

München 31.10.2025

Stellungnahme
zum **Centre Marc Bloch –**
Deutsch-Französisches
Forschungszentrum für
Sozialwissenschaften e. V.
(CMB), Berlin

IMPRESSUM

Stellungnahme zum Centre Marc Bloch (CMB) –
Deutsch-Französisches Forschungszentrum für Sozialwissenschaften e. V., Berlin

Herausgeber

Wissenschaftsrat
Scheidtweilerstraße 4
50933 Köln
www.wissenschaftsrat.de
post@wissenschaftsrat.de

Drucksachenummer: 2837-25

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.57674/ta6s-xh12>

Lizenzhinweis: Diese Publikation wird unter der Lizenz Namensnennung – Weitergabe unter gleichen Bedingungen 4.0 International (CC BY-SA 4.0) veröffentlicht. Den vollständigen Lizenztext finden Sie unter <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/legalcode.de>.



Veröffentlicht

Köln, November 2025

INHALT

Vorbemerkung	5
A. Entwicklung und Kenngrößen	7
B. Aufgaben	9
C. Stellungnahme und Empfehlungen	11
Anlage: Evaluation Report on the Centre Marc Bloch – Franco-German Centre for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences (CMB), Berlin	19
Mitwirkende	79

Vorbemerkung

Das Bundesministerium für Forschung, Technologie und Raumfahrt (BMFTR, vormals: Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung (BMBF)) | ¹ hat den Wissenschaftsrat im März 2024 gebeten, gemeinsam mit dem französischen Haut Conseil de l'évaluation de la recherche et de l'enseignement supérieur (Hcéres) eine erneute gemeinsame Evaluation des Centre Marc Bloch (CMB), Berlin, durchzuführen.

Die Evaluation basiert auf einem Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), das Wissenschaftsrat und Hcéres im Juni 2018 unterzeichnet haben. Darin wurde vereinbart, zukünftig in einem Fünfjahresturnus binationale Evaluationen im Auftrag der Zuwendungsgeber durchzuführen. Diese sind von französischer Seite das Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères (MEAE), das Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur, de la Recherche et de l'Espace (vormals Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche (MESR)) | ² und das Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS), von deutscher Seite das BMFTR.

Das MoU legt fest, dass die Federführung für die Planung der Evaluationen zwischen Hcéres und Wissenschaftsrat rotiert. Die Federführung der aktuellen Evaluation lag beim Wissenschaftsrat.

Der Wissenschaftsrat hat den Evaluationsausschuss im Juli 2024 gebeten, die Evaluation durchzuführen und eine entsprechende Arbeitsgruppe einzusetzen. Der Evaluationsausschuss des Wissenschaftsrats hat beschlossen, das Verfahren zur Begutachtung des CMB in der zweiten Jahreshälfte 2024 zu beginnen, und eine Arbeitsgruppe eingesetzt, in der vom Wissenschaftsrat und vom Hcéres benannte deutsche und französische Sachverständige mitgewirkt haben, die nicht Mitglieder des Wissenschaftsrats sind. Der Wissenschaftsrat ist ihnen zu besonderem Dank verpflichtet.

Die Arbeitsgruppe hat das CMB am 24. und 25. März 2025 besucht und auf Grundlage des Besuchs einen Bewertungsbericht verfasst. Nach Verabschiedung

| ¹ Veränderungen, die sich im Mai 2025 in Form der Umbenennung von Bundesministerien sowie der Neuordnung von Ressortzuständigkeiten ergeben haben, sind in Teil A des Bewertungsberichts und im Anhang noch nicht erfasst.

| ² Veränderungen aufgrund der Umbenennung im Oktober 2025 sind im Bewertungsbericht noch nicht erfasst.

6 durch die Arbeitsgruppe ist der Bewertungsbericht im weiteren Verfahren nicht mehr veränderbar.

Der Evaluationsausschuss des Wissenschaftsrats hat auf der Grundlage dieses Bewertungsberichts am 23. September 2025 die wissenschaftspolitische Stellungnahme erarbeitet.

Der Wissenschaftsrat hat die Stellungnahme am 31. Oktober 2025 in München verabschiedet.

A. Entwicklung und Kenngrößen

Das Centre Marc Bloch (CMB) wurde 1992 von der französischen Regierung als deutsch-französisches Forschungszentrum für Sozialwissenschaften mit Sitz in Berlin gegründet und 1994 eröffnet. Zuwendungsgeber von französischer Seite sind seither das Außen- und das Wissenschaftsministerium, Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères (MEAE) und Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur, de la Recherche et de l'Espace, sowie seit 1997 der CNRS (Centre national de la recherche scientifique). Von deutscher Seite ist seit 2001 das Bundesministerium für Forschung, Technologie und Raumfahrt (BMFTR) Zuwendungsgeber des CMB.

Das CMB ist seit Beginn ein „Établissement à autonomie financière“ (EAF) des MEAE und seit 1997 zusätzlich eine „Structure opérationnelle de recherche“ (SOR) des CNRS. Als solche ist es auch eine „Unité d'Appui et de Recherche“ (UAR) sowie seit 2007 eine „Unité mixte des Instituts français de recherche à l'étranger“ (UMIFRE) des CNRS und des MEAE.

Seit 2015 ist das CMB zudem ein gemeinnütziger eingetragener Verein nach deutschem Recht. |³ Daneben bleiben die französischen Verwaltungsstrukturen bestehen. Dies erlaubt es, die Mittel der verschiedenen französischen Zuwendungsgeber und Förderorganisationen abzurechnen, u. a. auch Mittel der Agence Nationale de la Recherche (ANR).

Das Centre ist außerdem seit 2011 ein An-Institut der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin (HU).

Die institutionelle Finanzierung des CMB belief sich im Jahr 2024 auf rund 2,8 Mio. Euro. Vom deutschen Bundesforschungsministerium kamen insgesamt rund 1,3 Mio. Euro. Die Zuwendung des CNRS betrug rund 1,1 Mio. Euro, die des MESR 122 Tsd. Euro und die des MEAE 303 Tsd. Euro. Dem standen Ausgaben im Umfang von 2,85 Mio. Euro gegenüber.

Im Zeitraum von 2021 bis 2023 hat das CMB Drittmittel in Höhe von insgesamt rund 2,7 Mio. Euro vereinnahmt. Davon stammte rund eine Million Euro von

|³ Die Mitglieder des Vereins sind dem Evaluation Report in der Anlage, Abschnitt III.1.b zu entnehmen.

8 der Europäischen Union (EU) bzw. dem European Research Council (ERC). 495 Tsd. Euro kamen von Stiftungen, rund 476 Tsd. Euro von der ANR, rund 320 Tsd. Euro vom Bundesforschungsministerium, 300 Tsd. vom französischen Kulturministerium (Ministère de la Culture), rund 45 Tsd. Euro von Hochschulen, rund 30 Tsd. Euro vom CNRS und 25 Tsd. vom MESR. Im Jahr 2024 lag das Drittmittelvolumen bei rund 800 Tsd. Euro.

Am 31.12.2024 (Stichtag) verfügte das Centre Marc Bloch über 27,2 institutionelle Stellen in Vollzeitäquivalenten (VZÄ) (darunter 20,0 für wissenschaftliches Personal), 1,0 mischfinanzierte |⁴ VZÄ (darunter 1,0 für wissenschaftliches Personal) und 6,4 drittmittelfinanzierte VZÄ (darunter 5,3 VZÄ für wissenschaftliches Personal). Insgesamt waren am Stichtag 41 Personen am CMB beschäftigt, darunter 16 Wissenschaftlerinnen und 12 Wissenschaftler. Unter den Wissenschaftlerinnen und Wissenschaftlern waren sechs drittmittelfinanziert und eine Person mischfinanziert.

| ⁴ Mischfinanzierte Beschäftigungsverhältnisse werden zum Teil aus Grundmitteln und zum Teil aus anderen Mitteln, z. B. Drittmitteln, finanziert.

B. Aufgaben

Laut Satzung des „Centre Marc Bloch – Deutsch-Französisches Forschungszentrum für Sozialwissenschaften e. V.“ |⁵ besteht der Vereinszweck in der Vertiefung der bilateralen Wissenschaftsbeziehungen auf dem Gebiet der Geistes- und Sozialwissenschaften zwischen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und der Französischen Republik und hier insbesondere in der Förderung des Austauschs zwischen den deutschen und französischen Wissenschaftskulturen und -traditionen.

Neben Forschungen über Frankreich und Deutschland „wird ein ständiger Wissens- und Erfahrungsaustausch auf globaler und europäischer Ebene – und insbesondere mit den Ländern in Mittel- und Osteuropa – angestrebt.“

Das CMB „fördert eine interdisziplinäre Forschungspraxis, die das gesamte Spektrum der Sozial- und Geisteswissenschaften umfasst, sowie eine diesen Zwecken entsprechende Ausbildung des wissenschaftlichen Nachwuchses.

Der Vereinszweck wird insbesondere verwirklicht durch:

- _ Die Einladung und Einbindung von Wissenschaftlern/Wissenschaftlerinnen aus Frankreich, Deutschland sowie anderen Ländern Europas und der Welt zum Zweck der Forschung und in Forschungsprojekten,
- _ die Bildung mittel- und langfristig angelegter Arbeitsgruppen sowie die Durchführung bi- und multilateraler Forschungsprojekte,
- _ Konferenzen, Kolloquien, Workshops, Gesprächsrunden; außerdem wissenschaftliche Publikationen insbesondere zeitnahe Veröffentlichungen von eigenen Forschungsergebnissen und weitere Instrumente der Wissenschaftsvermittlung in die akademische und breitere Öffentlichkeit,
- _ Individuelle Betreuung von Nachwuchswissenschaftlern/Nachwuchswissenschaftlerinnen sowie Seminare, Ausbildungsworkshops, Sommerschulen und andere Instrumente der Doktorandenbetreuung,
- _ Finanzielle Förderung von deutsch-französischer und internationaler Forschung und die Förderung von Nachwuchswissenschaftlern/ Nachwuchswis-

|⁵ Zugrunde gelegt wurde die letzte Änderungsfassung vom 21.06.2024.

senschaftlerinnen zum Beispiel durch Stipendien oder Mittel für wissenschaftliche Tagungen.“

C. Stellungnahme und Empfehlungen

Zur Bedeutung

Das Centre Marc Bloch (CMB) ist als binationale Forschungseinrichtung ein hervorragendes Beispiel für die erfolgreiche französisch-deutsche Zusammenarbeit. Es führt hochwertige geistes- und sozialwissenschaftliche Forschung zu wissenschaftlich wie auch gesellschaftlich aktuellen und relevanten Themen durch und fördert dabei überzeugend einen multi- und interdisziplinären Ansatz. Dieser prägt die Ausrichtung des Forschungsprogramms, viele der Forschungsprojekte sowie die Kultur des offenen Austauschs und der Reflexion am CMB. Dadurch zieht das Centre exzellente Wissenschaftlerinnen und Wissenschaftler an, von denen viele nach einem ersten kürzeren Aufenthalt zu einem späteren Zeitpunkt mit einem größeren Forschungsprojekt an das CMB zurückkehren. Indem es Wissenschaftlerinnen und Wissenschaftlern aus Frankreich, Deutschland und anderen europäischen wie außereuropäischen Ländern für kürzere und längere Gastaufenthalte aufnimmt, fungiert das CMB auch als wichtige soziale Infrastruktur. Dies bereichert die Forschung am CMB und fördert seine internationale Vernetzung und Ausstrahlung.

Die bereits im Rahmen der vorangegangenen Evaluation im Jahr 2020 |⁶ festgestellte positive Entwicklung des CMB hat sich seither fortgesetzt. Maßgeblich dafür sind insbesondere strategische Prozesse wie die begonnene Restrukturierung der Forschungsschwerpunkte sowie die Erweiterung und Vertiefung der Kooperationsbeziehungen mit Forschungseinrichtungen in Frankreich, Deutschland und anderen europäischen und außereuropäischen Ländern. Auch die Unterstützung für Forschende in frühen Karrierephasen hat das CMB in vorbildlicher Weise weiterentwickelt.

Die französisch-deutsche Ausrichtung, die seit jeher das Charakteristikum des CMB ist, schlägt sich inhaltlich zunächst in der Erforschung von französisch-deutschen Fragestellungen nieder. Außerdem werden Themen mit einem

| ⁶ Vgl. Wissenschaftsrat (2020): Stellungnahme zum Centre Marc Bloch (CMB) – Deutsch-Französisches Forschungszentrum für Sozialwissenschaften e. V., Berlin; Berlin. URL: <https://www.wissenschaftsrat.de/download/2020/8266-20>

anderen oder ohne regionalen Fokus aus einer französisch-deutschen Perspektive beleuchtet. Sie zeigt sich aber auch als französisch-deutsche Forschungszusammenarbeit auf individueller und institutioneller Ebene sowie in der Rolle des CMB als binationaler Akteur in gesellschaftlichen, politischen und kulturellen Kontexten und Debatten.

Zu Forschung und Förderung von Forschenden in frühen Karrierephasen

Am CMB ist dauerhaft oder temporär eine große Bandbreite geistes- und sozialwissenschaftlicher Fächer vertreten. Neben den dominierenden Disziplinen Geschichte, Philosophie, Politikwissenschaft und Soziologie sind dies u. a. auch die Anthropologie, Geographie, Sprach- und Literaturwissenschaften sowie in geringerem Umfang die Rechts- und Wirtschaftswissenschaften.

Die Wissenschaftlerinnen und Wissenschaftler am CMB erbringen überwiegend sehr gute, in einigen Fällen hervorragende Forschungsleistungen. Unter den Forschungsprojekten sind im Untersuchungszeitraum die beiden 2024 abgeschlossenen ERC Consolidator Grants „Socsemics“ und „DREAM“ sowie das bis 2025 laufende ANR-DFG-Projekt „LimSpaces“ besonders positiv hervorzuheben. Mit dem ERC Starting Grant „Manufacturing Modernity in Africa“ (MAGIC), |⁷ dem BMFTR-finanzierten STEPPE-Projekt |⁸ und zwei 2025 anlaufenden Vorhaben ist es dem CMB gelungen, erneut umfangreiche Drittmittelprojekte einzuwerben.

Die Institutsleitung hat 2024 in enger Abstimmung mit den Beschäftigten und dem wissenschaftlichen Beirat einen partizipativen Prozess zur Weiterentwicklung des Forschungsprogramms eingeleitet. Die daraus resultierende Neugestaltung der Forschungsschwerpunkte ist überzeugend und kann dazu beitragen, die interdisziplinäre Zusammenarbeit am CMB weiter zu vertiefen.

Die Ausdifferenzierung des bisherigen Forschungsschwerpunkts 1 („Staat, Recht und politischer Konflikt“) in die beiden Schwerpunkte 1 „Europe and Democracy under Pressure“ und 2: „Dynamics of Inequalities“ stärkt die europäische Perspektive des CMB und rückt politisch und gesellschaftlich hochrelevante und aktuelle Themen in den Fokus der Forschung.

In den bisherigen Schwerpunkten 2 („Mobilität, Migration und räumliche Neuordnung“) und 3 („Dynamiken und Erfahrungen der Globalisierung“) wurden sehr innovative, qualitativ herausragende Forschungsleistungen erbracht. Ihre Zusammenführung zu einem neuen Schwerpunkt 3: „Circulations and Socio-Political Spaces“ erleichtert es, auf der bisher geleisteten Forschung aufzusetzen und Synergien auszuschöpfen.

|⁷ <https://cmb.hu-berlin.de/zentrum/neuigkeit/cmb-forscherin-marie-huber-gewinnt-erc-starting-grant>, zuletzt aufgerufen am 23.09.2025.

|⁸ STEPPE: Scaling the Transnational: Entangled Political Imaginaries and Practices in East and West Europe, 2024-2027.

Der bisherige Schwerpunkt 4 („Kritisches Denken im Plural. Begriffliche Wege der Sozialforschung“) war primär philosophisch ausgerichtet und hatte einen deutlichen Fokus auf der Kritischen Theorie. Dieser Fokus sollte im neuen Schwerpunkt 5 „The Arts of Criticism“ erweitert werden und ein größeres Spektrum philosophischer Forschung in Frankreich und Deutschland einschließen. Auf diese Weise könnte die in diesem Schwerpunkt geleistete Forschung stärker auf die anderen Forschungsbereiche am CMB und darüber hinaus ausstrahlen. Zudem sollte das CMB die mit der Umgestaltung dieses Schwerpunktes verbundenen Ziele, die Interdisziplinarität zu stärken und dabei auch Kunst und Literatur vermehrt in den Blick zu nehmen, engagiert verfolgen.

Der zukünftige Schwerpunkt 4 „Environment, Climate, Energy“ (bisher Schwerpunkt 5 „Umwelt, Klima, Energie: Gesellschaften und ihre ökologischen Herausforderungen“) bietet vielversprechende Anknüpfungsmöglichkeiten für eine engere Zusammenarbeit mit einschlägigen natur- und technikkwissenschaftlichen Disziplinen sowie mit den Rechts- und Wirtschaftswissenschaften. Das CMB ist in den letzten Jahren bereits erfolgreich Kooperationen mit Wissenschaftlerinnen und Wissenschaftlern aus den genannten Forschungsfeldern eingegangen. Diese sollten intensiviert werden. Wünschenswert wäre auch eine Einbeziehung der Science and Technology Studies.

Bei der Konzeption seines Forschungsprogramms steht das CMB vor der Herausforderung, zum einen eine gewisse Kohärenz zu wahren, die profildbildend wirken und eine schwerpunktübergreifende Zusammenarbeit ermöglichen kann. Zum anderen müssen die Schwerpunktthemen offen genug gefasst sein, um Anknüpfungspunkte für exzellente externe Wissenschaftlerinnen und Wissenschaftler mit sehr guten Forschungsprojekten zu bieten und diese für einen Aufenthalt am CMB zu interessieren. Bislang ist es dem CMB erfolgreich gelungen, die notwendige Balance zwischen beiden Anforderungen zu wahren. Um dies auch in Zukunft sicherzustellen, sollte das CMB sein Forschungsprogramm regelmäßig überprüfen, weiterentwickeln und dabei auch nicht davor zurückschrecken, langjährig bearbeitete Themen aufzugeben.

Die Wissenschaftlerinnen und Wissenschaftler veröffentlichen ihre Forschungsergebnisse in einer großen Bandbreite an Publikationsformaten, insbesondere in teilweise hochrangigen Zeitschriften sowie in Monographien. Um sein binationales Profil und Potenzial zu stärken, sollte das CMB seine Publikationsstrategie darauf ausrichten, die Zahl der Veröffentlichungen mit französisch-deutscher Co-Autorenschaft zu erhöhen. Neben den Publikationen auf Deutsch oder Französisch sollten besonders hochwertige und innovative Beiträge vermehrt auch auf Englisch veröffentlicht werden. Insgesamt sollte das CMB seine Wissenschaftlerinnen und Wissenschaftler ermuntern, Beiträge zu einem noch größeren Anteil in Fachzeitschriften und Verlagen zu veröffentlichen, die in den jeweiligen Disziplinen über ein hervorragendes Renommee verfügen. Forschende in frühen Karrierephasen sollten dabei unterstützt werden, in ange-

sehenen referierten Zeitschriften zu publizieren. Das gemeinsam mit dem Centre interdisciplinaire d'études et de recherches sur l'Allemagne (CIERA) und anderen Partnern im Jahr 2025 neu gegründete französisch-deutsche Online-Journal „À propos. Franco-German Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences“ hat das Potenzial zu einem wertvollen Forum für die französisch-deutsche Forschung in den Geistes- und Sozialwissenschaften zu werden. Der Wissenschaftsrat empfiehlt jedoch, das Verhältnis von Aufwand und Resonanz nach drei Jahren zu evaluieren und auf dieser Grundlage eine Entscheidung über die Fortführung zu treffen.

Positiv zu bewerten sind die zahlreichen internationalen Konferenzen, die das CMB im Begutachtungszeitraum organisiert hat. Der Wissenschaftsrat unterstützt das Centre in seinem Vorhaben, diese Aktivitäten fortzuführen.

Das CMB ist sehr erfolgreich darin, Drittmittel einzuwerben. Auch gelingt es dem CMB hervorragend, externe Wissenschaftlerinnen und Wissenschaftler mit ihren teilweise sehr renommierten Drittmittelprojekten anzuziehen. Allerdings ist es in der Vergangenheit nicht immer gelungen, die Pauschalen zur Deckung indirekter Kosten aus ERC-Projekten externer Forschender am CMB zu verbuchen. Es ist daher erfreulich, dass inzwischen ein Weg gefunden wurde, durch den das Centre zumindest einen Teil dieser Mittel zur Kompensation der anfallenden indirekten Projektkosten erhält. Hilfreich sind in diesem Zusammenhang auch die 2024 beschlossenen transparenten internen Leitlinien für die Handhabung von Programm- oder Projektpauschalen des ERC, der DFG, des BMFTR und anderer Drittmittelgeber. Aufgrund neuer Regularien der Agence nationale de la recherche (ANR) kann das CMB hingegen derzeit keine Pauschalen aus ANR-Projekten erhalten. Hierfür sollte die französische Seite schnellstmöglich eine Lösung finden.

Die Förderung von Forschenden in frühen Karrierephasen ist eine der großen Stärken des CMB. Die Attraktivität des Centre für diese Gruppe zeigt sich auch in dem großen Anteil externer Promovierender. Lediglich rund ein Drittel der 81 Doktorandinnen und Doktoranden, die 2024 am Centre tätig waren, war dort auch angestellt. Wenngleich es nicht immer gelingt, eine binationale Co-Betreuung („Co-Tutelle“) auch formal zu ermöglichen, bearbeiten zahlreiche Promovierende in ihren Doktorarbeiten binationale Themen und profitieren hierbei in hohem Maße vom wissenschaftlichen Austausch am CMB.

Im Jahr 2023 wurde ein strukturiertes Programm für Promovierende etabliert, das unter anderem auch Schulungen zur Drittmittelbeantragung und individuelle Beratungsangebote vorsieht. In den Anforderungen, die für eine wissenschaftliche Karriere erfüllt sein müssen, unterscheiden sich das französische und deutsche Wissenschaftssystem voneinander. Es ist daher sehr zu begrüßen, dass das CMB Doktorandinnen und Doktoranden, die in einem der beiden Länder eine wissenschaftliche Karriere einschlagen wollen, frühzeitig berät, wie sie den jeweiligen Anforderungen am besten gerecht werden können. Da nicht alle

Promovierenden ihre berufliche Zukunft in der Wissenschaft sehen, unterstützt der Wissenschaftsrat das CMB in seinem Vorhaben, künftig in einem Career Advice Service auch Wege außerhalb des Hochschulsystems aufzuzeigen.

Kooperationen des CMB mit Universitäten in Deutschland und Frankreich ermöglichen es den Promovierenden Lehrerfahrung zu sammeln, die insbesondere für eine wissenschaftliche Karriere in Frankreich zwingend vorausgesetzt wird. Als besonders wertvoll haben sich in diesem Zusammenhang die „Séminaires Marc Bloch“ erwiesen; sie sollten daher ausgeweitet werden. Das Vorhaben des CMB, sich künftig am deutsch-französischen Promotionsprogramm „Literatur und Wissen“ von HU Berlin und Université Sorbonne Nouvelle Paris zu beteiligen, wird begrüßt.

Positiv zu bewerten ist, dass Promovierende in die Koordinationsteams der Forschungsschwerpunkte eingebunden sind und so an der Gestaltung des Forschungsprogramms mitwirken können. Hervorzuheben ist auch die Möglichkeit, für die letzten Monate der Promotion sowie für Forschungsreisen und die Organisation wissenschaftlicher Tagungen eine finanzielle Unterstützung des CMB zu beantragen.

Zu den Transferleistungen

Die Transferleistungen des CMB sind beeindruckend vielfältig und dynamisch. Angesichts der begrenzten personellen Kapazitäten empfiehlt der Wissenschaft dem CMB jedoch, in einem strategischen Prozess seine Zielgruppen präziser zu bestimmen, für diese jeweils geeignete Formate zu wählen und die Aktivitäten weiter zu professionalisieren.

Besonders hervorzuheben ist das Engagement des CMB im politischen Raum, beispielsweise in Form von Parlamentarischen Abenden. Das Centre nutzt seine Aufstellung als französisch-deutsche Einrichtung mit Gewinn, um – gemeinsam mit dem Maison Française d’Oxford (MFO) und den französischen Botschaften in Berlin und London – vertrauliche Begegnungen zwischen Vertreterinnen und Vertretern aus Diplomatie und Wissenschaft herbeizuführen und sie in ein Gespräch zu bringen. Der Wissenschaftsrat ermuntert das CMB, auch künftig vergleichbare Veranstaltungen durchzuführen. Ein Beispiel für die enge Verbindung von Forschung, wissenschaftlichem Austausch und Wissenschaftskommunikation sowie für die ausgeprägte Sensibilität des CMB im Umgang mit kontroversen und komplexen Themen ist die exzellente Veranstaltungsreihe „Israel, Palestine and European Societies“, die das Centre mit Förderung des MESR und des CNRS 2024 durchgeführt hat.

An ein breiteres Publikum richtet sich der Podcast „Radio Marc Bloch“. Ungeachtet seiner sehr guten Qualität haben die bislang rund 50 auf deutsch, französisch und englisch erschienenen Folgen eine relativ geringe Reichweite erzielt. Das CMB sollte Anstrengungen unternehmen, um bei gleichbleibender Qualität

ein größeres Publikum zu erreichen. Positiv zu bewerten ist die Offenheit des Centre, die Bandbreite seiner Transferformate immer wieder zu erweitern, z. B. durch Ausstellungen und den „Ciné Club“.

Zu den Kooperationen

Das CMB hat seine wissenschaftlichen Kooperationen seit der zurückliegenden Evaluation beträchtlich erweitert und ist inzwischen in Europa, insbesondere in Deutschland und Frankreich, glänzend mit Hochschulen vernetzt. Das CMB sollte unter strategischen Gesichtspunkten prüfen, welche weiteren Kooperationen zur Stärkung seiner Forschung, der Förderung von Forschenden in frühen Karrierephasen und der Transferaktivitäten wertvoll wären. Dabei sollte auch darauf geachtet werden, die Anzahl der Kooperationsbeziehungen in einem für das verfügbare Personal handhabbaren Maß zu halten, um sie auch weiterhin aktiv pflegen zu können.

Innerhalb des Netzwerks „Unités mixtes des instituts français de recherche“ (UMIFRE) ist das CMB aufgrund seiner binationalen Struktur einzigartig und dient diesem Netzwerk auch als Brücke zu den Deutschen Geisteswissenschaftlichen Instituten im Ausland der Max-Weber-Stiftung, mit der das CMB 2020 eine Kooperationsvereinbarung abgeschlossen hat. Die Bemühungen des CMB, innerhalb des UMIFRE-Netzwerks die Zusammenarbeit zu Themen wie z. B. Migration zu intensivieren, sind sehr begrüßenswert.

Die Kooperation mit der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin (HU) ist in den letzten Jahren erfreulicherweise enger geworden, sollte aber noch stärker formalisiert und innerhalb der HU Berlin auf weitere Institute und Professuren ausgeweitet werden. Idealerweise sollte die HU Berlin das CMB bereits in die Planung von Projekten einbeziehen, die Schnittstellen zur Forschung des Centre aufweisen. Außerdem sollte das CMB einen besseren Zugang zu den Forschungsinfrastrukturen der HU Berlin erhalten.

Die Verleihung einer Gastprofessur an der HU Berlin für die stellvertretende Direktorin bzw. den stellvertretenden Direktor von deutscher Seite des CMB hat sich bewährt und sollte als Muster für die Zukunft dienen. Allerdings sollte die HU Berlin die damit verbundene Lehre, die das Lehrangebot der Universität bereichert, dem CMB nicht in Rechnung stellen, wie dies bislang in der Kooperationsvereinbarung vorgesehen ist.

Das „Chaire Marc Bloch“-Gastprofessorenprogramm, an dem bisher die EHESS Paris, Sciences Po Paris und Université de Strasbourg beteiligt waren und an dem zukünftig auch die Sciences Po Grenoble teilnehmen wird, sollte auf weitere Universitäten ausgeweitet werden.

Die Instrumente und Prozesse der internen und externen Qualitätssicherung sind überzeugend und wirksam.

Die Mitglieder des wissenschaftlichen Beirats unterstützen das CMB mit großem Engagement. Die große Bedeutung der Beiratstätigkeit zeigt sich darin, dass das Centre Beiratsmitglieder auch über die jährlichen Beiratssitzungen hinaus zu spezifischen Fragen und Überlegungen zur Zukunft des CMB konsultiert und die Beiratsempfehlungen zielführend umsetzt.

Zu Organisation und Ausstattung

Aufgrund seiner binationalen Aufstellung ist die Organisationsstruktur des CMB äußerst komplex. Das Centre bewältigt und koordiniert die anspruchsvollen und länderspezifisch unterschiedlichen administrativen und strukturellen Anforderungen sehr erfolgreich. Um dies auch künftig in ebenso überzeugender Weise gewährleisten zu können, sind Kontinuität und ausgeprägte Fachkenntnisse in Verwaltung und Management des CMB zwingend erforderlich. Die Zuwendungsgeber sollten Schritte prüfen, um die Koordinationsprozesse zu verschlanken und zu beschleunigen.

Die Beziehung zwischen dem CMB und seinen Zuwendungsgebern ist von Vertrauen und gegenseitiger Wertschätzung geprägt. Die Zuwendungsgeber erkennen die große Bedeutung des Centre an und engagieren sich dafür, dass es erfolgreich arbeiten kann.

Innerhalb des Vorstands gab es in den letzten Jahren häufige Wechsel. Dies lag vor allem daran, dass meist frisch habilitierte Wissenschaftlerinnen bzw. Wissenschaftler für die befristete Stelle der stellvertretenden Direktorin bzw. des stellvertretenden Direktors von deutscher Seite des CMB ausgewählt wurden. Diese wurden nach Stellenantritt relativ rasch auf eine ordentliche Professur berufen und haben das CMB wieder verlassen. Dies zeugt zwar von der Qualität des Auswahlprozesses und der Attraktivität der Stelle, beeinträchtigt aber die Stabilität des Vorstands. Auf französischer Seite ist die Fluktuation etwas geringer. Gleichwohl könnte auch hier die Situation verbessert werden, etwa durch Dual Career-Optionen und Angebote für Familien, wie Unterstützung beim Zugang zu Kinderbetreuung und zu Schulen.

Das CMB hat den Wunsch, die Geschäftsführerin bzw. den Geschäftsführer in dieses Leitungsgremium aufzunehmen. Da er hiervon eine stabilisierende Wirkung für die Arbeit des Vorstands erwartet, unterstützt der Wissenschaftsrat diese Bestrebungen.

Generell sollten Auswahlverfahren für Leitungspositionen wie die der Direktorin bzw. des Direktors und ihrer bzw. seiner Stellvertretungen klaren Kriterien

(insbesondere wissenschaftliche Exzellenz und Leitungserfahrung) folgen und für alle Beteiligten transparent und nachvollziehbar durchgeführt werden.

Sowohl das wissenschaftliche als auch das Verwaltungspersonal ist hoch motiviert, engagiert und identifiziert sich stark mit dem CMB.

Durch den erheblichen Anstieg der Personal- und Mietkosten um beinahe 20 % im Zeitraum von 2020 bis 2024, der von den Zuwendungen nicht in gleichem Umfang aufgefangen wurde, hat sich die Haushaltslage des CMB ungünstig entwickelt. Der Wissenschaftsrat appelliert nachdrücklich an die Zuwendungsgeber, entsprechende Preissteigerungen zukünftig auszugleichen, um Einschränkungen bei den Forschungsaktivitäten des CMB zu vermeiden.

Es ist sehr zu begrüßen, dass das BMFTR in den letzten drei Jahren die Zuwendungen für das CMB jährlich um 2 % erhöht hat und bestrebt ist, dies auch in Zukunft zu tun. Auf französischer Seite kann die Höhe der jährlichen Zuwendungen aufgrund des Abstimmungsbedarfs zwischen den drei Zuwendungsgebern erst zu einem späteren Zeitpunkt zugesagt werden. Zwar begrenzt die vereinbarte Parität der Zuwendungen von französischer und deutscher Seite die Planungsunsicherheiten in einem gewissen Maß. Gleichwohl stellt diese Situation das CMB immer wieder vor Herausforderungen.

Nachdem das CMB 2016 zusätzliche Räume angemietet hat, ist die räumliche Situation derzeit ausreichend, wenn auch nicht ideal. Durch die Einführung eines Buchungssystems für Räume und Büros hat das CMB die Raumnutzung optimiert und auf diese Weise Platz für einen Konferenzraum mit Bildschirmen und einer Übersetzerkabine geschaffen, der für mehrsprachige Veranstaltungen genutzt wird. Aktuell prüft das CMB einen Umzug nach Auslaufen des aktuellen Mietvertrags Mitte 2026. Um den Austausch mit seinen Kooperationspartnern, insbesondere der HU Berlin, intensivieren und seiner Funktion als soziale Forschungsinfrastruktur auch künftig gerecht werden zu können, wäre es für das CMB wichtig, wieder Räumlichkeiten in zentraler Lage in Berlin zu finden.

Anlage: Evaluation Report on the **Centre Marc Bloch –
Franco-German Centre for Research in the Humanities and
Social Sciences (CMB), Berlin**

2025

Drs. 2587-25

Cologne 24 06 2025

Preliminary Remarks	23
A. Initial Report	24
A.I Institutional Development and Tasks	24
I.1 Institutional Development	24
I.2 Tasks	25
I.3 Positioning in the Field	26
A.II Main Areas of Work	26
II.1 Research	26
II.2 Research Infrastructure	35
II.3 Outreach	36
II.4 Research Data Management	36
II.5 Cooperation and Networking	38
II.6 Quality Assurance	41
A.III Organisation and Endowment	41
III.1 Organisation	41
III.2 Endowment	46
A.IV Future Development	49
B. Assessment Report	50
B.I Significance	50
B.II Research	51
II.1 Publications and conferences	53
II.2 Third-party funding	54
II.3 Teaching and early career support	55
B.III Outreach	56
B.IV Research infrastructures	57
B.V Research cooperation and networks	58
B.VI Quality management	60
B.VII Organisation and budget	60
Appendix	63
List of abbreviations	74

Preliminary Remarks

This Evaluation Report on the Centre Marc Bloch – Franco-German Centre for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences (CMB), Berlin, consists of two parts. The Initial Report has been reviewed with the CMB and its funding bodies to ensure that the facts are presented accurately. The Assessment Report reflects the assessment of the institution’s scientific achievements, structure, and organisation.

A. Initial Report

A.1 INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TASKS

I.1 Institutional Development

The Centre Marc Bloch – Franco-German Centre for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences (CMB) was founded in 1992, two years after the German reunification, and officially opened in 1994 in Berlin. In the beginning, the funding bodies were the French Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères – MEAE) and the French Ministry of Higher Education and Research (Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la recherche – MESR), who were joined by the French National Centre for Scientific Research (Centre national de la recherche scientifique – CNRS) in 1997 and by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung – BMBF) after the signature of a framework agreement in 2001.

The CMB encompasses three legal structures, two under French law and one under German law:

- _ As a Structure opérationnelle de recherche (SOR), it belongs to the French Research Institutes Abroad Network (Unités mixtes des instituts français de recherche à l'étranger – UMIFRE) under the supervision of the MEAE and the CNRS and holds a CNRS Support and Research Unit (Unité d'Appui et de Recherche – UAR).
- _ It contains an Establishment with financial autonomy (Établissement à autonomie financière – EAF) from the MEAE.
- _ Following the growing financial and institutional commitment of the BMBF, an Association of public utility recognized by German law (gemeinnütziger eingetragener Verein – e. V.) was created in 2015 in order to underline the binational character of the institution and to safeguard the parity of the French and German partners in terms of funding, structure and staff.

In addition, the CMB has close ties to the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin (HU) |⁹ as an affiliated institute (An-Institut) |¹⁰ through a cooperation agreement signed in 2011.

During its first years, the CMB operated as an interdisciplinary platform bringing together mostly French, but also some German scholars from the entire spectrum of social sciences and humanities specialised in German, Franco-German and East-European topics. While Franco-German perspectives remain at the heart of research activities, new fields of study such as post-colonial and Euro-Mediterranean perspectives, migration studies, research on conflicts and transformations of East and Central Europe and most recently research on environmental issues led to a broadening of themes and research groups.

1.2 Tasks

The statutes of the Verein CMB |¹¹ specify that the Verein serves the purpose to deepen the bilateral scientific relationships in the field of humanities and social sciences between the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic, especially by fostering the exchange between the German and the French scientific cultures and traditions.

Along with research about France and Germany, the Centre aims to foster knowledge and experiences on a global and European level, especially with the countries in Central and Eastern Europe.

It promotes an interdisciplinary research practice integrating the whole spectrum of humanities and social sciences as well as the mentoring of early career researchers according to these purposes.

For this purpose, it

- _ forms mid- and long-term research groups and conducts bi- and multilateral research projects,
- _ invites scientists from France, Germany, other European countries and further abroad to participate in research projects,
- _ organises conferences, colloquia and talks,
- _ encourages the publication of scientific papers of its members,
- _ interacts with the academic and broader public about science,
- _ trains early career researchers,
- _ offers seminars, training workshops, summer schools and other instruments for PhD students,

|⁹ In this text, the original names of universities are used if they do not use an English form of their name.

|¹⁰ An-institutes are non-university research centres contractually affiliated with a university to carry out research, training or teaching, complementing university activities.

|¹¹ Satzung/Statuts „Centre Marc Bloch – Deutsch-Französisches Forschungszentrum für Sozialwissenschaften e.V.“, last modified on 21 June 2024.

_ finances Franco-German and international research and early career researchers, e. g. by scholarships or funds for scientific conferences.

I.3 Positioning in the Field

The CMB starts from the fundamental premise of the necessity of interdisciplinary research as the most promising path to tackle increasingly complex societal and scientific problems. It aims at providing a permanent, structured venue for the confrontation, discussion and integration of French and German research traditions, categories, concepts and schools of thought. At the same time, the CMB strives to promote an internationalisation of research that is practised and produced in French, German and English, making use of different national language categories and academic traditions as levers for innovation, inquiry and reflexivity.

The CMB views itself as unique in the European research landscape since it is a truly binational institution but at the same time an independent institute for fundamental research in social sciences and humanities with a focus on contemporary social and political developments. Its Franco-German research practice is expressed in its bilingualism and in the study of the links of the respective research traditions of the two countries. In terms of content, its mission is to address research topics from the entire spectrum of the social sciences and humanities, which enables it to address a wider range of topics than other research institutions.

The CMB shares an interest in research on migration with the French Institut Convergences Migrations (ICM) and the Berlin Social Science Center (Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung – WZB). There is also some overlap with other research areas of the WZB, with which it shares the interdisciplinary research profile, whereas the ICM aims at bringing together and putting into dialogue the research on migration being conducted at various institutions in France. The CMB has some thematic overlap with the Research Institute for Sustainability (RIFS), Potsdam, on issues of climate and related societal transformations.

A.II MAIN AREAS OF WORK

II.1 Research

II.1.a Research Planning

In order to attract a critical mass of researchers in its areas of expertise, the CMB emphasises the outlining of a selected number of clearly articulated research topics. Alongside the reputational capital of the past and present researchers affiliated with the CMB, the definition of research areas and the hosting of

prestigious third party financed projects have an important signalling function for scholars applying for positions or hoping to conduct their externally funded research projects at the CMB. While there is a strong presence of researchers from political science, history and sociology, the CMB finds it harder to attract scholars from disciplines such as law or economics less invested in interdisciplinary research. In addition, the CMB does not have entire control over all its positions, since part of the personnel is delegated from the CNRS or other French institutions with their own selection criteria.

Around the Franco-German core perspectives, the CMB has built a transversal research strategy consisting of four main areas: research across departments dedicated to climate, energy and sustainability (which became a research pole during the evaluation period); research on European politics and history with a focus on Eastern Europe; research on Euro-African and Euro-Mediterranean relations; and research on inequalities, political representation and participation.

Between 2018 and 2022, research activities were structured around four interdisciplinary research poles:

- _ Pole 1: The State, Norms and Political Conflicts,
- _ Pole 2: Mobilities, Migrations, Reconfiguration of Spaces,
- _ Pole 3: Dynamics and Experiences of Globalisation,
- _ Pole 4: Critical Thinking in the Plural. Conceptual Approaches in Research in the Social Sciences.

In 2022,

- _ Pole 5: Environment, Climate, Energy: Societies and their Ecological Challenges

was added to reflect the increasing interest of scholarship in environmental issues.

In identifying new research topics, the Scientific Advisory Council plays a strategic role. For example, it expressed interest in environmental issues and supported an internal working group in this field. This led later to the creation of pole 5, which shows also the importance of “bottom up” working groups. Given the strength of the societal and academic interest in environmental topics, the management of the CMB solicited funding from the BMBF to bring together scholars studying interferences of the “Multiple Crises” of Covid and the climate change.

Considering the existence of thematic overlaps (especially between poles 2 and 3) and some yet underrepresented themes to which the CMB would like to give more prominence, the management encourages the emergence of new research themes and to redefine the borders of the existing ones within the research poles. This is discussed in meetings of the General Assembly, in dialogue with the Scientific Advisory Council and at other occasions and serves several

purposes: Apart from the signalling function mentioned above for scholars looking for places to conduct their research, the signalling function is also directed towards external stakeholders and the broader scientific community in order to make the CMB more visible as a partner for European projects initiated by other actors and to underline the importance of maintaining funding in the social sciences and humanities.

II.1.b Research Coordination

Each research pole is coordinated by two to three researchers assisted by one to two PhD students. For the research poles, the CMB aims at a gender balance and good mix of disciplines and nationalities.

Each CMB researcher is assigned to one of the thematic poles. The members of each research pole meet at the beginning of each semester to collectively decide on their seminar series for which they have a yearly budget of 4,000 euro. Along with the seminars of their pole all CMB researchers attend the central seminar of the CMB, which is held 12 to 14 times a year to discuss the current research of the CMB or of invited scholars, primarily from France or Germany. In addition, all researchers are free and encouraged to participate in any and all activities of the Centre or to initiate new activities.

II.1.c Research Areas

Pole 1: The State, Norms and Political Conflicts

The first research pole brings together researchers from political science, law, history and sociology as well as various other disciplines and research traditions. The focus is on social practices structuring – and structured through – political conflicts, ranging from wars and political violence to symbolic struggles, social movements, interest representation and the structuring of the public sphere in parliamentary democracies. The systematic study of these conflicts focuses on social and historical context and specific temporalities. Particular emphasis is placed on how social actors and organisations interact with the state and how law is used to govern at a distance or is used as an instrument in regulating conflicts or advancing particular interests.

This research field has addressed virulent contemporary issues such as the outbreak of war in the Ukraine, increased political polarisation and the erosion of consensus on democratic norms and institutions or the challenges of governing multiple crises. Each year, there were different themes for the research seminars: “State violence, international norms and security” in 2021, “Security and new forms of collective action” in 2022 and “Democracy and political liberalism and illiberalism” in 2023.

Sub-fields of this research pole are (1) Violence, crises and conflict resolution; (2) Reconfigurations of the public sphere; (3) Public policy, political activism and collective action; (4) Political institutions and uses of law.

Projects concerning reconfigurations of the public sphere are the ANR project RECORDS (2020–2024) and the ERC Consolidator Grant Socsemics (2018–2024).

The ANR-DFG project EURO-DEM (2021–2024) falls into the sub-field of Public policy, political activism and collective action.

Pole 2: Mobilities, Migrations, Reconfiguration of Spaces

Pole 2 studies changes in spaces and borders, the movements of people and the processes and effects of the categorisation and classification of these mobilities. The historical, social and spatial dimensions of mobility and migration are examined using interdisciplinary approaches allowing for the integration of political processes, the structural transformation of urban and rural spaces, as well as artistic practices and literary narratives aiming to understand subjectivities and representations generated through mobilities. The predominantly empirical approach of this pole highlights the interaction between specific research fields, analytical categorisations and the construction of theoretical classifications.

Geographically, the research focuses primarily on Europe, especially Central and Eastern Europe, France and Germany, but also establishes multiple links to other regions through the diversification of migrant trajectories and globalisation processes, in particular the southern shores of the Mediterranean.

The research pole can be broken down into the sub-fields (1) The spatial reconfigurations in Europe with a special emphasis on Eastern Europe and (2) Migrant flows, experiences and public policy.

Into the former sub-field falls the ANR-DFG project LimSpaces (2021–2025), into the latter the ANR-DFG project ACCESS PLUS (2020–2024).

Pole 3: Dynamics and Experiences of Globalisation

The third pole problematizes the theoretical and empirical foundations of global networking processes, interconnections and dependencies. Engaging with a series of theoretical propositions such as global history, connected history, micro-history, knowledge and science studies, as well as post-colonial studies, researchers in this research pole work on common dynamics and objects in an interdisciplinary framework. First of all, their research seeks to engage in a critical discussion of the possibilities and limits of the variety of theoretical propositions seeking to conceptualise complex global dynamics. Secondly, it tackles the epistemological questions raised by the multiple experiences of transnational processes. Thirdly, it studies the power relations generated and perpetuated by imperial and colonial structures.

This research pole can be broken down into the sub-fields (1) Globalisation and post-colonial representations and experiences and (2) Circulations of knowledge and expertise.

The ERC Consolidator Grant DREAM (2018–2024) as well as the project UKRI OTTOMAN AURALITIES and the Eastern Mediterranean: Sound, Media and Power 1789–1922 (2022–2027) can be allocated to the former sub-field, the ERC Starting Grant MaDaf (2020–2026) to the latter.

Pole 4: Critical Thinking in the Plural. Conceptual Approaches in Research in the Social Sciences

In the interdisciplinary forum Critical Thinking in the Plural, researchers from various disciplines reflect on the conceptual sources and hermeneutical presuppositions of research in the social sciences. Focusing on the study of past and contemporary forms of critical thought, it examines the modalities of social critique, the articulation of subjective points of view, the links between the sciences and normativity, as well as the theoretical assumptions behind the critical method.

Its main areas of research include Franco-German exchange and the history of the appropriation of ideas and conceptual tools on both sides of the Rhine, as well as the history of misunderstandings, deformations and shifts in meaning. In recent years, the CMB has become a particularly attractive centre for research on the Frankfurt School. The aim is to complement contemporary research in the various disciplines with reflections that put into perspective the investigative questions, the concepts, and the respective theoretical frameworks as they have often taken shape in Franco-German exchanges such as the influence of Nietzsche's and Marx's thought on French intellectual production between the 1950s and the 1990s, which subsequently had repercussions in Germany that continue to the present day, as the German reception of Foucault illustrates.

Research in this pole includes the project Paradoxes of Emancipation (2022–2025) funded by the Humboldt Foundation (Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung – AvH).

Pole 5: Environment, Climate, Energy: Societies and their Ecological Challenges

Launched in 2022, the fifth research pole gathers researchers working on the links between environmental issues, politics and society. It aims to foster collaboration between scholars in the humanities and social sciences and those in the natural sciences in order to develop new interdisciplinary approaches to environmental questions and to better understand the actions and motivations of people involved in green initiatives. Topics range from climate policy and environmental justice to socio-ecological transformations and socio-technical issues related to energy transitions and climate change mitigations.

Of particular interest are climate policy actors, knowledge production and decision-making, the modelling of energy futures, the dynamics of ecological movements, the entanglement of power and security policies with environmental policy as well as the history of environmental thought.

Research in this pole includes the BMBF project Multiple Crises. Covid-19 and the Entanglements of Public Health, Security and Ecology in Europe (2021–2024).

II.1.d Publications and Conferences

In the years from 2021 to 2023 the staff of the CMB published or edited 289 scientific publications, including 13 monographs, 28 anthologies, 96 papers in refereed journals, 13 papers in other journals, 11 refereed original online publications and 127 contributions to anthologies by other editors (cf. Appendix 4). The ten titles which the CMB considers as its most important publications in this period are listed in Appendix 5.

The CMB has been developing a Franco-German online and open access academic journal named “À propos. Franco-German Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences” as a joint endeavour together with the Interdisciplinary Centre for Studies and Research on Germany (Centre Interdisciplinaire d’études et de Recherches sur l’Allemagne – CIERA), the Paris branch of the Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst (DAAD), the Institut franco-allemand de sciences historiques et sociales (IFRA-SHS) in Frankfurt/Main and the Maison interuniversitaire des Sciences de l’Homme at the University of Strasbourg. The journal aims at making the academic debates within each national community better known to the other by providing substantial summaries and publishing in both languages. The first issue is planned for 2025.

Since April 2023 the CMB hosts and produces a podcast series called “Radio Marc Bloch”. The bi-monthly podcast is available in French, German and English and accessible on every major platform.

In the years from 2021 to 2023 the staff of the CMB gave a total of 574 talks, taking into consideration all types of events. In the same time period, the staff of the CMB contributed to the organisation of 34 international symposiums and Study Days as well as 67 conferences, 17 panel discussions and 13 summer- and winter Schools and Forums Marc Bloch.

18 researchers of the CMB have been appointed to national and international editorial boards or associations relevant for science or science policy. All in all, they participated in 11 international editorial boards, 16 national (French or German) editorial boards, 4 boards of scientific associations or committees, 6 recruitment committees or committees for science prizes as well as 7 scientific advisory councils.

In the years from 2021 to 2023 the CMB had a third-party revenue of 2.693 million euro (2023: 1.255 million Euro, 2022: 825 k Euro, 2021: 612 k Euro). More than a third of the third-party revenue (one million euro) came from the European Union (EU) or the European Research Council, including Starting Grant direct costs. Third-party revenue from foundations as well as from the French National Research Agency (Agence nationale de la recherche – ANR) amounted to 18 % (nearly half a million) each. The BMBF contributed through the Project Management Agency of the German Aerospace Center (Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt – DLR) 12 % and the French ministry of culture (Ministère de la Culture) 11 % to the CMB's third-party revenue in the framework of the Fonds de Provenance project. |¹² Further third-party funding came from universities, the CNRS, the MESR and from the private sector (cf. Appendix 6).

In 2023, the share of third-party funding in the budget of the CMB was about 30 % (2022: 25 %, 2021: 20 %).

According to the CMB's Scientific Advisory Council, the share of third-party funding should ideally not exceed 25 % of the overall budget in order to guarantee sound finances and organisation.

However, the CMB aims at increasing its income from third-party projects since inflation has outpaced the limited increase in its recurrent budget, thus leading to a reduction of its capacity of action.

Projects funded by third parties are for the CMB also a means to increase the visibility and research dynamic and to develop new partnerships and new areas of expertise, e. g. by the Fonds de Provenance.

Some of the larger projects, including the ERC consolidator grants ERC DREAM and ERC Socsemics (both running from 2018 to 2024) were brought to the CMB by researchers who chose the CMB as the best possible host institution while some projects were won by researchers already present at the Centre, e. g. the ANR-DFG projects ACCESS-PLUS (2020–2024) and LimSpaces (2021–2024) as well as for the BMBF project Multiple Crises (2021–2024).

One of the main concerns of the directorate at the end of 2023 was that most of the larger multi-year projects were coming to an end in 2024 and few new larger projects had been obtained in 2022 and 2023. This has led to a more targeted approach to encourage grant writing and provide support to increase the success rate. Five ANR-DFG and three ERC projects were submitted in late 2023 and early 2024.

| ¹² These funds are administered by the CMB but do not directly benefit researchers or research projects at the CMB as the funds are allocated by an annual call for tender which CMB researchers cannot participate in to avoid any conflicts of interest.

In order to continue to attract new projects, the CMB has established a more targeted strategy which consists of identifying potential Principal Investigators (PIs) in the different research poles and to provide them with tailored support in order to encourage project submissions to the most adequate funding opportunities. The CMB organises workshops (e. g., together with representatives of the ANR-DFG or with former or current PIs) to provide information and adequate tools in the submission process well in advance of the submission dates. The CMB states that it will continue in this direction to identify, as early as possible, researchers with the potential to successfully submit competitive projects and to provide them with the adequate resources and support. This includes, e. g., help for researchers organising a workshop in order to facilitate the exchange with potential project partners, but also encouraging them to apply to the ANR Access ERC Programme.

II.1.f Teaching

The scientific staff of the CMB contributes to university teaching through several specific programmes and through positions at different universities in Germany and France. One specificity of the director's position is an honorary professorship at the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin (HU). The former director of the CMB became an honorary professor in the HU's department of history in 2021 and taught one seminar per year. The present director of the CMB will apply for an honorary professorship in 2025. The German deputy directors of the Centre have been "S-Professors" (since late 2023 guest professors) at the HU and taught 60 hours in 2021 and 2023 in the department of history.

The Centre has established a series of teaching cooperation agreements (cf. II.5 Co-operation and Networking), first with the HU, the European University Viadrina in Frankfurt/Oder and since 2023 with the Leuphana University Lüneburg and the Helmut Schmidt University/University of the Federal Armed Forces Hamburg. In addition to these partnerships on the German side, the Centre offers the Marc Bloch Chair (Chaire Marc Bloch) with French universities, a teaching opportunity for professors and senior lecturers from the School of Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences (École des hautes études en sciences sociales – EHESS) Paris, Sciences Po Paris and the University of Strasbourg. A similar cooperation was signed with Sciences Po Grenoble in 2024.

In the years from 2021 to 2023, the Centre welcomed ten visiting professors (six from EHESS and four from the University of Strasbourg). On average, they taught about 35 hours.

The Centre is a partner in the visiting professor programme "Pensées françaises contemporaines" between Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne University and the European University Viadrina, which welcomed an historian in 2023 who taught 60 hours.

The Centre supports its PhD students with gaining teaching experience. The “Séminaires Marc Bloch” are offered in cooperation with the German partner universities listed above and are ideally taught by a PhD student from the Centre and another PhD student from the partner university but may also be taught by one or two PhD students from the Centre. |¹³

Some researchers of the Centre have a university affiliation which includes regular teaching duties. For example, one researcher is a visiting professor at the Freie Universität (FU) Berlin where she taught one seminar each semester between 2021 and 2023.

II.1.g Early Career Support

Providing high quality training for early career researchers is an important mission of the CMB and intrinsically related to its dedication to innovative interdisciplinary Franco-German research.

The CMB offers a variety of programmes (full PhD contracts, PhD grants of 3 to 5 months to finish a thesis, support for teaching with partner institutions, support for participation in conferences or funding and organising a workshop) and instruments (mentorships, PhD seminars, inclusion in research area seminars) to integrate early career researchers into all of its research activities.

In the years 2021 to 2023, four PhD students with a contract at the CMB completed a PhD. Six researchers at the CMB completed a postdoctoral lecture qualification (Habilitation). Three of the PhDs and three of the postdoctoral lecture qualifications were completed by women. One PhD was completed by a student who came neither from France nor from Germany. At the same time, twelve PhD students with a contract at the CMB pursued a doctorate. Among these are eight women. Three male scientists and one female scientist are working on their postdoctoral lecture qualification.

In the years 2021 to 2023, the CMB had 27 external PhD students who completed PhDs, among them 16 women and two PhD students who came neither from France nor from Germany. At the same time, the CMB had 58 external PhD students working on their PhD thesis. Among these there were 34 women and five PhD students who came neither from France nor from Germany.

As an extra-university research centre, the CMB does not award PhDs, but it provides a stimulating environment, support and mentorship to train a new generation of internationally oriented researchers in interdisciplinary methods and

|¹³ In 2021, six of these seminars were offered at the Humboldt-Universität (HU) by seven PhD students for a total of 180 hours. In 2022, seven seminars were taught by six PhD students at the HU and the Viadrina (210 hours). In 2023, five seminars were taught by six persons at the HU and Leuphana for a total of 150 hours. In addition, 7 researchers from the CMB at various stages of their career taught a total of about 280 hours at French universities between 2021 and 2023.

provides opportunities for socialisation into German and French academic cultures and institutions.

Since late 2023, the CMB has also increasingly focused on post-doctoral researchers and is trying to offer them more support in the pursuit of their careers by advising them on international career opportunities, by helping them to set up collective projects with third-party funding and by funding participation in programmes such as the ProFiL programme run by the Berlin University Alliance supporting female researchers pursuing a professorship. For this purpose, the skill set of the cooperation officer has been developed in terms of career counselling. These researchers are also supported by the directorate including the Secretary General by regular exchanges at key stages in their careers and individual coaching for auditions and candidacies.

II.1.h Awards

The CMB sees awards and distinctions received by its researchers as indicators of its potential to attract excellent researchers and to provide a stimulating research environment. Within the reference period (2021 to 2023), a former director of the CMB was awarded the grade of Officier in the Ordre des palmes académiques by the MESR. The deputy director of French scientific culture received the Bronze Medal of the CNRS. Another researcher received the Silver Medal of the CNRS. Two researchers were awarded the distinction “100 top researchers of the city of Berlin” by the Science Section of the newspaper Tagesspiegel. Another researcher received the Open Access-Prize of the Osnabrück University for the “Inventar der Migrationsbegriffe”. A PhD student received the Geneviève Bianquis Prize of the Association of Higher Education Germanists.

II.2 Research Infrastructure

The CMB itself does not provide research infrastructure for its own scientists or scientists of other institutions, but it hosts the European Digital Research Infrastructure for the arts and humanities DARIAH (cf. Appendix 7). While DARIAH is not itself a research platform but rather a consortium with 17 national member institutions, its role is to harmonise research data and to render them interoperable and accessible to all potential users. The co-presence of DARIAH officers entails a number of benefits as they inform CMB researchers about the available infrastructures and tools which could be useful at different stages of their research projects to retrieve, collect and analyse existing resources and to make results accessible. Also, DARIAH officers are able to advise researchers in developing data management plans and in complying with open science standards and requirements.

The CMB names outreach to society and stakeholders as its third important mission besides interdisciplinary research and training of early career researchers. It states that outreach has become increasingly important in the last years.

Events, conferences and expositions which take place at the CMB are advertised on its website and in social networks. In 2022 and 2023, these included the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the CMB with a Science Slam and other events. Video clips with portraits of current and former CMB researchers produced as part of the CMB's 30th anniversary celebrations resulted in thousands of views on YouTube. Furthermore, a new podcast series, initiated in 2022, in which researchers and actors of Franco-German cooperation share their insights and results with a broader public.

The CMB points out that the climate crisis and the outbreak of wars in Ukraine and in the Middle East have further strengthened its commitment to bring research results and methodologies to a broader public as well as to policy makers. Examples are a series of encounters between diplomats and researchers organised with the Maison Française d'Oxford in 2024 as well as a hybrid event in the beginning of 2024 with more than 100 online participants linking the CIERA in Paris, the CMB in Berlin and the DAAD centre in Jerusalem and comparing the work of journalists covering the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in French and German press organisations.

II.4 Research Data Management

Whenever possible, the CMB pursues an open science policy and adheres to the FAIR |¹⁴ principles of data management in accordance with its affiliation with the CNRS and the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin (HU).

As An-Institut of the HU, the data management of the CMB's research activities is aligned with the HU Research Data Management Policy:

- _ Researchers commit to the secure storage, processing, documentation and preservation of their research data for the long term.
- _ All researchers are encouraged to process research data resulting from their research activities according to the conventions and standards of their respective scientific community. They should document the complete research lifecycle including tools and procedures that they used.
- _ Researchers should take responsibility for deciding at what time and on what legal terms research data may be accessed following the Open Access Declaration of the HU. This document recommends making research data as well as scholarly publications publicly available in a timely manner. Protection of

| ¹⁴ Findability, Accessibility, Interoperability, Reuse.

personal data, copyrights and the legitimate interests of third parties must also be ensured.

- _ Research data underlying scholarly publications should be archived on a long-term basis and/or published in an appropriate trustworthy data archive or repository.

Each third party funded project hosted by the CMB develops a data management plan as currently required by all the funding bodies. For individual projects the CMB works with services provided by the Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences (Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften – GESIS) in Germany or HUMA-NUM in France, depending on the type of the data (quantitative or qualitative) in accordance with the guidelines of these services as well as those of the National Research Data Infrastructure (Nationale Forschungsdateninfrastruktur – NFDI).

Upon their arrival at the CMB, researchers are encouraged to deposit their publications on the HAL-SHS platform in a pre-print version, but there is neither a requirement, nor particular financial support available for publishing exclusively in open access formats.

The CMB has access to both German and French numerical tools and national platforms, but cannot propose a unique “one fits all” approach to data management as researchers come from a broad variety of disciplines and research traditions with varying requirements and tools, as well as with their own knowledge. Researchers may also use the tools made available to them from their home universities. Over time the CMB has developed expertise in assisting researchers in preparing and carrying out data management plans in line with the requirements of their discipline and project configuration. This expertise has been acquired through exchanges with DARIAH personnel for digital humanities projects or through experience accumulated by the administrative personnel in the process of project submission with various templates available to researchers wishing to submit a project to third-party funding.

The CMB has taken various measures to ensure data security. The CMB is mainly protected against external attacks by the HU firewall. Through an agreement with the HU, the CMB is part of the HU system and the HU technicians ensure up-to-date security protocols. The CMB is also connected to the German National Research and Education Network (Deutsches Forschungsnetz – DFN) through the cooperation with the HU.

The CMB’s data is stored on CMB’s own server so that the CMB has complete control over the level of security standards at all times and is independent from third-party companies. Data security and backups are also carried out via this server. The HU provides the CMB with a special room in the building for this purpose. To ensure that employees use the equipment and programmes properly, new researchers/doctoral students sign an IT charter in which they agree to follow the rules laid down by the directorate.

For research projects producing sensitive data (such as the ERC Socsemics and DREAM projects), the PIs have developed regulations specific to each project and each type of data.

II.5 Cooperation and Networking

With the expansion of its cooperation network, the CMB pursues three goals:

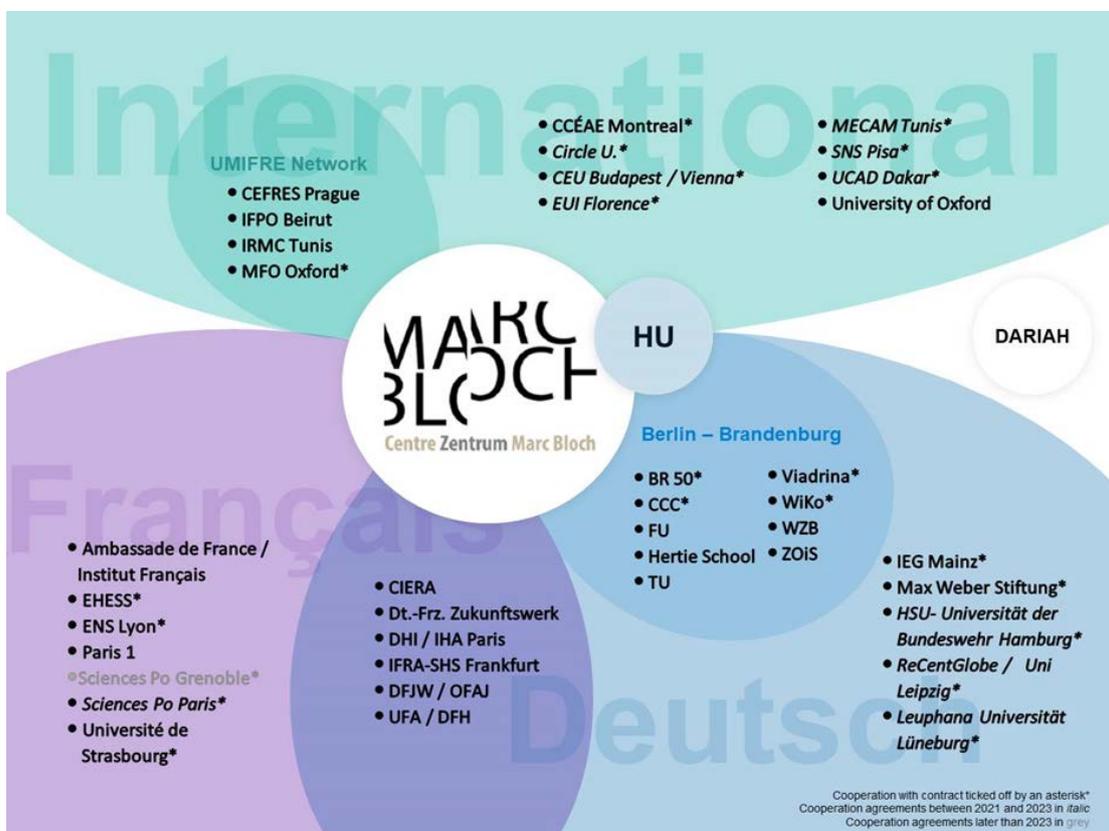
1 – deepening its integration into the German academic landscape, in and beyond the Berlin area, and thus establishing a more balanced network of partnerships;

2 – strengthening institutional contacts with strategically relevant partners beyond Germany and France in order to underpin the CMB’s thematic positioning in the international research context institutionally;

3 – enhancing the exchange of research personnel, teaching opportunities, and the promotion of early career researchers.

The CMB has over 30 partnerships and institutional cooperation agreements with 24 partners (ten German and six French strategic partners complemented by selected European (5) and international (3) partners).

Graph 1: Cooperation partners of the CMB



Source: CMB

Since 2011, the CMB has been recognized as an associated institute (An-Institut) by the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin (HU). This partnership extends to four HU faculties (the Faculties of Law; of Humanities; of Language, Literature and Humanities; and of Humanities and Social Sciences), with which the CMB has implemented various collaborative programmes. A professor of the HU is appointed director of the An-Institut and responsible for questions concerning the cooperation between HU and CMB. The cooperation contract was renewed in 2021 for a period of five years (until 19 January 2026). Shared interests are regulated in consultation with the director of the An-Institut through the CMB-HU Coordination Council, which meets twice a year.

The collaboration with the HU is close and diversified through teaching activities, a guest professorship linked to the position of the deputy director from the German side as well as collaborative events of both institutions. Through its connection with the HU, the CMB is also involved in the activities of the European University Alliance Circle U in which it became an official associate partner in 2024.

Since 2020, the CMB has been part of the Berlin Research 50 (BR50), the association of Berlin's most important non-university research institutes. The CMB has intensified its involvement in the local Berlin research landscape, both scientifically and administratively, within the "Social and Humanities Sciences" unit of the network. Within the BR50 network, the closest ties exist with the Berlin Forum Transregional Studies, the Berlin Social Science Center (WZB) as well as the Centre for East European and International Studies (Zentrum für Osteuropa- und internationale Studien - ZOIS). The cooperation with the ZOIS has led to two collaborative research projects.

The CMB was a founding member of the Climate Change Centre (CCC) Berlin-Brandenburg in 2019. |¹⁵ In the reference period, the CMB has implemented two projects with - and funded by - the Climate Change Centre. This network has provided a great impetus for the research pole "Environment, Climate, Energy".

The CMB is embedded in the landscape of German-French research and funding institutions with a focus on social sciences and humanities. In 2022, eight of these institutions agreed on the initiative of the CMB and of the CIERA on a regular, collective exchange. One of the goals is the development of common scientific policy strategies in order to contribute to the visibility of German-French institutions in the social and humanities sciences. The initiative has also led to a joint CIERA/CMB Summer School in 2024.

Between 2021 and 2023, the CMB has concluded nine new cooperation agreements with partner institutions, including three German universities, the

|¹⁵ The CCC Berlin is a consortium bringing together research centres and civil society organisations specialising in issues concerning the conduct and effects of climate change mitigation strategies.

Helmut Schmidt University/University of the Federal Armed Forces Hamburg, the Leuphana University Lüneburg and the Leipzig University – Research Centre Global Dynamics. Sciences Po Paris was added in recent years to the three existing partnerships with French institutions (EHESS, University of Strasbourg and École normale supérieure de Lyon – ENS). These French partner institutions are particularly important for recruiting professors and senior lecturers from France for a research stay at the CMB as part of the guest professorship programme “Chaire Marc Bloch” or the residency programme “Résidence Marc Bloch”. A fifth cooperation agreement promoting a guest professorship was signed in 2024 with Sciences Po Grenoble.

As a French research institute abroad, the CMB belongs to the network of institutions funded by the French Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs and the CNRS (UMIFRE) and has close contacts with several of these institutions.

The CMB has also enlarged its network to three new European partners, the Central European University Budapest – Democracy Institute, the European University Institute Florence and the Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa (SNS). The partnerships beyond the German and French context developed along thematic research lines and projects following thematic focuses of the CMB. The cooperation with the Democracy Institute of the Central European University (CEU) in Budapest is based on the CMB's long-standing interest in the political, social, and cultural transformations in Eastern, Central, and South-Eastern Europe. The agreement with the European University Institute in Florence enables researchers from the CMB to benefit from short-term stays in the research poles of the institute and develop contacts. This cooperation benefits the research pole "State, Norms and Political Conflicts" in particular. The SNS Pisa with its focus on social movements (Centre on Social Movement Studies – COSMOS) and support for doctoral students benefits the thematic approaches from the research poles 1 and 2 in particular.

At international level, the CMB signed two new agreements with international institutions, the Merian Centre for Advanced Studies in the Maghreb (MECAM) Tunis and the Université Cheikh Anta Diop Dakar. The expansion of cooperation with these non-European partners serves to strengthen research on Europe in its global context, which is primarily pursued in the research pole "Dynamics and Experiences of Globalisation" and several major research projects.

From 2021 to 2023, 92 scientists spent research visits at the Centre Marc Bloch. Among them were 53 women. The share of scientists from German or French institutions was a little over 40 % for each country. 13 of the visiting scientists came from institutions based in other countries.

In the same time period, scientists from the CMB spent 26 research visits at institutions in other countries. Among them were 19 women.

In 2018, the directorate of the CMB adopted the “Guidelines on good scientific practices at the CMB”, which were approved by the Institute Council. These rules comply with the standards of the German Research Foundation (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft – DFG) and general French standards and are binding for all individuals working at or associated with the CMB. They include general principles of scientific work; support and promotion of young researchers; cooperation and the principle of responsibility within the research poles according to the rules of collegiality; and scientific publications and peer review as validation of research results.

In addition to defining the various cases of scientific misconduct, the CMB has established procedures communicated to all arriving members of the centre, such as persons to contact and alert, as well as the possibility to convene an ethics committee in case of a failure of mediation.

The CMB has also adopted “Rules of collegial conduct” in 2016, which were revised in 2023.

The Scientific Advisory Council (cf. III.1.b) with its collective experience in Franco-German research and knowledge on institutions contributes to quality assurance by providing feedback on the scientific strategy and trajectory as well as institutional questions.

Every five years, an external evaluation is conducted by the Hcéres and the WR, commissioned by the financing bodies, the MEAE, MESR, CNRS and BMBF. In 2012/2013, there was a synchronized procedure in which the Agence d'évaluation de la recherche et de l'enseignement supérieur (AERES), predecessor of the Hcéres, assessed the scientific performance of the CMB. The WR gave recommendations on the situation and further development of the CMB from a science policy perspective. After a follow-up carried out by the WR in 2017, the Hcéres as successor of the AERES and the WR agreed to conduct subsequent evaluations in a joint binational evaluation every five years, commissioned by the financing bodies. The first joint binational evaluation was conducted by the Hcéres and the WR in 2018–2019.

A.III ORGANISATION AND ENDOWMENT

III.1 Organisation

III.1.a Coordination between Funding Bodies and Centre

Despite the complexity of the institutional and budgetary arrangements (see III.2.b), the CMB considers the communication, cooperation and coordination both among the funding authorities themselves (the BMBF on the German side,

the MEAE, the MESR and the CNRS on the French side) and between the directorate of the CMB and each funding authority as excellent.

It points out that the representatives of the funding bodies meet at the annual meeting of the Members' Assembly in person and have established a good working relationship and direct channels of communication. Thereby each funding authority gains insight into the budgetary constraints, political context and funding rules for the funding authorities, which largely limits misunderstandings and unrealistic expectations. Since the end of 2023, the creation of the Franco-German Research Fund on the Provenance of Cultural Objects from sub-Saharan Africa provides an additional occasion where representatives of the BMBF can regularly meet their counterparts of the MEAE.

The directorate of the CMB states that it has taken particular care to maintain a regular bilateral dialogue with the representatives of all funding authorities. With the representatives of the BMBF, it has established a "jour fixe" taking place 4 to 5 times a year. Other occasions for meetings with the representatives of the BMBF in order to discuss particular projects are the Parliamentary evening and the Science Slam or meetings on projects directly funded by the BMBF.

The CMB also describes the relationship with the CNRS as particularly close. With the CNRS, the CMB establishes priorities and consults on budgetary matters as well as on candidate profiles for a posting at the CMB.

The CMB describes the relationship with the MEAE as very regular with meetings, invitations and events taking place on a regular basis with personnel and services of the French Embassy in Berlin, including meetings with the Ambassador, budgetary meetings for the part of the budget administered by the MEAE or meetings to organise public debates and conferences.

According to the CMB, the meetings with its funding authorities based in Paris are less frequent, but regular and have increased in frequency with the Franco-German Research Fund on the Provenance of Cultural Objects from sub-Saharan Africa. Meetings in person or via telephone occur on a regular basis with the Ministry of Higher Education and Research in Paris (MESR).

Twice a year, the directorate has the opportunity to discuss and coordinate the action with the three French funding authorities. The CMB regards these exchanges as essential to communicate on projects, needs and context with the French funding authorities and to give them the opportunity to coordinate the most adequate forms of support in a tight budgetary context.

III.1.b Internal Governance

At the organisational level, the CMB comprises several constituent entities, which coexist and cooperate under the umbrella of the Verein CMB e.V.

The Verein's creation was endorsed by the signature of its statutes during the Franco-German Council of Ministers in Berlin on 31 March 2015, and at the Verein's Constituent Assembly on 16 April 2015. Its functioning is regulated by its statutes, which were last modified on 21 June 2024.

The Verein is responsible for CMB's overall approach and decides on its scientific policy. It employs the Director (if from German scientific culture) and the Deputy Director from German scientific culture, administrative staff and scientific personnel.

The institution is governed by two executive committees, the Members' Assembly and the Board of Directors. The third body of the Verein is the Scientific Advisory Council in a consultative function.

The Members' Assembly comprises the seven founding members of the Verein; on the German side

- _ the Federal Republic of Germany, represented by the Federal Minister of Education and Research,
- _ the Land Berlin, represented by a delegate of the Senate administration,
- _ the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin – Institute for Advanced Study Berlin e. V.;

on the French side

- _ the French Republic, represented by MEAE and MESR together, which are in turn represented by the French Ambassador in Germany,
- _ the French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS),
- _ the School of Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences (EHESS)

as well as the Franco-German University (FGU) as a central player in the Franco-German academic cooperation.

Further members can be admitted by a two-thirds majority vote.

The Members' Assembly takes the principal decisions for reaching the purpose of the Verein and determines the framework for the work of the Verein.

The Members' Assembly votes with a two-thirds majority for the candidates for the post of the director and deputy directors preselected and ranked by the Scientific Advisory Council. The candidates elected are hired by the MEAE or the BMBF. The Members' Assembly decides about the length of the terms of office, which have to be confirmed by the MEAE and the BMBF, with a simple majority. Furthermore, the Members' Assembly fulfils the following tasks:

- _ the election of the members of the Scientific Advisory Council proposed by the director,
- _ the adoption of the budget plan submitted by the director,
- _ the acceptance of the activity report of the director,

- _ the endorsement of the annual financial statements and the discharge of the director,
- _ the decision about applications on membership in the Verein,
- _ the decision about exclusion of a member from the Verein,
- _ the resolution about the modification of the purpose of the Verein,
- _ the resolution about modifications of the statutes,
- _ the resolution about an audit of the annual financial statement and
- _ the resolution on the liquidation of the Verein.

The board of directors consists of the director and the two deputy directors of the CMB. The term of office amounts to two years and can be extended by two years. In order to ensure the smooth running of the course of business, the terms of office of the members of the directorate should not end at the same time.

The director is responsible for the scientific and general management of the Verein according to the statutes and the resolutions of the Members' Assembly. The director and the deputy directors represent the Verein in the sense of the German Civil Code (§ 26 BGB).

The director should be a scientist in the rank of a professor with leadership experience. As a rule, directors from the German and from the French scientific culture should alternate.

The candidates for the post of deputy director have to be scientists with a doctorate and experience in research and university teaching. Of the two deputy directors, one should belong to the German and one to the French scientific culture. They are proposed by the Scientific Advisory Council and agreed upon by the Members' Assembly. The directorate might be consulted in the process but has no formal voice.

The Board of Directors issues rules of procedure, which have to be confirmed by the Members' Assembly. The rules of procedure include rules about publications, responsibilities, contracts and the protection of intellectual property.

The Secretary General is not officially part of the Board of Directors but is integrated in the directorate. Since the terms of the directors and deputy directors are limited to four years maximum, the Secretary General ensures continuity and stability with regard to expert knowledge on the budget and legal questions pertaining to the complex institutional architecture. For this reason, the Board of Directors introduced a rewording of the statutes of the CMB e. V. to mandate the consultation of the Secretary General in all decisions concerning the administration, budget and scientific orientations, which was approved by the Members Assembly after consultation with the Scientific Council. In the coming years, the Board of Directors plans to take this one step further with a full integration of the Secretary General into the Board of Directors. This decision has already been presented to and approved in principle by the Research Unit

Council and the Scientific Advisory Council. The plan of the CMB is to change the statutes accordingly within the next two years.

As long as the CMB is recognized by the HU as an An-Institut, a professor of the HU is appointed director of the An-Institut and works closely with the directorate of the Verein. He or she is informed extensively about the activities of the Verein. However, unlike the members of the Board of Directors mentioned above, he or she does not represent the Verein in the sense of the German Civil Code.

The Verein's Scientific Advisory Council has five German and five French members. The German members are appointed by the BMBF, the French members by the MEAE, the CNRS and the MESR. The term of office of the members of the Scientific Advisory Council is two years and can be extended twice. In exceptional circumstances a further extension for a year is possible. The Scientific Advisory Council holds a meeting once a year, alternating between Paris and Berlin. In exceptional cases it can reach decisions between meetings in a written circulation procedure.

The Scientific Advisory Council advises the other bodies of the Verein in the realisation of the purpose of the Verein and in all questions which are important for the work of the Verein. With regard to the activity report of the director, it gives its view on the scientific orientation of the Verein, the determination of the core areas of research and the quality assurance of research.

In the network of Unités mixtes des instituts français de recherche à l'étranger (UMIFRE), the CMB is listed as UMIFRE 14 under the supervision of the MEAE and the CNRS and as a CNRS Unité d'Appui et de Recherche (UAR 3130). |¹⁶ The UMIFRE network enables CNRS researchers and teaching researchers from CNRS research units to conduct research abroad for extended periods. In the years 2021 to 2023, between three and five researchers per year stayed for a period of two to four years at the CMB. The CMB also hosted, over the whole evaluation period, teaching researchers (enseignants-chercheurs) funded by the CNRS in delegation for two years each. The status of UMIFRE also enables the assignment of a person coming from the CNRS's ITA professions (engineers, technicians, and administrators), namely the UMIFRE administrator.

The CMB moreover contains an Establishment with financial autonomy (EAF) from the MEAE. This financial structure receives funding for the posts of two researchers: the French deputy director, and the director (if of French scientific culture) or another researcher. It also enables CMB to host projects financed by the ANR since the ANR is not permitted to transfer funds to a foreign structure.

| ¹⁶ The CMB was formerly a Unité de service et de recherche (USR) till the CNRS simplified its structures in 2021 and changed the USR into UAR.

The operating procedures between these organizational structures have been settled through a joint memorandum of understanding that was signed by the three funding bodies concerned (BMBF, MEAE, and CNRS). The CMB states that significant clarificatory steps have been taken both internally and with the various funding bodies since the Verein's establishment and that an updated memorandum is in the process of being signed.

III.2 Endowment

III.2.a Personnel

On 31 December 2023, the CMB had 47 employees, 27 of which were financed by institutional funding, 17 by third-party funding and three by blended funding. The institutionally funded staff amounted to 21.75 full-time equivalents (cf. Appendix 2). In addition, 2.75 positions were financed by blended funding and 22.95 full-time equivalents by third-party funding. Also 11 scientists or PhD students with external funding (scholarships, secondments, Chaire Marc Bloch) were employed at the CMB.

Among the 34 scientists at the CMB, 17 were financed by institutional funding, 16 by third-party funding and one person by blended funding. None of the scientists employed directly by the CMB had a permanent contract but several had a permanent contract with the CNRS or a university while they are temporarily assigned to the CMB. Ten of the scientists had a degree in history, followed by sociology (eight scientists), political sciences (six scientists) and computational social sciences (four scientists). Two scientists had a degree in philosophy, two in geography, one in anthropology, one in German studies (cf. Appendix 3).

The large majority of scientific staff (28 scientists) have worked at the CMB for less than five years. Four scientists had been at the CMB for five to less than ten years. One scientist has worked at the CMB for 20 years or more.

With twelve scientists, the group aged between 40 and 50 was most strongly represented.

The director and deputy director from French scientific culture are posted by the MEAE. These positions belong to the EAF structure within the CMB. If the director of the CMB comes from German scientific culture, one of the MEAE positions is held by a researcher.

The CNRS posts researchers to the CMB through staff assignments or delegations of professors and senior lecturers. These positions are administered by the UMIFRE structure within the CMB. The number may fluctuate as they depend on the overall number of postings funded by the CNRS, their allocation to the CMB and on the number of applications to the CMB. Two CNRS researchers have been on long-term assignments at the CMB whereas the majority are posted for

two years, renewable for two single years. Professors and senior lecturers can be posted for one year with the possibility of a one-year renewal.

The funding granted by the MESR has traditionally been used to cover two doctoral contracts.

The funding granted by the BMBF covers a PhD contract and the cost of six research positions, including the deputy director from German scientific culture and the director, if he or she is from German scientific culture.

A little more than half of the scientific staff (18) were women whereas 16 were men. The share of women in the directorate (director, two deputy directors, Secretary General) was 75 % in 2024. On the middle management level of the administration (Research Officer, PR Officer, UMIFRE Administrator) the share was 67 %. Among the twelve scientists organising the research poles, women and men were equally represented.

The number of positions financed by third-party funding has risen steadily over the period (10 in 2021, 11 in 2022 and 14 in 2023). This figure fell at the end of 2024 with the end of several major structuring projects (ERC Socsemics, ERC DREAM, BMBF Multiple Crises and ANR projects), but will rise if several of the projects submitted in 2024 are accepted for funding.

The CMB points out that its profile and reputation have fostered a motivating working environment with a sense of community and a high level of commitment. However, it has nevertheless faced considerable fluctuation in its management structures, particularly concerning the position of deputy director from the German scientific culture. Over the three-year evaluation period, the position was held by three different persons, as two deputy directors were appointed to professorships during their term of office. While this is a good sign for the individuals concerned and an indication to the ability of the CMB to attract high calibre candidates, it represents a challenge for the CMB's administration and weighs on the work of the Scientific Advisory Council, which has to dedicate a large part of its time to recruitment. Discussions are underway with the supervisory bodies on this subject. In addition, the CMB views its administration as understaffed in comparison with other non-university research institutions in Germany, especially as the areas of responsibility are constantly expanding. Furthermore, limited financial resources do not allow for the implementation of IT solutions that could simplify day-to-day work, such as adapting and structuring workflows or streamlining and digitising processes, since it is difficult to find IT staff given the labour market situation. The CMB relies on a student contract for ordinary IT matters and uses a service provider for all matters relating to its server and data security. The CMB's institutional networks, particularly BR50, are useful to transfer know-how in the area of staff development and for the joint use of IT and facilities, but little or no plans are in place or foreseen in terms of pooling IT resources.

III.2.b Budget

In the last year of the reference period (2023), the CMB had an overall budget of 3.987 million Euro, including 2.867 million euro institutional funding and 1.255 million euro third-party funding. The BMBF contributed 1.414 million euro to the institutional funding. |¹⁷ The French side contributed 1.437 million euro to the institutional funding: 1.015 million euro originated from the CNRS, 122 k euro from the MESR and 297 k euro from the MEAE.

The MEAE funds the salaries and expatriate compensation of the deputy director and director when the director is of French scientific culture and the CNRS provides the salaries and expat compensation for researchers, lecturers or Professors posted at the CMB.

On the expenditure side, the cost of personnel amounted to about 2.1 million euro in 2023. An additional 57 k euro was spent on scholarships. Among the non-personnel costs, the cost for the rented premises was the largest item with 386 k euro in 2023.

The CMB points out that its binational character and parity in funding is both a unique opportunity and a possible risk in the future should budgetary constraints in one or the other country call into question the existing equilibrium of cooperation and coordination.

III.2.c Facilities

The Centre Marc Bloch is located in the centre of Berlin in a rented building that also houses the HU's Institut für Geschichtswissenschaften. In 2016, the premises were enlarged to 1,228 m² over two floors in order to accommodate an expanding research team and to install a conference room equipped with screens and an interpreting booth. CMB's close proximity to the HU is particularly beneficial for the quality of exchanges and its integration into Berlin's and Brandenburg's academic landscape.

Concerning the equipment for data processing and research infrastructure (e. g. server/computer hardware and software), the Centre states that it is in principle adequately equipped at the moment. Until 2021, reserves were built up each year to enable the CMB to invest in the renewal of equipment on a regular basis. Since 2022, the particularly tight budgetary situation means that the CMB can no longer build up reserves for this purpose and had to postpone the renewal of one of its servers scheduled for 2025 until 2026.

| ¹⁷ Including 23 k euro employee illness reimbursement.

The CMB designates its third-party funding projects, the sharpening of the definitions of its research poles and the further development of its outreach activities as important steps for the future.

At the end of the reference period, a high number of third-party funded projects (ERC, ANR-DFG, BMBF) have come or are about to come to an end, while other projects such as the Franco-German Research Fund on the Provenance of Cultural Objects from sub-Saharan Africa (2024–2027) or STEPPE (Scaling the Transnational: Entangled Political Imaginaries and Practices in East and West Europe) (2024–2027) have started. Five ANR-DFG projects as well as a multi-year Volkswagen-Stiftung project have been submitted in the first semester of 2024 and have passed the second round of evaluation. Thus, the CMB intends to continue its efforts to support these third-party funded projects that develop new partnerships and, at least for the Fonds de Provenance, new areas of expertise.

With the sharpening of the definitions of its research poles, the CMB intends to improve the interdisciplinary dynamic internally. It points out that the research pole themes also provide a signalling function for scholars looking for places to conduct their research. A clearer and more dynamic thematic architecture is a means to attract top level researchers on themes which the CMB sees as central in the coming years. The signalling function also is directed towards external stakeholders and the broader scientific community. The aim is to make the CMB more visible as a partner for European projects initiated by other academic actors and at the same time provide a clearer picture to external funders of the importance of maintaining funding in the social sciences and humanities.

B. Assessment Report

B.1 SIGNIFICANCE

The Centre Marc Bloch is an outstanding example of a genuinely binational research institution and, as such, an impressive success of Franco-German cooperation. The CMB conducts high-quality research in the humanities and social sciences on relevant topics. The Centre convincingly promotes an interdisciplinary approach, which shapes many of the research projects, guides the overall direction of the research program, and defines the Centre's open culture of exchange and reflection. The CMB attracts excellent external scholars, who are essential to the CMB. Researchers frequently first get to know the Centre during a short stay and, due to their positive experiences, subsequently choose to return with larger research projects. Further strengths of the CMB include its close ties and excellent collaborations with institutions in France, Germany, other European countries, and beyond, as well as its exemplary support for early career researchers.

Throughout its history, the CMB has undergone various phases of development, marked by organizational changes and thematic shifts. Nevertheless, the core of the CMB has consistently remained its commitment to the concept of the 'Franco-German' ("le Franco-Allemand"). This 'Franco-German' can manifest itself at different levels:

- _ in the examination of Franco-German topics,
- _ in the examination of topics from a Franco-German perspective,
- _ through Franco-German research collaborations at both individual and institutional levels, also involving early career researchers, and
- _ through the CMB's own role as a genuinely Franco-German institution or 'actor', e. g. in social, political, and cultural contexts and debates.

All of these (and potentially more) dimensions of the Franco-German are of great importance to the Centre Marc Bloch, influencing and shaping its actions, its goals and its self-image. As the Centre continues to develop and potentially expand its thematic and geographic scope, it is essential to preserve this specificity as the fundamental guiding principle of the CMB since it enriches scientific cultures and debates in both countries. It is also the source of its academic

significance, its capacity for stimulation and inspiration, as well as its potential to bridge scientific cultures thematically, personally, and institutionally.

Despite a complex structure and a frequent turnover among researchers, the Centre's strategic capabilities are impressive. The leadership of the CMB critically reflects on the Centre's strengths and weaknesses, as well as the resulting potential and challenges. Based on this, the CMB has undergone further positive development in recent years: The Centre has initiated important strategic processes such as restructuring its research poles, significantly expanding its network of collaborations, expanding its outreach activities and further intensifying its efforts in early career support.

As a Franco-German institution with great scientific (as well as administrative) expertise, the CMB is also a suitable location for French-German initiatives such as the Franco-German Research Fund on the Provenance of cultural objects from sub-Saharan Africa (see below). In this particular instance, but also in general, the CMB displays remarkable flexibility and commitment in developing new important research areas.

B.II RESEARCH

Research at the CMB spans a broad range of disciplines in the humanities and social sciences, including predominantly sociology, history, linguistics, anthropology, cultural studies, philosophy, art history, geography, political science, and, to some extent, law, and economics. The well-calibrated key topics of the research poles are explored within interesting interdisciplinary contexts. For example, questions around the mobility of people and the transformation of spaces, borders and institutions are examined from the perspectives of history, sociology, anthropology, and geography. Similarly, topics such as environmental justice and the history of environmental thought and practices are explored through the lenses of political science, history, philosophy, and anthropology.

Scholars at the CMB produce predominantly very good, and in some cases outstanding research, which is also reflected in high-quality publications (journal articles, monographs, etc.). Some outstanding examples of projects include the two ERC Consolidator Grants "Socsemics", which investigates fragmentation and polarization in online public spaces, and "DREAM," which examines the history of revolutions in the Arab Mediterranean and moments of resistance within civil society; as well as the ANR-DFG project "LimSpaces," focusing on everyday practices and strategies of adaptation and horizons of expectations in Ukraine and Moldova.

Following a process already initiated in 2024, the institute plans to restructure its research program in 2025 to then comprise the following five research poles:

- _ Pole 1: Europe and Democracy under Pressure
- _ Pole 2: Dynamics of Inequalities
- _ Pole 3: Circulations and Socio-political Spaces
- _ Pole 4: Environment, Climate, Energy
- _ Pole 5: The Arts of Criticism

Overall, the themes of the newly structured research poles are well chosen allowing research of significant scientific, social, and political relevance. They are well suited to promoting and intensifying interdisciplinary exchange. The plan to strengthen the European perspective of the CMB with the new structure of research pole 1 is a positive step. Merging the former research poles 2 and 3 – both of which have produced highly innovative and outstanding research – into the new research pole 2 has the potential to create synergies. Research pole 4 (formerly 5), established in 2022, offers promising avenues for collaboration with the natural sciences as well as with economics and law. Opening research pole 5 (formerly 4) to literary studies and art history is a promising development. In the past, Research pole 5 has been the main way of integrating philosophy at the CMB – with philosophy itself being one of the main disciplines at the Centre –, but with a rather narrow focus on critical theory. This should be broadened to encompass the richness and diversity of philosophical research in France and Germany. Such a broadened philosophical research could then also be more stimulating for the other research poles.

In general, the CMB's research program logic exhibits a tendency toward adding subject areas, thereby constantly expanding its scope, which poses the risk of increasing complexity and diminishing cohesion. At the same time, maintaining a broad research program is essential for continuing to attract excellent scholars with very good research projects and for compensating for the high turnover of scientific staff. The topics must remain highly relevant and sufficiently broad to appeal to a wide range of scholars. So far, the CMB has successfully balanced the need for breadth with the need for focus. In order to continue to do so, it is recommended that the CMB regularly reviews and adjusts the thematic structure of its research poles, not just adding new but also discontinuing old research areas.

Alongside the program's thematic structure – which is convincing and aligns well with the CMB's aims and interests – the CMB is to be commended for organising the process of restructuring the research poles in a participatory manner, with the management of the CMB closely consulting with the employees and involving the Scientific Advisory Council in the process.

The CMB is seeking to attract more economists and legal scholars, while remaining aware that scholars from these disciplines are generally less inclined to interdisciplinary work. To foster this agenda of broadening the scope of disciplines

and to increase its appeal, for example, to economists, the CMB should establish links and collaborations with relevant research institutions, such as the Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) at the German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin), located nearby. The CMB is also encouraged to expand the collaboration with the natural sciences – especially with regard to environmental and climate topics. Such collaboration would fit in with the current tendency of the CMB to put less emphasis on French-German topics and more on fostering collaborations between French and German researchers working together on common topics. At the time of the visit, there were unfortunately no prospects of continuing the work in computational sciences initiated by the ERC project “Socsemics”. Researchers in this area could help to bridge the gap with natural sciences and quantitative approaches. Furthermore, the CMB should strive to integrate scholars from science and technology studies into the CMB’s interdisciplinary research.

Since 2023, the CMB hosts and administers the Franco-German Research Fund on the Provenance of cultural objects from sub-Saharan Africa, supported by the Ministry for Culture and the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs on the French side and, on the German side, by the Federal Government Commissioner for Culture and the Media (BKM) and the Federal Ministry of Research, Technology and Space (BMFTR) |¹⁸. The fund is a three-year initiative (2024–2027) with an annual budget of 720 k Euro. Based on an annual call for proposals, it finances provenance research projects carried out by working groups in which French and German scholars collaborate with partners from sub-Saharan Africa. This is an important initiative precisely because of its binational, European character, and it is good that the CMB is playing a leading role as host, both institutionally and thematically. The selection of the CMB as host reflects the considerable trust placed in its expertise by political actors. For the CMB, this offers a good opportunity to expand its international network (for example, via the initiative’s international Scientific Advisory Board) and gain new thematic impulses.

II.1 Publications and conferences

The researchers at the CMB publish very prolifically and successfully in a variety of disciplines and formats, ranging from monographs to peer-reviewed journal articles. To further highlight and leverage its binational (and interdisciplinary) profile and potential, the CMB should aim to increase the number of French-German co-authored publications.

With regard to the language of publications, the CMB should pursue a balanced publication strategy: While publications in French or German are encouraged, particularly notable publications – whether in terms of topic, results, or theoretical innovation – should also be published in English. Most importantly, the

| ¹⁸ Until May 2025: Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF).

CMB should target the best journals, publishers etc. in the French-, German- and English-language publication systems, taking full advantage of the diversity offered by these publishing systems.

In cooperation with the Interdisciplinary Centre for Studies and Research on Germany (CIERA) in Paris and other partners, the CMB has developed and launched the interdisciplinary Franco-German online journal “À propos. Franco-German Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences”, with the first issue published in 2025. This is an ambitious project that could, in principle, be a valuable forum for Franco-German research. However, given the large amount of work involved in publishing such a journal, the CMB should treat this endeavour as an experiment that should be evaluated after three years and, if the costs exceed the benefits, possibly be discontinued. Early career researchers, in particular, should be encouraged to publish in established, peer-reviewed journals, rather than in an internal publication outlet.

The CMB organizes a significant number of important international conferences and should continue to do so.

II.2 Third-party funding

The CMB is extremely successful in acquiring competitive third-party research funding as well as in attracting scholars with external grants providing them with an intellectually stimulating environment for their projects.

Following the end of several major third-party funded projects in late 2024 (including the ERC grants, Socsemics and DREAM), the CMB has successfully acquired new large grants, such as the BMFTR-funded STEPPE project (Scaling the Transnational: Entangled Political Imaginaries and Practices in East and West Europe, 2024–2027), as well as two projects starting in 2025: FIMEMO (First Memories and Forms of Knowledge – Comparing the Shoah and Tutsi Genocide), funded by ANR-DFG, and INFILTRATES (Influence of Financial Elites: Trajectories, Socialization, Values and the repercussions of wealth in Germany, France and the UK), funded by the Volkswagen Foundation.

Due to a change in regulations, the CMB is currently unable to receive ANR overheads from projects. At the end of 2024, there were 45 k euro in ANR overheads from the last three years (2022–2024). The responsible funding bodies should resolve this issue as quickly as possible.

In the past, the CMB did not always benefit from overheads in ERC projects. It is therefore a positive development that, in 2024, the CMB has introduced an

internal directive |¹⁹ to establish a clear and transparent system for the allocation of overheads from DFG, BMFTR, ERC, and other funding bodies.

II.3 Teaching and early career support

The support and promotion of early career researchers is one of the CMB's great strengths and has been significantly expanded in recent years. The consistently high number of doctoral students who spend time at the Centre each year underscores its appeal. In 2024 alone, there were 81 doctoral researchers at the CMB, approximately a third of whom were CMB members. Although formal co-supervision ("Co-Tutelle") can often be difficult to arrange, many of the doctoral students pursue binational dissertations and therefore highly value the opportunity for intellectual exchange at the CMB.

Ideally, doctoral students at the CMB should have the prerequisites and opportunities to gain a foothold in both the French and German scientific systems after graduation. In reality, however, the significant differences between the two systems typically require an earlier decision. The CMB is well aware of this challenge and proactively engages doctoral students at an early stage to discuss which academic system offers realistic career opportunities, providing tailored advice and support. In doing so, the CMB demonstrates a high degree of sensitivity to the different needs and requirements of doctoral students. For example, the CMB enables doctoral students, even within the same project, to either write a dissertation thesis or pursue a cumulative dissertation, depending on their preferred career path.

Formats such as the "Forum Marc Bloch" and the doctoral seminar provide doctoral students with important opportunities for scholarly exchange and thematic as well as methodological development. Although, during their time at the CMB, doctoral students do not have direct, local contact with their supervisors at their respective universities in Germany or France, this is compensated for by a rich and productive exchange both among peers and with more senior researchers at the CMB.

Furthermore, it should be emphasized that doctoral students are integrated into the coordination teams of the research clusters, affording them the opportunity to actively shape the research program. Additionally, they can also present and discuss their doctoral research at the research pole seminars as well as the Central seminar. Another positive development is that, beginning in summer 2025, the CMB will participate in the German-French doctoral program "Literatur und Wissen"/"Littérature et savoirs" between the HU Berlin and the Université Sorbonne Nouvelle Paris.

|¹⁹ „Leitlinie zur Verwendung von Overheads/Programmpauschalen“/„Ligne directrice sur l'utilisation des overheads“.

The CMB is successful in providing doctoral students with opportunities to gain teaching experience and is continuously expanding these opportunities through cooperation with various universities (see also B.V). The “Séminaires Marc Bloch” are particularly valuable in this respect and should be expanded.

Beyond its very good institutional support, the financial assistance provided to doctoral students, research staff, and associated researchers is also particularly noteworthy. This includes modest financial support for research trips and participation in or organisation of academic symposiums, the “PhD Final Phase Fellowship” which provides funding of three to six months, and the mobility grants for visits to cooperation partners such as the Maison française d’Oxford, the European University Institute Florence or Sciences Po Paris, for which all doctoral and post-doctoral researchers are eligible.

In addition to these efforts, the CMB has been offering a structured program for early career support since 2023. This includes training sessions on writing grant applications and planning for an academic career, as well as individualized assistance with developing proposals and applying for third-party funding. In response to a perceived need for orientation amid limited career prospects in academia, the CMB is planning to establish an even more comprehensive career training program. As an initial step, a career advice service will be offered as early as May 2025. This is an important move to further strengthen support for early career researchers.

B.III OUTREACH

Overall, the CMB’s outreach and dissemination activities are both impressive and dynamic. However, there is currently a lack of strategic focus regarding which formats to employ and which target groups should be reached. The CMB should therefore develop a clearer, more targeted strategy for its transfer formats and outreach activities. These should then be further refined and implemented with a clear perspective and a higher degree of professionalization.

The CMB’s transfer activities in the political sphere are particularly positive and commendable, including the organization of a parliamentary evening in 2024 on “Reforms and Protests: A Franco-German Comparison.” Also noteworthy is the series of encounters between diplomats and researchers, organized by the CMB in cooperation with the Maison Française d’Oxford (MFO) and the French embassies in London and Berlin, and funded by MEAE and CNRS. In 2024, two closed meetings were organized, providing opportunities for diplomats and researchers from both the CMB and the MFO to exchange views on common research topics. The CMB’s intention to continue this initiative is strongly encouraged. Given its very good connections and unique binational status, the CMB is especially well positioned to serve as a key intermediary in such exchanges –

between the political and diplomatic spheres on the one hand and academia on the other hand – and should make even greater use of this potential.

The podcast “Radio Marc Bloch”, which now features over 50 episodes in French, German, and English, is a very good initiative and should be continued. However, the podcast currently has a limited reach, which should be expanded, taking into account the available resources. It is also important to ensure that the podcast continues to be produced to a high standard and quality, even in the event of personnel changes within the CMB directorate.

The CMB is open to experimenting with and exploring new transfer and outreach formats. Positive examples include the various exhibitions organized at the CMB or at partner institutions, such as “Les voi.es.x de la carte”, which opened in January 2023 at the Maison de France (Institut Français, Berlin) in collaboration with numerous CMB researchers and doctoral students, and “Maps of Dignity”, one of the results of the ERC project DREAM, which was first displayed in Tunis before being presented at the CMB in Berlin.

The close connection between research, scientific debate, and outreach to the broader public, as well as the CMB’s responsiveness to current political and social events, is exemplified by the excellent 2024 event series “Israel, Palestine, and European Societies”. It was made possible by special funding from the French Ministry of Education and Research (MESR) and the CNRS, which was dedicated to the specific topic of conflicts. In addition to a variety of lectures and seminars, the program included a research colloquium, a conference, and a panel discussion, several podcast episodes, and multiple film screenings as part of the CMB’s “Ciné Club”. These activities demonstrate the CMB’s ability and willingness to address controversial and complex topics, something enabled by its unique position mediating French and German academic cultures and its distinct perspective on different French and German historical und societal ‘realities’.

B.IV RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURES

The CMB hosts one of the coordination offices of the European Digital Research Infrastructure for the arts and humanities, DARIAH-EU. The presence of this office can be an asset to CMB researchers with regard to information about available infrastructures and to developing data management plans and complying with open science standards and requirements. The relevance of these resources varies depending on the specific needs of each research project. Up to now, the interaction between the CMB and DARIAH-EU seems to have been rather low.

In Germany, the National Research Data Infrastructure (Nationale Forschungsdateninfrastruktur – NFDI) has been established over the past several years to

create a coordinated research data infrastructure. |²⁰ Components of the German DARIAH-DE services have been integrated into NFDI consortia, such as Text+ and NFDI4Culture. Particularly in the German context, the CMB should therefore intensify its exchange and cooperation with the relevant NFDI consortia.

Moreover, it should be emphasized that the CMB functions as an important ,social research infrastructure.’ |²¹ As such, the CMB brings together researchers from different disciplines and countries and thus even shares some qualities similar to those of an Institute of Advanced Study.

B.V RESEARCH COOPERATION AND NETWORKS

The CMB maintains excellent networks both nationally (in Germany and France) and internationally (especially in Europe), and has cooperation agreements with a range of universities and research institutions. Since 2021, the Centre has significantly expanded its collaborations – for example, in Germany with the European University Viadrina in Frankfurt/Oder, Leuphana University Lüneburg and Helmut Schmidt University/University of the Federal Armed Forces Hamburg, in France with Sciences Po Paris and Sciences Po Grenoble; and beyond with institutions such as the Central European University (CEU), the Merian Centre for Advanced Studies in the Maghreb (MECAM) Tunis and the Université Cheikh Anta Diop Dakar, and as an associated partner of the European university alliance “Circle U” (see A.II.5). New collaborations have been initiated, for instance with Saarland University. Particularly useful and beneficial are collaborations that allow doctoral students to gain teaching experience, as this is essential for an academic career, especially in France. There remains some potential for expanding in networks with non-university research institutions. However, because collaborations must also be maintained, their number must remain within manageable proportion, and the current collaborations are already very impressive. For the CMB networking activity works in two directions: on the hand, the CMB’s networks enhance its attractiveness to researchers, while, on the other hand, researchers who spend time at the CMB, leave behind points of contact with their respective networks.

The CMB’s efforts to intensify cooperation with the French Research Institutes Abroad (UMIFRE) – particularly with regard to topics such as circulation and migration – are highly commendable, as closer collaboration holds great scientific potential. The CMB is unique within the UMIFRE network due to its

|²⁰ The NFDI currently consists of 26 consortia, covering the social sciences, humanities, life sciences, natural sciences, and more, with the first funding round launched in October 2020.

|²¹ For a definition of social research infrastructures cf. Wissenschaftsrat (2011): Recommendations on Research Infrastructures in Humanities and Social Sciences; Berlin, p. 20f. URL: https://www.wissenschaftsrat.de/download/archiv/10465-11_engl

binational structure, ideally positioning it as an ‘interface’ or bridge between the UMIFRE and the German research institutes abroad (in the humanities and social sciences) of the Max Weber Foundation, with which the CMB has maintained a cooperation agreement since 2020.

Collaboration with Humboldt University Berlin (HU) has intensified in recent years and is particularly close. The CMB is very committed and invested in this cooperation. The HU provides basic infrastructure services (server room, fire-wall, etc.) as well as teaching opportunities for CMB doctoral students. However, there is still room for improvement. The CMB and the HU should strive for a higher degree of formalisation of their collaboration, as well as a higher degree of visibility of the CMB within the HU context. Currently, interactions tend to be limited to a small number of professors from the four participating faculties of the HU. The CMB-HU Coordination Council should therefore seek to raise the profile of the CMB within the HU. The fact that the CMB is an affiliated institute (An-Institut) is a great asset for the HU. To make the most of this partnership, the HU should involve the CMB more strategically in research collaborations and thematically relevant projects, ideally already at the planning stage. In return – and in order to facilitate collaboration – the CMB should be granted broader access to research infrastructures at the HU.

The current German deputy director of the Centre is a guest professor at the HU. |²² A guest professorship should be the standard model for the German deputy director of the CMB and should be made available for future appointees easily and in a timely manner. Furthermore, the teaching associated with the guest professorship – which is of substantial scope and enriches the HU’s course offering – should not have to be paid for by the CMB.

The Marc Bloch Chair visiting professorships (Chaire Marc Bloch) are an important and very effective instrument for maintaining and strengthening exchanges with French universities, for establishing new contacts, and for broadening the CMB’s interdisciplinary scope. The program, operated in cooperation with German universities, currently involves three French universities (EHESS Paris, Sciences Po Paris, and the University of Strasbourg), with a similar cooperation agreement signed with Sciences Po Grenoble in 2024. The visiting professorships of recent years have covered an impressively broad range of disciplines (economics, history, sociology, anthropology, philosophy, literary studies, and art history), enriching the interdisciplinary exchange at the CMB. Because of its multiple benefits to German-French networking, the visiting professorship program should be expanded and extended to other universities.

|²² Until late 2023, the German deputy directors were “S-Professors” (cf. A.II.1.f).

The mechanisms for internal and external quality management are convincingly structured and function well.

The members of the Scientific Advisory Council provide exemplary support to the CMB, demonstrating great dedication. In addition to its annual meetings, the Advisory Council is consulted by the Centre on specific issues and deliberations concerning the future development of the CMB. The Council's recommendations, in turn, are taken seriously and are implemented. In this way, the Advisory Council helps to guarantee the thematic stability and cohesion of the research work at the Centre and also serves as an important external source of inspiration. The Centre's close interaction and exchange with the Advisory Council is a good example of how the CMB as a whole succeeds in fostering a culture of reflection.

B.VII ORGANISATION AND BUDGET

Governance

The CMB has a unique, highly complex organizational structure. The Centre impressively succeeds in coordinating and managing the various national bureaucratic and structural requirements – for example in the areas of internal governance, finance, third-party funding administration or career development of young researchers. An important prerequisite for this is the continuity in the administration of the CMB and the high level of expertise in the administration and management of the Centre.

The relationship between the CMB with its funding bodies is characterized by trust and mutual appreciation. While coordination processes can often be complex and time-consuming – and there remains room for improvement – the funding bodies recognize the great importance of the Centre and are committed to its continued success.

Fluctuation, especially at the deputy director level, has been high in recent years. There is generally greater stability on the French side, although here, too, improvements are possible. It is recommended to provide better conditions, for example by offering dual career options and better provisions for families, such as support in accessing child care and schools. The position of deputy director from the German side is primarily filled by individuals who have completed their habilitation and who do not yet have a permanent position. The fact that the last three deputy directors were appointed to professorships relatively soon after taking their role at the CMB, attests to the quality of the selection process and the attractiveness of the position. Nevertheless, greater stability on the directorate

level of the CMB would be desirable. In this context, it is positive that the CMB plans to add the Secretary General to the Board of Directors.

On principle, and despite the CMB's complex governance structure, appointment procedures for senior positions (such as director and deputy directors) should follow clear criteria – including academic excellence, demonstrated leadership skills and experience – and should be conducted in a manner that is transparent and comprehensible to all parties involved.

Personnel

The CMB staff – both scientific and administrative – are highly motivated and committed. They appreciate the collegial working atmosphere and identify strongly with the CMB.

Associate researchers, who do not have paid contracts with the CMB, crucially contribute to the research and intellectual exchange at the Centre. The CMB shows its appreciation for their contributions by, among other measures, granting associate researchers privileged access to workspaces and offices in the booking system (see below). For many associated researchers having a workspace in Berlin is very attractive. Additionally, the three- to six-month fellowships for completing a dissertation are awarded on a preferential basis to associated doctoral students. Both measures help to strengthen the commitment of associated researchers to the CMB.

Budget and Facilities

While the CMB consistently succeeds in attracting large amounts of third-party funding, the Centre urgently requires stable and sufficient institutional funding. It is to be commended that, for the past three years, the BMFTR has increased its contribution to the CMB's institutional funding by 2 % annually and is committed to continue this annual 2 % increase in the future. On the French side, the budget requires more coordination due to the involvement of three distinct funding bodies which results in later funding commitments. The parity of funding between the German and the French sides mitigates some of the uncertainty, and the CMB handles the complex organizational and budget structure in an exemplary manner. However, the annual nature of the budget remains a challenge. The financial plannability for the CMB should be significantly improved.

Between 2020 and 2024, personnel costs and rental costs rose by almost 20 %, while the CMB's revenues only increased by around 2 %. These additional costs should be offset by the funding bodies so that the CMB does not have to cut back on its research activities.

Even after leasing additional space in 2016, the overall spatial situation is not ideal – though currently sufficient. The CMB has established a booking system for the rooms and offices, optimizing the use of available space. Through the

additional space the Centre also gained a conference room equipped with screens and an interpreting booth, providing better conditions for holding multilingual events.

Regardless of the spatial situation, however, sharply rising rental costs pose a major challenge (see above). The CMB's current lease runs until mid-2026, and the Centre is considering moving to another location. When searching for alternatives, it is crucial that the CMB remains centrally located in Berlin, especially given its important function as a social research infrastructure. Proximity to cooperation partners – particularly Humboldt University – is essential to implement the recommended intensification of exchange and to the further development of the Centre.

Appendix

Reference Date: 31 December 2023

	Function	Structure	Source of Funding	Full-time equivalent
1	Researcher/Director	EAF	MEAE	1.00
2	Researcher/Deputy Director	EAF	MEAE	1.00
3	Researcher/Deputy Director	CMB e.V.	BMBF	1.00
Sum Board of Directors				3.00
4	Researcher	CMB e.V.	BMBF	1.00
5	Researcher	CMB e.V.	BMBF	1.00
6	Researcher	CMB e.V.	BMBF	1.00
7	Researcher	CMB e.V.	BMBF	1.00
8	Researcher	CMB e.V.	BMBF	1.00
Subtotal Researchers CMB e.V. ¹				5.00
9	Researcher	SOR	CNRS	1.00
10	Researcher	SOR	CNRS	1.00
11	Researcher	SOR	CNRS	1.00
12	Researcher	SOR	CNRS	1.00
13	Researcher	SOR	CNRS	1.00
14	Researcher	SOR	CNRS	1.00
Subtotal Researchers SOR				6.00
Sum Researchers				11.00
15	PhD-Student	EAF / CMB e.V.	BMBF	0.65
16	PhD-Student	CMB e.V.	MESR	0.65
17	PhD-Student	CMB e.V.	MESR	0.65
Sum PhD Students				1.65
18	Secretary General	CMB e.V.	BMBF	1.00
19	Administration	CMB e.V.	BMBF	0.10
20	Administration	CMB e.V.	BMBF	0.80
21	Administration	CMB e.V.	BMBF	1.00
22	Administration	CMB e.V.	BMBF	0.80
23	Administration	CMB e.V.	BMBF	1.00
24	Administration	SOR	CNRS	0.80
25	Student Assistant IT	CMB e.V.	BMBF	0.20
26	Student Assistant Communication	EAF	MEAE	0.20
27	Student Assistant Office Management	EAF	MEAE	0.20
Sum Administration ²				6.10
Total Institutional Funding				21.75

| ¹ In addition, one researcher was financed by blending funding (BMBF/DLR).| ² In addition, two members of the administration were financed by blended funding.

Appendix 2: Distribution of academic staff across the poles of the CMB

Pole	Funding		Scientists		of which financed by institutional funding		of which financed by third-party funding		of which financed by blended funding	
	FTEs	Head-count	FTEs	Head-count	FTEs	Head-count	FTEs	Head-count	FTEs	Head-count
Pole 1: The State, Political Norms and Political Conflicts	10,25	12	4,65	5	6,00	7	-	-	-	-
Pole 2: Mobilities, Migrations, Reconfiguration of Spaces	6,30	7	3,00	3	3,30	4	-	-	-	-
Pole 3: Dynamics and Experiences of Globalisation	6,25	7	4,00	4	2,25	3	-	-	-	-
Pole 4: Critical Thinking in the Plural. Conceptual Approaches in Research in the Social Sciences	2,00	2	2,00	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pole 5: Environment, Climate, Energy: Societies and their Ecological Challenges	5,30	6	2,30	3	2,00	2	1,00	1	1,00	1
Total	30,10	34	15,95	17	13,55	16	1,00	1	1,00	1

Source: CMB/WR

Appendix 3: Length of employment at the CMB, age distribution, academic disciplines and gender of scientific staff

Reference date: 31 December 2023

Funding/ Gender	Institutional Funding			Third-Party Funding			Blended Funding			T o t a l		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total (%)
Length of employment at the Centre Marc Bloch												
20 years or more	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1 (2.9 %)
15 to less than 20 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.0 %)
10 to less than 15 years	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1 (2.9 %)
5 to less than 10 years	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	3	4 (11.8 %)
Less than 5 years	8	6	14	6	8	14	-	-	-	14	14	28 (82.4 %)
Age												
Less than 30 years	1	1	2	1	2	3	-	-	-	2	3	5 (14.7 %)
30 to less than 40 years	2	2	4	2	3	5	-	-	-	4	5	9 (26.5 %)
40 to less than 50 years	1	4	5	4	2	6	-	1	1	5	7	12 (35.3 %)
50 to less than 60 years	3	1	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	3	3	6 (17.6 %)
60 years and older	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2 (5.9 %)
Academic discipline												
History	3	3	6	1	3	4	-	-	-	4	6	10 (29.4 %)
Sociology	3	1	4	1	3	4	-	-	-	4	4	8 (23.5 %)
Political Sciences	1	2	3	1	1	2	-	1	1	2	4	6 (17.6 %)
Computational Social Sciences	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	3	1	4 (11.8 %)
Philosophy	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2 (5.9 %)
Geography	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2 (5.9 %)
Anthropology	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1 (2.9 %)
German Studies	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1 (2.9 %)
Gender												
male	9 (52.9 %)			7 (43.8 %)			-			16 (47.1 %) (47.1 %)		
female	8 (47.1 %)			9 (56.3 %)			1 (100.0 %)			18 (52.9 %) (52.9 %)		
T o t a l	17 (50.0 %)			16 (47.1 %)			1 (2.9 %)			34 (100.0 %)		

Source: CMB/WR

Appendix 4: Publications of the staff of the CMB sorted by poles from 2021 to 2023

Form of publication	Pole/ Year	Sum per year			Pole 1: The State, Political Norms and Political Conflicts			Pole 2: Mobilities, Migrations, Reconfiguration of Spaces			Pole 3: Dynamics and Experiences of Globalisation			Pole 4: Critical Thinking in the Plural, Conceptual Approaches in Research in the Social Sciences			Pole 5: Environment, climate, energy: Societies and their ecological challenges		
		2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
	Total																		
Papers		27	29	40	11	11	6	1	1	16	6	6	10	2	1	3	7	10	5
	in refereed journals (including online)																		
	in other journals (including online)	3	7	3	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	-	-	2	2
Monographs		3	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
Edition of anthologies		5	8	15	1	2	4	-	2	4	1	1	2	3	2	1	-	1	4
Original online refereed publications*		3	6	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	-
	other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contributions to anthologies (other editors)		33	45	49	5	12	8	5	7	3	9	15	10	11	9	11	3	2	17
Contributions to publications of the Centre		1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sum scientific publications		75	101	113	20	29	21	9	11	24	19	27	23	17	15	16	10	19	29
Internal statements/policy papers		1	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Talks		205	169	200	67	53	60	40	34	38	33	26	33	22	16	23	43	40	46

* First publications or publications who appear only online.

Bartl, G.; Hardt, J. (2022): Zum Verhältnis zwischen Wissenschaft und Politik im Kontext multipler Krisen: Covid-19 und die Klimakrise als Herausforderungen für die wissenschaftliche Politikberatung, in: *Zeitschrift für Umweltpolitik & Umweltrecht* 2/2022, pp. 155–178.

Allal, A.; Baamara, L.; Dakhli, L.; Fabbiano, G. (2021): *Cheminevements révolutionnaires. Un an de mobilisations en Algérie (2019–2020)*, Paris: CNRS éditions.

Delori, M. (2022): Quantifier le moral des Allemands et des Japonais? Des experts évaluent l'efficacité des bombardements 'stratégiques' de la Seconde guerre mondiale, in: *Genèses. Sciences sociales et histoire*, 126/2022, pp. 80-101.

Genel, K.; Deranty, J.-P. (eds.); **Honneth, A.; Rancière, J.** (2021): *Anerkennung oder Unvernehmen? Eine Debatte*, Berlin: Suhrkamp.

Von Hirschhausen, B. (2023): *Les provinces du temps. Frontières fantômes et expériences de l'Histoire*. Paris: CNRS Éditions.

Löhr, I. (2021): *Globale Bildungsmobilität, 1850–1930. Von der Bekehrung der Welt zur globalen studentischen Gemeinschaft (= Moderne europäische Geschichte, Bd. 21)*. Göttingen: Wallstein Verlag.

Maksudyan, N. (2023): The fall of a City: Refugees, Exodus and Exile in Ernest Hemingway's Istanbul, 1922. *Journal of European Studies*. 53(3)/2023, pp. 234–252.

Hellsten, I.; Roth, C. (2022): Socio-semantic configuration of an online conversation space, *Social Networks*, dec. 2022.

Théofilakis, F. (ed.) (2022): *Prisonniers de guerre français en 40*, Paris, Fayard.

Tietze, N. (2023): Naming, Blaming und Claiming von Diskriminierungserfahrungen. Über die soziale und historische Verfasstheit von Affektsemantisierungen, in: *Leviathan* 51/4/2023, pp. 526–551.

**Appendix 6: Third-party funding revenue of the CMB from 2021 to 2023
in Thousand euro broken down by funding body**

Institutional Structure	Source	Third-party funds in k euro			Sum
		2021	2022	2023	
CMB e.V.	BMBF	58.6	127.9	134.0	320.4
	DFG	-	-	-	-
	EU	75.6	32.8	75.0	183.4
	Foundations	57.0	221.5	216.5	495.0
	France (MESR)	25.0	-	-	25.0
	France (Min Culture)	-	-	300.0	300.0
	Private sector	-	-	-	-
	Universities	14.1	16.0	15.0	45.1
Sum		230.2	398.1	740.5	1,368.9
UAR- CNRS	CNRS (IRN / Défi / SMI)	17.8	12.0	-	29.8
	EU / ERC StG Direct costs	198.7	250.2	368.0	816.9
	Foundations/charities	-	-	-	-
	Private sector / Edition	-	-	1.4	1.4
	State/states	-	-	-	-
Sum		216.5	262.2	369.4	848.0
EAF - MEAE	ANR	165.8	165.1	145.5	476.4
	EU	-	-	-	-
	Foundations/charities	-	-	-	-
	Private sector	-	-	-	-
Sum		165.8	165.1	145.5	476.4
SUM FOR ALL INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES	ANR	165.8	165.1	145.5	476.4
	BMBF	58.6	127.9	134.0	320.4
	CNRS (IRN / Défi / SMI)	17.8	12.0	-	29.8
	DFG	-	-	-	-
	EU	274.3	283.0	443.0	1,000.3
	Foundations	57.0	221.5	216.5	495.0
	France (MESR)	25.0	-	-	25.0
	France (Min Culture)	-	-	300.0	300.0
	Private sector / Edition	-	-	1.4	1.4
Universities	14.1	16.0	15.0	45.1	
TOTAL SUM		612.5	825.4	1,255.4	2,693.3

Source: CMB/WR

Appendix 7: List of research infrastructures which the CMB operates or in whose operation it is involved (2021 to 2023)

1. DARIAH coordination office (https://dariah.eu)	
Type	Digital Research Infrastructure for the Arts and Humanities
Structure	Distributed and virtual
Access	Open Access
Staff	9.6 FTE
Use	301 million platform interactions in 2023
2. Graphbrain – Language, Knowledge, Cognition (https://graphbrain.net/)	
Type	Artificial Intelligence open-source software library and scientific research tool (funded by CNRS and the ERC Consolidator Grant Socsemics)
Structure	Virtual
Access	Open Access
Staff	6 science supporting staff (no information on FTE)
Use	No information on use

Source: CMB/WR

Appendix 8: Documents submitted by the CMB

- _ Answers to the questions of WR and Hcéres
- _ Organisational chart (31.12.2023)
- _ Brief outline of the history and development of the institution
- _ Report on the implementation of the recommendations of WR and Hcéres
- _ Statutes of the CMB
- _ Work & research programme
- _ Annual report 2023, German version
- _ Annual report 2023, French version
- _ Financial statement 2023 and Budget plan 2024
- _ Job chart
- _ Table 2 and Table 3: Distribution of academic staff
- _ Table 4: Number of scientific publications
- _ List of all publications
- _ List of the publications which the CMB names as its ten most important and influential academic publications released in the last three years (2021 to 2023)
- _ List of national and international conferences
- _ Table 6: Third-party funding revenue
- _ Table 7: List of R&D projects
- _ Table 8: List of current cooperation partners
- _ Table 9: List of guest scientists
- _ Table 10: List of CMB scientists at other institutions
- _ Table 11: List of PhDs and habilitations
- _ Table 11 b: List of associated PhD-students
- _ List of members and tasks in boards and committees
- _ Minutes of the Members Assembly meetings (2021, 2022, 2023)
- _ Rules of procedure of the Scientific Advisory Council
- _ Minutes of the Scientific Advisory Council meetings (2022, 2023, 2024)
- _ Rules of procedure of the Board of Directors
- _ Minutes of the Board of Directors meetings (2022, 2023, 2024)
- _ Information sheet on the Equality Delegate
- _ Information sheet on the Research Unit Council
- _ Minutes of the HU-Coordination Council meetings (2022, 2023)
- _ List of research infrastructures
- _ Memorandum of understanding BMBF-MEAE-CNRS
- _ Internal regulations
- _ Guidelines on good scientific practice
- _ Equal opportunities concept
- _ Rules of collegial conduct
- _ Directives against gender-based and sexual violence
- _ Cooperation strategy
- _ Guidelines on the use of overheads
- _ Report on risks

- _ Terms and conditions of associations at CMB
- _ Rights and duties of CMB members
- _ Mentoring charter for PhD-students
- _ Overview of positions and fellows at the CMB (2021–2023)
- _ Publications which the CMB names as its ten most important and influential academic publications released in the last three years (2021–2023)
- _ List of Abbreviations

ACCESS-PLUS	ANR-DFG project Access to social rights in France and Germany: Inequalities, discriminations, gender and migration
AERES	French National Agency for the Evaluation of Research and Higher Education Agence d'évaluation de la recherche et de l'enseignement supérieur
ANR	French National Research Agency Agence nationale de la recherche
AvH	Alexander von Humboldt Foundation Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung
BGB	German Civil Code Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch
BKM	Federal Government Commissioner for Culture and the Media Der Beauftragte der Bundesregierung für Kultur und Medien
BMBF	German Federal Ministry of Education and Research Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung
BMFTR	German Federal Ministry of Research, Technology and Space Bundesministerium für Forschung, Technologie und Raumfahrt
BR50	Berlin Research 50
CCC	Climate Change Centre Berlin-Brandenburg
CEU	Central European University
CIERA	Interdisciplinary Centre for Studies and Research on Germany Centre interdisciplinaire d'études et de recherches sur l'Allemagne, Paris
CMB	Centre Marc Bloch – Franco-German-Centre for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences, Berlin
CNRS	French National Centre for Scientific Research Centre national de la recherche scientifique
COSMOS	Centre on Social Movement Studies
DAAD	German Academic Exchange Service Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst
DFG	German Research Foundation Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft

DFN	German National Research and Education Network Deutsches Forschungsnetz
DIW	German Institute for Economic Research Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung e. V.
DLR	German Aerospace Center Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt
DREAM	ERC Consolidator Grant Drafting and Enacting the Revolutions in the Arab Mediterranean – In Search for Dignity from the 1950s until Today
EAF	Établissement à autonomie financière
EHESS	School of Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences École des hautes études en sciences sociales
ENS	École normale supérieure
ERC	European Research Council
EU	European Union
EURO-DEM	ANR-DFG project Workplace democracy: a European ideal?: discourses and practices about the democratization of work after 1945
e. V.	eingetragener Verein
FAIR	Findability, Accessibility, Interoperability, Reuse
FGU	Franco-German University Deutsch-Französische Hoch- schule (DFH) Université franco-allemande (UFA)
FIMEMO	First Memories and Forms of Knowledge – Comparing the Shoah and Tutsi Genocide
FTE	Full-time equivalent
FU	Freie Universität
GESIS	Leibniz-Institute for the Social Sciences Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften (formerly Gesellschaft Sozialwissenschaftlicher Infrastrukturen)
Hcéres	French High Council for the Evaluation of Research and Higher Education Haut Conseil de l'évaluation de la recherche et de l'enseignement supérieur
HU	Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin
ICM	Institut Convergences Migrations

INFILTRATES	Influence of Financial Elites: Trajectories, Socialization, Values and the repercussions of wealth in Germany, France and the UK
IRN	International Research Network
IT	Information technology
ITA	Engineers, technicians and administrative staff Ingénieurs, techniciens et personnels administratifs
k	thousand
LimSpaces	ANR-DFG project Living with uncertainty. Strategies of adaptation and horizons of expectations in Ukraine and Moldova
MaDAf	A History of Madness in Africa: Governing Mental Disorder during Decolonisation (1940s – 1970s)
MAGIC	Manufacturing Modernity in Africa
MEAE	French Foreign Ministry Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères
MECAM	Merian Centre for Advanced Studies in the Maghreb
MESR	French Ministry of Higher Education and Research Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la recherche
MFO	Maison Française d'Oxford
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NFDI	National Research Data Infrastructure Nationale Forschungsdateninfrastruktur
PI	Principal Investigator
PR	Public Relations
ProFiL	Professionalisation of Women in Research and Teaching Professionalisierung für Frauen in Forschung & Lehre
RECORDS	ANR project pRatiques dEs publiCs des platefORmes De Streaming musical
RIFS	Research Institute for Sustainability
SHS	Sciences humaines et sociales
SMI	International Mobility Grant Soutien à la Mobilité Internationale
SNS	Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa

Socsemics	ERC Consolidator Grant Socio-Semantic Bubbles of Internet Communities	77
SOEP	Socio-Economic Panel Sozio-oekonomisches Panel	
SOR	Structure opérationnelle de recherche	
StG	Starting Grant	
UAR	Support and Research Unit Unité d'Appui et de Recherche	
UK	United Kingdom	
UMIFRE	French Research Institutes Abroad network Unités mixtes des instituts français de recherche à l'étranger	
USR	Service and Research Unit Unité de service et de recherche	
WZB	Berlin Social Science Center Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung	
WR	German Council of Science and Humanities Wissenschaftsrat	
ZOiS	Centre for East European and International Studies Zentrum für Osteuropa- und internationale Studien	

Mitwirkende

Im Folgenden werden die an den Beratungen im Wissenschaftsrat und die im Evaluationsausschuss beteiligten Personen, die Mitglieder der fachlichen Bewertungsgruppe (siehe unten) sowie die beteiligten Mitarbeiterinnen und Mitarbeiter der Geschäftsstelle aufgelistet.

Hinsichtlich der Arbeitsweise des Wissenschaftsrats ist zu beachten, dass bei Evaluationen von Einrichtungen bzw. institutionellen Akkreditierungen die von den Ausschüssen erarbeiteten Entwürfe der wissenschaftspolitischen Stellungnahmen in den Kommissionen des Wissenschaftsrats diskutiert und ggf. verändert werden. Im Ergebnis ist damit der Wissenschaftsrat Autor der veröffentlichten Stellungnahme.

Evaluationen von Einrichtungen bzw. institutionelle Akkreditierungen werden den Gepflogenheiten des Wissenschaftsrats entsprechend in Form eines zweistufigen Verfahrens durchgeführt, das zwischen fachlicher Begutachtung und wissenschaftspolitischer Stellungnahme unterscheidet: Die Ergebnisse der fachlichen Begutachtung können nach Verabschiedung durch die Bewertungsgruppe auf den nachfolgenden Stufen des Verfahrens nicht mehr verändert werden. Der zuständige Ausschuss erarbeitet auf der Grundlage des fachlichen Bewertungsberichts den Entwurf einer wissenschaftspolitischen Stellungnahme, bezieht dabei übergreifende und vergleichende Gesichtspunkte ein und fasst die aus seiner Sicht wichtigsten Empfehlungen zusammen.

Vorsitzender

Professor Dr. Wolfgang Wick
Universitätsklinikum Heidelberg | Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum
Heidelberg (DKFZ)

Generalsekretärin

Esther Seng
Geschäftsstelle des Wissenschaftsrats

Wissenschaftliche Kommission des Wissenschaftsrats

Professorin Dr. Jutta Allmendinger
Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin | Freie Universität Berlin

Professorin Dr. Julia C. Arlinghaus
Universität St. Gallen
Vorsitzende der Wissenschaftlichen Kommission

Professorin Dr. Liane G. Benning
Freie Universität Berlin | Deutsches GeoForschungsZentrum (GFZ) Potsdam

Dr. Ulrich A. K. Betz
Merck KGaA

Professor Dr. Folkmar Bornemann
Technische Universität München

Professorin Dr. Eva-Lotta Brakemeier
Universität Greifswald

Professorin Dr. Alena Michaela Buyx
Technische Universität München

Professorin Dr. Petra Dersch
Universität Münster

Professorin Dr. Nina Dethloff
Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn

Professor Dr. Jakob Edler
Fraunhofer-Institut für System- und Innovationsforschung ISI |
Manchester Institute of Innovation Research

Professor Dr. Christian Facchi
Technische Hochschule Ingolstadt

Professorin Dr. Christine Falk
Medizinische Hochschule Hannover

Professorin Dr. Uta Gaidys
Hochschule für Angewandte Wissenschaften Hamburg

Professor Dr. Michael Hallek
Universität zu Köln

Dr.-Ing. Frank Heinrich

Professor Dr. Frank Kalter
Universität Mannheim | Deutsches Zentrum für Integrations- und Migrations-
forschung (DeZIM) e. V.

Dr. Stefan Kampmann
Unternehmensberater, Knetzgau

Professor Dr. Wolfgang Lehner
Technische Universität Dresden

Professorin Dr. Anne Lequy
Hochschule Magdeburg-Stendal

Andrea Martin
IBM DACH

Professorin Dr. Gabriele Metzler
Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

Professorin Dr. Friederike Pannewick
Philipps-Universität Marburg

Professorin Dr. Ursula Rao
Max-Planck-Institut für Ethnologische Forschung, Halle

Professorin Dr. Gabriele Sadowski
Technische Universität Dortmund

Professor Dr. Ferdi Schüth
Max-Planck-Institut für Kohlenforschung, Mülheim/Ruhr
Stellvertretender Vorsitzender der Wissenschaftlichen Kommission

Dr. Harald Schwager
Ehem. Mitglied und stellvertretender Vorsitzender des Vorstands
bei EVONIK Industries AG

Professorin Dr. Christine Silberhorn
Universität Paderborn

Professor Dr. Thomas S. Spengler
Technische Universität Braunschweig

Professorin Dr. Birgit Spinath
Universität Heidelberg

Professor Dr. Klement Tockner
Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main | Senckenberg Gesellschaft für Natur-
forschung Frankfurt

Professor Dr. Wolfgang Wick
Universitätsklinikum Heidelberg | Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum (DKFZ)
Vorsitzender des Wissenschaftsrats

Professor Dr. Oliver Zielinski
Universität Rostock | Leibniz-Institut für Ostseeforschung Warnemünde

Verwaltungskommission (Stand: Oktober 2025)

Von der Bundesregierung entsandte Mitglieder

Dr. Rolf-Dieter Jungk
Staatssekretär im Bundesministerium für Forschung, Technologie
und Raumfahrt
Vorsitzender der Verwaltungskommission

Dr. Marcus Pleyer
Staatssekretär im Bundesministerium für Forschung, Technologie
und Raumfahrt

N. N.
Bundesministerium der Finanzen

N. N.
Bundesministerium des Innern

Professor Dr. Dr. Markus Schick
Staatssekretär im Bundesministerium für Landwirtschaft, Ernährung
und Heimat

Gitta Connemann
Parlamentarische Staatssekretärin im Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft
und Energie

*Von den Länderregierungen entsandte Mitglieder**Baden-Württemberg*

Petra Olschowski

Ministerin für Wissenschaft, Forschung und Kunst

Bayern

Markus Blume

Staatsminister für Wissenschaft und Kunst

Stellvertretender Vorsitzender der Verwaltungskommission

Berlin

Dr. Ina Czyborra

Senatorin für Wissenschaft, Gesundheit und Pflege

Brandenburg

Dr. Manja Schüle

Ministerin für Wissenschaft, Forschung und Kultur

Bremen

N.N.

Hamburg

Dr. Andreas Dressel

Präses der Behörde für Finanzen und Bezirke

Hessen

Timon Gremmels

Minister für Wissenschaft und Forschung, Kunst und Kultur

Mecklenburg-Vorpommern

Bettina Martin

Ministerin für Wissenschaft, Kultur, Bundes- und Europaangelegenheiten

Niedersachsen

Falko Mohrs

Minister für Wissenschaft und Kultur

Vorsitzender der Verwaltungskommission

Ina Brandes
Ministerin für Kultur und Wissenschaft

Rheinland-Pfalz

Clemens Hoch
Minister für Wissenschaft und Gesundheit

Saarland

Jakob von Weizsäcker
Minister der Finanzen und für Wissenschaft

Sachsen

Sebastian Gemkow
Staatsminister für Wissenschaft im Staatsministerium für Wissenschaft,
Kultur und Tourismus

Sachsen-Anhalt

Professor Dr. Armin Willingmann
Minister für Wissenschaft, Energie, Klimaschutz und Umwelt

Schleswig-Holstein

Dr. Dorit Stenke
Ministerin für Allgemeine und Berufliche Bildung, Wissenschaft,
Forschung und Kultur

Thüringen

Christian Tischner
Minister für Bildung, Wissenschaft und Kultur

Professorin Dr. Julia C. Arlinghaus

Universität St. Gallen

Vorsitzende des Evaluationsausschusses

Vorsitzende der Wissenschaftlichen Kommission des Wissenschaftsrats

Professor Dr. Oliver Speck

Otto-von-Guericke-Universität Magdeburg

Stellvertretender Vorsitzender des Evaluationsausschusses

Professor Dr. Jan C. Aurich

Technische Universität Kaiserslautern

Professorin Dr. Anja Katrin Boßerhoff

Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg

Professorin Dr. Christine Falk

Medizinische Hochschule Hannover

Mitglied der Wissenschaftlichen Kommission des Wissenschaftsrats

Professorin Dr. Petra Gehring

Technische Universität Darmstadt

Ministerialdirigentin Dr. Babett Gläser

Sächsisches Staatsministerium für Wissenschaft, Kultur und Tourismus

Professor Dr. Caspar Hirschi

Universität St. Gallen

Herr Professor Dr. Frank Kalter

Universität Mannheim | Deutsches Zentrum für Integrations- und Migrationsforschung (DeZIM)

Mitglied der Wissenschaftlichen Kommission des Wissenschaftsrats

Dr. Stefan Kampmann

Unternehmensberater, Knetzgau

Mitglied der Wissenschaftlichen Kommission des Wissenschaftsrats

Professorin Dr. Gudrun Krämer

Freie Universität Berlin

Professorin Dr. Sabine Maasen

Universität Hamburg

Professorin Dr. Ursula Münch

Akademie für Politische Bildung Tutzing

Professorin Dr. Ursula Rao

Max-Planck-Institut für ethnologische Forschung, Halle
Mitglied der Wissenschaftlichen Kommission des Wissenschaftsrats

Professorin Dr. Christine Silberhorn

Universität Paderborn
Mitglied der Wissenschaftlichen Kommission des Wissenschaftsrats

Ministerialdirigent Dr. Stefan Stupp

Bundesministerium für Forschung, Technologie und Raumfahrt

Professor Dr. Klement Tockner

Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main | Senckenberg Gesellschaft für
Naturforschung
Mitglied der Wissenschaftlichen Kommission des Wissenschaftsrats

Professor Dr. Oliver Zielinski

Universität Rostock | Leibniz-Institut für Ostseeforschung Warnemünde
Mitglied der Wissenschaftlichen Kommission des Wissenschaftsrats

Dr. Carola Zimmermann

Ministerium für Gesundheit und Wissenschaft Rheinland-Pfalz

Gast

Regierungsdirektor Dr. Carsten Diehl

Stellvertretender Generalsekretär der Gemeinsamen Wissenschaftskonferenz
(GWK)

Professor Dr. Caspar Hirschi

Universität St. Gallen

Vorsitzender der Arbeitsgruppe

Mitglied des Evaluationsausschusses des Wissenschaftsrats

Professor Mikael Cozic

Université Lyon III

Stellvertretender Vorsitzender der Arbeitsgruppe

Professorin Dr. Eva Barlösius

Leibniz Universität Hannover

Peggy Cardon

Unité mixte de Recherche 7172 Théorie et histoire des arts et des littératures de la modernité XIXe-XXIe siècles (THALIM), Paris

Professor Rémi Lefèbvre

Université de Lille

Professorin Dr. Ursula Rao

Max-Planck-Institut für ethnologische Forschung, Halle

Mitglied der Wissenschaftlichen Kommission

und des Evaluationsausschusses des Wissenschaftsrats

Gäste

Professor William Berthomière

Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS)

Sciences humaines & sociales, Paris

Dr. Véronique Charléty

Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères (MEAE), Frankreich

Simone Flach

Bundesministerium für Forschung, Technologie und Raumfahrt (BMFTR)

Regierungsdirektor Wieland Kley

Bundesministerium für Forschung, Technologie und Raumfahrt (BMFTR)

Professorin Sophie de Ruffray

Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur, de la Recherche et de l'Espace,
Frankreich

Gabriele Dilger (Teamassistentin)

Dr. Silvana Galassi (Abteilungsleiterin)

Dr. Arndt Lümers (Referent)

Kristiane Prescha (Sachbearbeiterin)

Haut Conseil de l'évaluation de la recherche et de l'enseignement supérieur

Dr. Jacques Dubucs (Conseiller)