process Management by Research and Innovation Staff Exchange 2015|05|01 – 2019|04|30
- Selective Arene Hydrogenation – A Dream Reaction 2018|06|01 – 2023|05|31
- SPRYNG: Spreading Young Non-discrimination Generation – SPRYNG 2017|06|01 – 2020|06|01
- SUPERFOAM: Structure-Property Relations in Aqueous Foam and Their Control on a Molecular Level 2017|01|01 – 2020|02|29
- TextIS: Text Mining for Curriculum Design for Multiple Information Systems Disciplines 2017|01|01 – 2019|10|31
- T.I.M.E.: Telemedizinische Information bei Medizinschen Notfällen 2016|10|01 – 2019|09|30
- WayTo: Wayfinding through Orientation 2015|09|01 – 2020|08|31
- YOUNG_ADULT: Policies Supporting Young People in their Life Course, A Comparative Perspective of Lifelong Learning and Inclusion in Education and Work in Europe 2016|03|01 – 2019|02|28
The University of Münster offers a wide variety of support to researchers, who are interested in applying for EU funding or are already involved in EU funded projects. If you are looking for possible ways to implement your project ideas, you need support regarding contract negotiations for an approved project, or you have questions concerning the reporting of a running project: You can find in-house support at all stages of the application and administration process as well as project management assistance.

Get an overview of the central support units and contact points. If you have any questions, do not hesitate to contact us. We are here to help.
Office Brussels

Since 2016 the University of Münster maintains its own office in Brussels. Our office is strategically located at the Representation of the State North Rhine-Westphalia to the European Union in the European Quarter of Brussels, not only close to the EU institutions, but also very near to regional offices, academic and business organisations which are working at the European level. By creating a presence at the home of the European Union, the University is at the heart of the political decision-making process. We are able to forge a network of contacts throughout the EU.

The purpose of our office is long-term strategic positioning of the University of Münster and its researchers to key stakeholders in Brussels to influence EU research policy. The office also engages in horizon scanning and opportunity spotting in strategic areas as well as information gathering to improve our researchers access to EU funding.

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Office Münster

The office in Münster serves as a hub, i.e. a central contact point between the researchers at the University of Münster, the office in Brussels, and the other service institutions at the University of Münster. A continuous information flow is ensured to offer support in all directions. The office in Münster also actively engages with the board of directors of the WWU Centre for Europa. The board consists of five professors from different faculties: Economics (Professor Dr Jörg Becker, speaker of the board), law (Professor Dr Thomas Hoeren), natural sciences (Professor Dr Cornelia Denz), education (Professor Dr Marcello Parreira do Amaral), and social sciences (Professor Dr Annette Zimmer).

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You seek EU visibility?

You want to contribute with your unique expertise at EU level?

You have an innovative idea that responds to an EU challenge?

You want to build new partnerships?

Contact us!
www.ce.uni-muenster.de

….or one of the other service institutions at the University of Münster, page 45
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