

# NUCLEUS ANNUAL CONFERENCE REPORT: 2017 - HANNOVER

*Deliverable 6.3*



**NUCLEUS**

## DELIVERABLE DESCRIPTION

The following report describes the context and proceedings of the NUCLEUS Annual Conference 2017 which took place in Hannover, Germany 4 – 6 October 2017.

### DELIVERABLE

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### PROJECT

NUCLEUS is a four-year, Horizon 2020 project bringing Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI) to life in universities and research institutions. The project is coordinated by Rhine-Waal University of Applied Sciences. For more information, please visit the NUCLEUS website, follow our social media, or contact the project management team at [info@nucleus-project.eu](mailto:info@nucleus-project.eu).

### NUCLEUS ONLINE

 [nucleus-project.eu](http://nucleus-project.eu)

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **FACING THE CHALLENGE:**

#### **OBSTACLES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF RRI IN SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS**

##### *Introduction and overview*

The NUCLEUS\* annual conference in Hannover from 4-6 October 2017 gathered 86 participants from Europe, Georgia, China, South Africa and Japan. Among the attendees were members of the NUCLEUS consortium plus external experts representing other European RRI projects, keynote speakers with a proficiency in RRI policies and practice, and interested international guests from the field of RRI. Local and regional policy makers from Science City Hannover joined the meeting as well. Conference organiser was the team from Science City Hannover, who managed organisational aspects with the support of the NUCLEUS management team.

The aim of the 2017 conference was to present an overview of lessons learnt from the NUCLEUS project in the first two years. The conference presented the results of the interdisciplinary study on RRI and its cross-cultural adaptation. Consortium members also showcased the current state of the Embedded and Mobile Nuclei implementation processes. At the same time, the conference built bridges between other RRI projects, inviting them to a collaborative and reflective panel discussion. During the conference participants experienced a variety of views regarding RRI implementation across and beyond Europe, involving partners from all over the world, especially from South Africa and China.

A pre-conference workshop on the development of the 20 Mobile Nuclei, an Advisory Committee meeting, two keynotes, 15 presentations and three interactive sessions were organised throughout the conference. The programme allowed the consortium and external participants to gain a clearer and experience-based assessment of the nature of RRI, its tools and first results on the way to implementation.

The NUCLEUS General Assembly was held on the last day. During this meeting, the general coordination, financial, communication and evaluation aspects of the NUCLEUS project at this stage were presented to the consortium.

The conference offered a wide range of opportunities for reflection and analysis, which will help the NUCLEUS consortium identify and overcome critical obstacles to implementing RRI. This analysis will also help to further develop the RRI concepts leading to the "RRI-DNA" and the living network concept at the end of NUCLEUS in 2019 and after.

The next NUCLEUS annual conference, which will take place in Malta in October 2018, will present the results of the implementation process. It will prepare the consortium members to draw conclusions towards the end of the project: bringing RRI into life via 10 Embedded and 20 Mobile Nuclei.

\* NUCLEUS: New Understanding of Communication, Learning and Engagement in Universities and Scientific Institutions. NUCLEUS is working to change cultures and policies of universities and research institutions via RRI - the Responsible Research and Innovation Approach. The EU-funded Project runs from 2015-2019, involving 31 institutions and an international network of 24 partners.

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE NUCLEUS ANNUAL CONFERENCES

The NUCLEUS annual conferences are essential milestones within the NUCLEUS project. They reflect the ongoing progress, define upcoming tasks and document essential results of the project proceedings. In accordance with the transdisciplinary approach of the project, these conferences bring together all NUCLEUS consortium members and their teams. As the project proceeds, a growing number of stakeholders from the governance of scientific institutions and project-related fields such as science communication, public engagement, policy-making, media and economy, will be invited.

Whereas the first two conferences had put a main focus on reflections amongst the NUCLEUS consortium members, the third annual conference addressed external experts and other RRI projects plus interested guests from renowned international research and local policy makers. National educational authorities will be invited to the last conference, in order to support and facilitate the project beyond its timeline. Each NUCLEUS conference is designed to generate input for the upcoming tasks and milestones.

One of the main goals of the NUCLEUS annual conferences is to develop and establish a sustainable “NUCLEUS Living Network”. In this network, the partners will monitor, sustain and work on the topics and objectives of NUCLEUS – and ensure an ongoing “energy-transfer” during and beyond the project timeline.

### 1.1.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE HANNOVER ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The NUCLEUS project is multidimensional - with respect to the numbers of people as well as the dimensions of transdisciplinarity involved: 25 partners in 14 countries, including South Africa and China, build the project consortium. Among the partners are cities, research institutions, universities, science journalist and public engagement networks and national Science and Technology Associations. The questions NUCLEUS raises are equally complex and challenging, addressing the goal how to implement the RRI approach into academic practice. Compared to other RRI projects that focus on best practice examples, Nucleus broadens the horizon beyond academic institutions and tries to understand the whole process and complexity of multi-stakeholder-engagement in research. That is what makes the task challenging but also very fascinating: All partners have to implement new innovation processes in their institutions. As project lead Alexander Gerber from Rhine-Waal-University puts it: "What we want is to move communication more upstream -



*Prof. Alexander Gerber of Rhine-Waal-University*

where the research designs are made, where the questions are essentially defined. Because it is not about developing more participatory formats. It is much more: If communication defines how research is being done and what research is being done - then the communication actually changes the very face of the research and innovation environment - not only in academia, but also in the industry and in the regulation of research and innovation when it comes to policy-making. "

The conference was rolled out accordingly: 30 petri-dishes of Embedded and Mobile Nuclei presented their tasks and plans of action: What are the goals, the dangers and risks along the way? What obstacles have to be overcome, how can the Nuclei learn and benefit from each other during the process of implementation? What preconditions will influence the participants along the way? The project partners and all participants discussed these plans in the light of the outcome of the NUCLEUS-Study, two keynotes from external experts and contributions from other RRI projects.

### **1.1.2 A SUSTAINABLE PROCESS**

NUCLEUS is a sustainable project which reaches far beyond the project timeline. Within the NUCLEUS-process, structures will be established that will hopefully be sustained within the institutions, i.e. by keeping staff, by further enlarging the evolved network and by building further alliances with partners in- and outside the established NUCLEUS grid. The process of exchange and of cooperation – the RRI “DNA” is designed to be alive and active beyond the project timeline.



*Roll-ups introduce  
NUCLEUS*

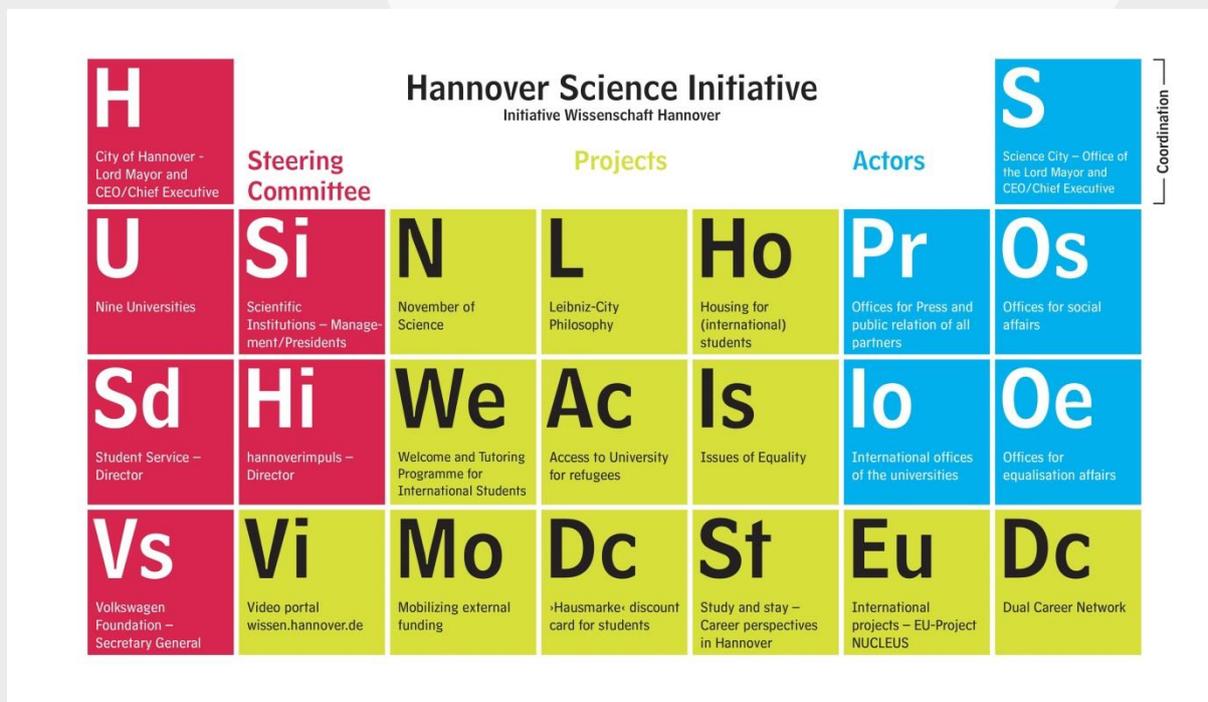
### **1.1.3 THE HANNOVER CONFERENCE**

The annual conference in Hannover marks the turning point from the analysis to the implementation phase within NUCLEUS. After two years of learning and analyzing, the first drafts of the Implementation Roadmap were discussed and further developed in Hannover – marking the turning point from theory to practice. In the coming two years NUCLEUS will see 30 RRI-petri dishes at work: ten Embedded and 20 Mobile Nuclei.

### **1.1.4 HANNOVER AS EXAMPLE OF RRI AT WORK**

The choice of Hannover as host for this conference was deliberate: In Hannover, it can be seen how a variety of stakeholders already works together in a close network to develop this city into a science metropolis and into a dynamic science location. The city was selected as a best practice-model on how to conduct and develop RRI in practice. Hannover, with its societal as well as research institutions and structures, is a vital

consortium partner - inspiring all partners on how to rethink and improve collaborations by involving a diverse local setting with a global approach. This was possible because the city has established a professional and sustainable network – Initiative Wissenschaft Hannover (Hannover Science Initiative) – as a sustainable collaboration, not just based on limited activities.



The online-platform [wissen.hannover.de](http://wissen.hannover.de), for example, shows that the stakeholders work together with a long-term approach and that the ambition is to develop the city as a whole - which is beneficial to the policy-makers as well as to the scientists. This can be seen as a role-model for NUCLEUS and offers a perfect setting for all of the NUCLEUS partners to transform from the capacity-building phase to implementation.

### 1.1.5 NUCLEUS CONFERENCE TIMELINE

#### NUCLEUS Opening Conference 2015, Cleves, Germany

Host: Rhine-Waal University

Topic: Facing the Challenge, Setting the Scene

Focus: NUCLEUS project: Objectives, Tasks, Challenges

#### NUCLEUS Annual Conference 2016, Lyon, France

Host: Université de Lyon

Topic: Universities as “Learning Systems”: RRI and Systemic Development Including Workshop on “Design Thinking” from TU Delft

Focus: RRI Study Design, Reports of Field Trips, Governance Models

## NUCLEUS Annual Conference 2017, Hannover, Germany

Host: Science City Hannover

Topic: “Change-Management” in HEIS: RRI and Academic Culture

Focus: Engaging the Scientific Community, New Formats and Models, Reports from Working Groups

## NUCLEUS Annual Conference 2018, Malta

Host: University of Malta

Topic: A new understanding of Science? RRI and Transdisciplinary Research

Focus: Contextualization of Science: Risks and innovative approaches. Embedding RRI in Public Engagement Activities

## NUCLEUS Final Conference 2019, Brussels, Belgium

Host: Rhine-Waal University

Topic: Towards a new “DNA” for RRI in Universities and Research Institutions

Focus: Systemic and Cultural Recommendations, Perspectives, Outlook, and NUCLEUS Living Network

*For proceedings and results of the First Annual Conference 2015 and 2016, see there.*

## 1.2 PRE-CONFERENCE WORKSHOP FOR MOBILE NUCLEI

### 1.2.1 OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMME

A Pre-Conference Workshop for the 20 Mobile Nuclei took place during the afternoon of October 4. Taking advantage of the opportunity of having several partners attending the conference, the meeting was planned with the following goals:

- a) Recap the Mobile Nucleus objectives and update the current progress
- b) Share the designed formats and discuss on each local context and ideas
- c) Present the Mobile Nuclei for the two first hosts that are ahead with their plans.



Banner Mobile NUCLEUS Hannover

The workshop ran according to the following programme:

15:00-15:10	Welcoming words and introduction of each participant: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Name, institution, country and mission.</li> <li>2. Mention one benefit that you believe RRI might bring to your context</li> </ol>	Moderator: Andrea Troncoso, EUSEA
15:10: 15:30	Update on the Mobile Nuclei Progress	Moderator: Andrea Troncoso, EUSEA
15:30-16:00	Getting to grips: Formats presentation	Andrea Troncoso, EUSEA; Ricarda Ziegler, WiD, Leonardo Alfonsi, Psiquadro
16:00-16:30	Q&A and Open Conversation about formats	Moderator: Ricarda Ziegler
16:30- 16:50	Coffee break	
16:50-17:10	Presentation of the first MN events planned: Bristol Natural History Consortium (UK) and Hannover City (DE) and Delft TU (NL)	Moderator: Leonardo Alfonsi
17:10-18:00	Working tables about local contexts and scenarios for the format's adaptation.	Moderators: Andrea Troncoso Ricarda Ziegler Leo Alfonsi
18:00-18: 30	Open conversation	Moderator: Ricarda Ziegler
18:30-18:40	Next steps and closing of the workshop	Moderator: Andrea Troncoso
19:00	Dinner together at the <b>Meiers Lebenslust</b>	All the group

## Conclusions:

1. Participants are clear about the different formats and possibilities available to run a Mobile Nuclei.
2. They are informed about the process to share their plans and keep on the organisation of their events.
3. The participants agreed with the coordinators to send their plans and chosen formats by the beginning of November.
4. They will be informed about the data collection procedures.

## 1.3 PROGRAMME OF THE NUCLEUS ANNUAL CONFERENCE 2017

### WEDNESDAY 4 OCTOBER 2017

#### Neues Rathaus (New Town Hall)

15:00 – 18:30 **Pre-Conference Workshop for Mobile Nuclei** („Gobelinsaal“)

This workshop addressed NUCLEUS partners who will conduct a Mobile Nucleus

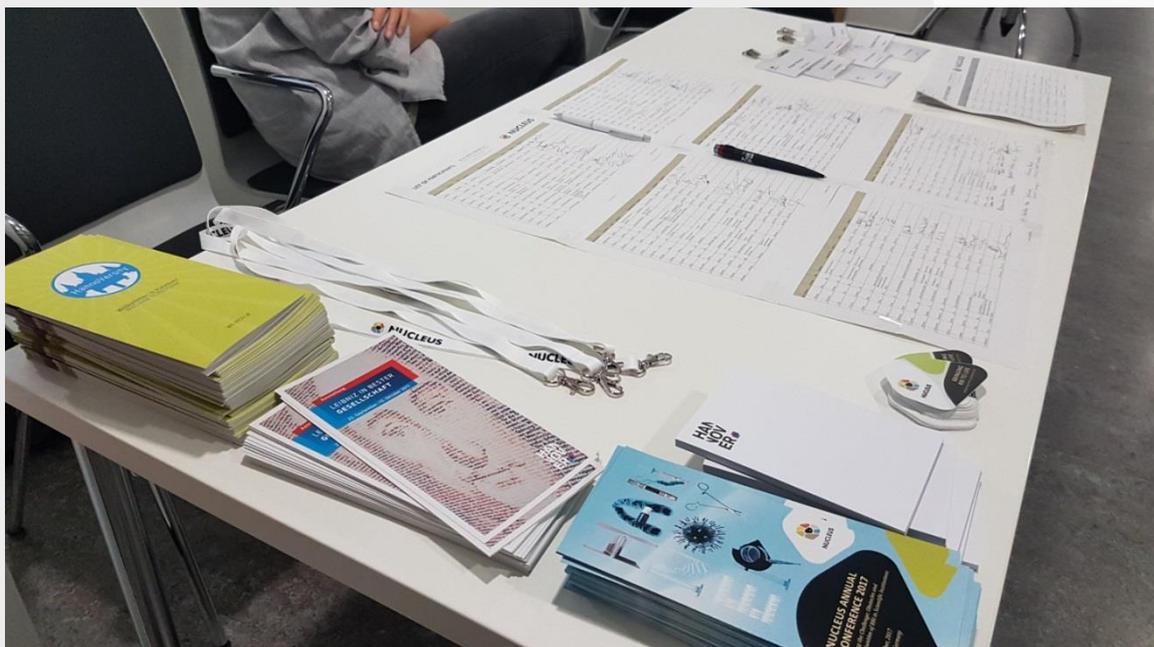
15:00 – 18:30 **Advisory Committee and Executive Board Meetings** („Raum Leipzig“)

19:00 – 22:00 **Social get-together** at restaurant „Meiers Lebenslust“

### THURSDAY 5 OCTOBER 2017

#### Ada & Theodor Lessing Volkshochschule („Grosser Saal“)

Conference facilitator: *Jon Rea (Nottingham City Council, UK)*



Registration

Photographer: *City of Hannover*

08:30 – 09:00 **Registration**

09:00 – 09:10 **Welcome Speech**

*Mayor Thomas Herman, (City of Hannover, Chairman of the Council)*

09:10 – 09:30 **Introduction**

*Alexander Gerber (Rhine- Waal University, Germany)*

09:30 – 10:15 **Keynote Speech: RRI - Old Wine in New Bottles?**

*Jacqueline Broerse (VU University Amsterdam, Netherlands)*

10:15– 10:35 **RRI Empowerment Exercise**

10:35 – 11:15 **Judging the Socially Responsible Nature of Research and Innovation: Options and Obstacles**

*Martin Carrier (Bielefeld University, Germany)*

Results and recommendations from the NUCLEUS interdisciplinary study on RRI barriers

11:15 – 11:30 **Coffee Break**

11:30 – 12:30 **Crossing Borders, Transcending Boundaries: Results from the Cross-Cultural Adaptation of the Interdisciplinary Study**

*Anne Dijkstra and Mirjam Schuijff (University of Twente, Netherlands), Yin Lin, (China Research Institute for Science Popularization, CRISP, China), Shadrack McKansi (South African Association for Technology Advancement, SAASTA) Panel discussion with consortium members from China and South Africa*

12:30 – 13:00 **Plenary Discussion of Study Results**

13:00 – 14:00 **Lunch**

14:00 – 15:00 **RRI Opportunities, Obstacles and Barriers: Let's Address and Overcome them!**

Interactive Session

15:00 – 15:50 **From Concept to Reality: The NUCLEUS Implementation Roadmap**

*Caitriona Mordan (Dublin City University, Ireland), Heather Rea (University of Edinburgh, Scotland, UK), KenSkeldon (Wellcome Genome Campus, UK) and Anne Dijkstra (University of Twente, Netherlands)*

15:50 – 16:10 **Coffee Break**

16:10 - 17:30 **Planning for Change**

Insights from the Institutions who will host an "Embedded Nucleus" from 2017-2019

17:30 **End of daily programme**

17:40 – 18:45 **Guided tour through the Old Town and visit of the New Town Hall**

19:00 – 22:00 **Dinner at restaurant „Der Gartensaal“ in the New Town Hall**



*Motivated participants: Let's start the annual conference 2017*



*Crossing Borders, Transcending Boundaries: Results from the Cross-Cultural Adaption of the Interdisciplinary Study (CRISP and SAATA)*

## **FRIDAY 6 OCTOBER 2017**

### **Ada & Theodor Lessing Volkshochschule („Grosser Saal“)**

*Conference facilitator: Jon Rea (Nottingham City Council, UK)*

9:00 – 09:45 **Keynote Speech: Die Wilde Skaapies van die Groot Karoo: Big Science, Human Development, and the Rule of Unintended Consequences**

*Michael Gastrow (University of Cape Town, South Africa)*

9:45 – 10:45 **Petri Dishes of RRI: Introduction of the Mobile Nuclei**

*Andrea Troncoso (EUSEA, Austria), Ricarda Ziegler (Wissenschaft im Dialog, Germany), Leonardo Alfonsi (Psiquadro, Italy)*

Presentation of Mobile Nuclei concepts

10:45 – 11:00 **Coffee Break**

11:00 – 12:00 **Podium Discussion with RRI projects:**

*Andrea Riccio, Sapienza Research Observatory, University of Rome, Italy, presented “Fit4rri”. Clare Shelly-Egan, Work research Institute at Oslo and Akershus University College, Norway, presented “rri-practice”.*

*Martin Bergman, Vetenskap & Allmänhet, Stockholm, Sweden, presented “ORION”.*

12:00 – 13:00 **Interactive Round-up-Session: Are We Ready to Face the Challenge?**

13:00 – 14:00 **Lunch**

14:00 – 16:00 **General Assembly and Management Report**

Open to NUCLEUS consortium members only.

16:00 **End of daily programme**

18:30 – 20:30 **Visit to the Royal Gardens of Herrenhausen (Herrenhausen Gardens) with the Glowing Garden as the highlight**

## **2 PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE AND NEXT STEPS**

Hannover's Mayor Thomas Hermann and Theda Minthe, Head of Science City Hannover in the Lord Mayor's Office and Deputy of Strategy and Policy Department, welcomed the conference in the City Centre's Volkshochschule, a core institution to link lifelong education, politics and science in Hanover. The Mayor gave insights into RRI-related approaches conducted within the Science City of Hannover and its successful network Initiative Wissenschaft Hannover (Hannover Science Initiative), which connects all nine higher education institutions and universities, various scientific entities, the student service union, the Volkswagen foundation and the City of Hannover. The network conducts science communication events, a videoplattform, projects for integration of foreign students/refugees and has recently been awarded with national and international prizes for building bridges between science and society and effective marketing and communication. Afterwards Alexander Gerber, project lead at Rhine-Waal-University, started with an introduction emphasizing the importance to master the change from 'learning' to 'implementing' within the NUCLEUS process.

Two keynotes provided food for discussion on the complexity of this task: Communication-Scientist Professor Jacqueline Broerse, Director of the Athena Institute at VU University Amsterdam, started by presenting challenges to face when institutionalising RRI within the medical field. Michael Gastrow, a research specialist in the Education and Skills Development research programme of the Human Sciences Research Council, University of Cape Town/South Africa, spoke about the unintended, but dramatic impact of an international research project on the African society in the area (see details below).

*Find the Powerpoints here: <http://www.nucleus-project.eu/resources/>*

Apart from discussions and work-sessions, conference delegates also enjoyed presentations, including: insights from the interdisciplinary study on RRI barriers and opportunities (Martin Carrier/Bielefeld, Germany); cultural case studies of RRI in China and South Africa (Anne Dijkstra and Mirjam Schuijff/Twente, The Netherlands), an outline of the Implementation Roadmap and introductions to the institutional testbeds which will implement new strategies for RRI over the next two years of the project.

But what exactly is meant by RRI?



Mayor Thomas Hermann, City of Hannover



Jon Rea, Conference facilitator



Anette Klinkert, Rhine-Waal-University, Germany

## 2.1 “RRI IS A MIND SET, NOT AN ACTIVITY”: THE RRI APPROACH REVISITED

Conference reflection by Emily Webb, Aberdeen

As the project enters a crucial stage in the course of the NUCLEUS journey, it is faced with many challenges. The implementation of RRI in the project’s ten institutional testbeds – the “Embedded Nuclei”- necessitates a seismic shift in research culture. This entails the embedment of RRI principles within institutional research policy, the incentivisation of good RRI practice, and the establishment of stakeholder networks, to name a few. Yet, perhaps the greatest challenge of all is the arduous task of effectively communicating what is *meant* by Responsible Research and Innovation.

The research so far, within universities and research institutions across Europe, South Africa and China, suggests that defining and/or communicating RRI is notoriously difficult to do. NUCLEUS adopts Rene von Schomberg’s (2011) conceptualisation of RRI as a ‘...transparent, interactive process by which societal actors and innovators become mutually responsive to each other with a view to the (ethical) acceptability, sustainability and societal desirability of the innovation process and its marketable products (in order to allow a proper embedding of scientific and technological advances in our society)’. But how does this translate in practice for researchers?

Professor Jacqueline Broerse, explained ‘researchers see the term RRI as an accusation that their current research practices are *irresponsible*’. She thus highlights the extent of the hostility, indifference and scepticism towards RRI among scientific researchers - ‘RRI is the end of “pure” science’; ‘RRI is too idealistic’; ‘RRI is not for upstream researchers’. These sentiments were mirrored in the NUCLEUS Interdisciplinary Study on RRI Barriers, conducted by Bielefeld University, in which researchers raised concerns over the potential loss of autonomy over their research under RRI initiatives. How then can we define RRI in a way that avoids any accusatory, idealistic or dictatorial undertones?

For Gal Weiss, EU Programs and Contracts Manager for IBM Research (Ireland) and member of the NUCLEUS Advisory Committee, RRI is less a theoretical concept and more a set of tools that can be used within universities, research institutions and industry to engage more effectively with stakeholders and communities. RRI, thus,

concerns social responsibility. For keynote speaker Dr Michael Gastrow RRI should embed 'transparency and inclusivity in the research process in order for research to have greater social legitimacy and a greater capacity to meet social needs through research and innovation'. More concisely, Martin Bergmann - a researcher at Swedish non-profit Vetenskap & Allmänhet - describes RRI as a two-way engagement between researchers and interested stakeholders that takes place from the beginning of the research process.

What does this mean for researchers and research autonomy? For Dr Kenneth Skeldon from Wellcome Genome Campus, UK, mentor and member of the Executive Board of NUCLEUS, 'RRI is about researchers making the most of their research journey and becoming a more well-rounded researcher. I didn't just do research in the lab, I did stakeholder and public engagement along the way and I feel that made me a better researcher'.

The conclusion is therefore that RRI assists researchers in their own professional development and provides new methods of knowledge creation. Over the next two years of the NUCLEUS project, the challenge is, therefore, to develop and effectively communicate a model of RRI that not only promotes the interests of societal stakeholders but the growth of the researchers themselves.

## 2.2 PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL



(EU-Commission on RRI/website)

### 2.2.1 KEYNOTE: RRI – OLD WINE IN NEW BOTTLES?

Jacqueline Broerse (VU University, Amsterdam, NL)

The Professor of Science Communication at Vrije Universiteit of Amsterdam first looked at the origin of the RRI approach: It was shaped within the European Commission over several years of discussion after 2011. The actual definition is: "Responsible research and innovation is an approach that anticipates and assesses potential implications and societal expectations with regard to research and innovation, with the aim to foster the design of inclusive and sustainable research and innovation." The EU considered RRI necessary out of the following concerns: Apart from the benefits of scientific research, society has to deal with ethical concerns and negative consequences for people and the environment, with a lack of innovation for certain problems and other phenomena like

disagreement about values, a lack of transfer of knowledge or the uncertainty about the facts. The question is: How do we shape research and innovation as process? And concerning RRI: How does it work - and how can the outcome be measured? Out of these discussions, the focus has shifted from looking at science to looking at society: How can society benefit from scientific work? How can transparency and openness to society become an integral part of science? And what has been achieved by RRI so far? When looking at the impact of RRI onto the scientific community, four types of scientists can be depicted: those who apply RRI already and those that are either curious, indifferent or even hostile to it. Most of the latter ones do not see an urgency to "better science for society" and are rather sceptical about the benefit of opening up and adopting the RRI approach.

From her own research Broerse therefore stresses, that the implementation of RRI needs extra efforts and requires careful monitoring and leadership qualities. As an example, she introduced the 'burns research project' as an example for that.

### **How RRI can change the focus of research and why that takes extra effort**

A case study: The burns research project and lessons to be learnt for RRI.

#### **The Project...**

... is an agenda setting project at the VU Amsterdam. It is in line with one of the targets of RRI - which is trying to find out, what people in society and what lay people like to be researched. So the VU-team asked different stakeholders and actors what they considered important within burns research. They started by asking each of the groups of stakeholders separately. And each group had own concerns and ideas about what kind of research was relevant to them. After that, the groups were brought together in a dialogue-process. At the end of that, they had a joint research agenda, which they put toward to the foundation of burns research.

#### **The Process**

The stakeholders finally agreed that one of the major topics was itching and that research should focus on that, because it impairs patients' quality of life to a great extent. This was a genuine result of the dialogue process, because the other stakeholders had not learnt about this issue before and the patients had hardly mentioned it when asked by the medical personnel. So the reactions of health care professionals and scientists at first was irritation - because they had not realized until then, how important itching was to the patients.

Having learnt that, the next task was to get research on itching started. But that was a surprisingly difficult task: Although there was research money from the foundation, there were no proposals from scientists at first. It turned out that research on itching was difficult to start - because it had hardly ever been done before. It turned out that the mechanism of itching is unknown and research on that issue seemed risky. It took

another effort especially of the health council, the pharmaceutical industry and others to actually get the research started.

### **What lessons can be learnt for the RRI implementation?**

Prof. Jacqueline Broerse: "The lesson from this project was first of all, that there is quite a bit of hesitance of scientists to interact with lay people. They interact more easily with health professionals; listening to patients seemed difficult for them. There were all sorts of fears and almost prejudices against that. And we can see that unfamiliarity raises concerns and fears. But going through the process together, the researchers opened up - and appreciated the value of the patients' contribution and understood how the interaction with lay people can contribute to the quality and relevance of research. So one lesson is: Get started. Do it. Get people on board, let them experience it.

And the second lesson is: Persevere. Don't give up easily. Because there are very serious barriers, even if people are open and interested. Because the whole structure and incentive system is not helping, at the moment. That means, that you really need to invest time on helping people to go this path."

### **How could this process change the evaluation of scientific work?**

J.B.: You need to go for a new definition of scientific excellence. We have all sorts of codes of conduct, which is very internal, but we don't have a code of conduct for interaction with social actors, with stakeholders, with the lay public. We actually need to redefine scientific excellence and what is valuable research. What is now considered as scientific excellence, has very much to do with the number of publication in high impact journals and citations of that articles. As if that is the only criterion for making a good scientist. Something like social impact doesn't count for a scientific career. That means: If you talk to patients it is in no way considered as a sign of good research - and that is a pity.

### **What should be done now?**

J.B.: We have seen a lot of initiatives and projects. We know more or less what RRI is. Now is the time for scaling up, for institutionalizing it and for truly changing the science community to interact more actively. NUCLEUS can be supportive in that process from top-down as well as bottom-up. You can't force it onto scientists. It requires leadership and new definitions of what is RRI and new definitions of scientific excellence.



*Jacqueline Broerse, VU University Amsterdam, Netherlands*

## **2.2.2 KEYNOTE DIE WILDE SKAAPIES VAN DIE GROOT KAROO: BIG SCIENCE, HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE RULE OF UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES**

Michael Gastrow, HSRC-Institute, South Africa

Michael Gastrow works as a consultant at the Human Sciences Research Council, based in Cape Town and Victoria/South Africa. His research focusses on the science-society interface. The keynote shows how that interface works with respect to RRI-principles on one of the most ambitious research project and it's impact on the local society: The Square Kilometre Array telescope (SKA). An international consortium of research partners is now building the world's largest and most powerful telescope in the Northern Cape Province of South Africa. The population of 1,2 million Africans in this area lives mainly from sheep farming. These local stakeholders only played a minor role in the planning and implementation process - with problematic consequences to the whole project today.

### **Your research is focusing on the society and science-interface. What is your key message from the Case Study of the Square kilometre ray-telescope?**

Michael Gastrow: The telescope is being built in South Africa at present. The objective for the case-study is to look at RRI principles and take it to the boundaries where it may operate. One of the boundaries is when you look at basic science. It is very hard to predict what the impact of basic science will be on the economy or on society, so some of the basic concepts of RRI start to break down. And the other boundary is to look at the African context. Where in this case we have a Big-Size international research project which costs billions of Euros - built in an area which is extremely poor and very much marginalized and without much economic activity. So looking at the impact of a local community there provides a kind of lens on the science and society interface which one would not really find in Europe.

### **Why is it so complicated to apply RRI on basic research?**

M.G.: One of the things one needs to do when you apply an RRI-principles is to try to look ahead what the impact of the research and innovation would be. In this case, it is such a vast project, taking place in so many countries, it uses all kinds of new technologies. To predict the social and economic impact is impossible - and yet necessary. At the same time that is juxtaposed against tangible impacts on local communities. For example the amount of land for the telescope is vast, they have bought up 130.000ha of farmland. Those farms have been effectively taken out of the local economy. The church - which is very influential - has taken opposition to the project. There are all kinds of unforeseen results of this project that the SKA now has to deal with.

The lesson for me is that science projects which are lead by engineers that enter a complex social environment, need the social sciences to complement their activities so that they can grapple with social complexities.

**When did you come into the picture?**

M.G.: The history of the project goes back at least to the year 2005. There was an international competition and bidding process until 2012 to host this multi-billion infrastructure. During that time, expectations were created about the social benefits of this project - and none of that expectations were realized. So now they need to manage a sense of disappointment, that was and is quite a challenge and they are working on it. My view is that bringing social scientists earlier into the project would have helped.

**In what way can you benefit from the Hanover conference?**

M.G.: There is a learning process that can work both ways: I will bring back what I learn here. There are many concepts that are comprehensive with the RRI approach and similar to it in South Africa. At the same time, projects which are lead by the European Union could benefit from our international perspectives and from our experiences, too. One of the benefits is to really grapple with the issues of poverty and inequality. They raise unique problems and I want to bring some of these problems to the table here.



*Michael Gastrow, University of Cape Town, South Africa*

### **2.2.3 RRI-STUDY: "JUDGING THE SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE NATURE OF RESEARCH AND INNOVATION: OPTIONS AND OBSTACLES"**

Martin Carrier, University of Bielefeld, Germany

The Interdisciplinary Study on RRI barriers, conducted by Bielefeld University during 2015-2017, is one of the most relevant elements of the NUCLEUS project. 54 researchers from all over Europe and in addition 32 executive officers of research institutions had been interviewed about their expectations, worries, visions and suggestions on how to conduct and implement RRI in their institutions. The exploratory and qualitative results were presented by Prof. Dr. Martin Carrier, professor of philosophy at Bielefeld University and director of the Institute for Interdisciplinary Studies of Science (I2SoS). Taking into account the distinction between "Science for society" (product-oriented RRI) and "science with society" (process-oriented RRI) the survey focused on the latter. "Judging from the interviews, a friendly and welcoming atmosphere toward RRI seems to prevail in the scientific community, especially in the fields of medical research, environmental protection or local issues," Carrier explained. Yet there are reservations e.g. in the field of military research or basic research; some scientists fear ignorance, bias or unrealistic expectations from lay people. Some consider the limited amount of time and resources within their institutions as critical aspect, if lay people become increasingly involved. "Researchers would welcome a research system that bestows a limited influence on the public, but preserves a leeway of discretion for researchers as well." In sum, "the study sees plenty of room for introducing RRI, but it needs to be done with caution so as not to backfire," Carrier resumed.

#### **Discussion of the study-findings**

Prof. Martin Carrier: The study fulfilled two tasks: The empirical task (a survey) - and also the task to install a coherent notion of RRI, focussing on issues that were thought to be more controversial, i.e. mainly the ideas of public influence on the research agenda and the commitment for scientist to focus on socially beneficial projects. The general finding is, that Scientists were very positive regarding these to kinds of interventions or objectives. But there are reservations: Scientists want to retain their autonomy and do not want to be overpowered by the public. They grant the public some say, but they want to be in charge, too. They want to keep a level for basic research. Another problem is the predictability of research: it often is impossible to say in advance, what the outcome may be and whether it can be beneficial to society.

#### **Does the relation between society and science need to be redefined?**

M.C.: The traditional model is, that science identifies the existing problems and tries to solve it. RRI in that respect is completely different. The public may pick a research topic which needs to be solved urgently - i.e. social urgency becomes the key criterion - regardless whether a scientist is able to solve it or not.

### **Do we need an education of the public or of the scientists?**

M.C.: That is a recurring theme of scientists, that they were afraid of an uninformed public that imposed unrealistic goals on them; goals they could not achieve, such as "cure cancer". This would distort research - and that is one point. Scientists want the public that wants to intervene to familiarize with the cognitive landscape. But this is only one half of the medal. The other half is that the scientists themselves need to be trained in RRI activities. The positive point is that a large number of scientists are willing to do that - although it is a challenge.

### **Two more years to go within the Nucleus project: What needs to be done now?**

M.C.: Some resources are lacking, i.e. money and time to do it. Career opportunities are frequently demanded - people who engage in this field would detract their resources from their work and need to be compensated. Then there is the mindset - there are many resistances. And there are many real difficulties: There is the problem of anticipation of the outcome of research, what can be achieved and what is beyond reach - that is difficult to fathom and that is one of the limitations of RRI. So it's a mixture of various elements that need to be implemented.

### **What are in your opinion the next three steps on the way? What do you recommend?**

M.C.: The first thing is to proceed with a certain flexibility on the part of RRI representatives in interaction and cooperation with the scientific community. There is lot of good will in the community for implementing RRI - and RRI should not be imposed but be developed together with the scientists.

The second is that some sort of reservation should be made for basic research. Basic research is close to the heart of many scientist and it is also important for the long term productivity of science, so this should be respected.

And the third recommendation concerns education. And I do not think primarily in terms of educating the public, but of educating the scientist - to produce engagement literacy on the part of the scientist this is most important. That requires some resources and some assistance in various respects.



*Martin Carrier, Bielefeld University, Germany*

#### 2.2.4 RRI AT WORK I: THE EMBEDDED NUCLEI

NUCLEUS is entering a phase in which the project's RRI recommendations, fashioned from research across Europe, China and South Africa, will be implemented in ten institutional testbeds, or "Embedded Nuclei". Cairtriona Mordan, of Dublin City University, leads this stage of the project. She explained: 'We are coming to a very exciting phase of the project in which the ten Embedded Nuclei will adopt some of the RRI strategies we have developed and put them into practice over a two-year period. This will develop our understanding of RRI and we will be able to refine our recommendations so that other institutions, beyond NUCLEUS, can benefit from the project'.

All ten projects share the following goals:

- build institutionalised bridges between the research community, stakeholders and the general public
- catalyse ongoing debates about the role of research in open societies
- develop, nurture and support new forms of transdisciplinary research, including RRI principles, in the scientific community
- stimulate co-responsibility of all actors involved in the process of research and innovation
- question and redefine prevailing notions of "recipients" and "agents"

The following international institutions are the "Embedded Nuclei":

Ruhr-University Bochum/DE, Nottingham Trent Institute/UK, Mathematical Institute SANU/Serbia, Ilia University/Georgia, China Research Institute for Science Popularization CRISP/China, University of Malta, Rhine-Waal-University/DE, Université de Lyon/F, University of Twente/NL and the South African Institute of Biodiversity SAIAB.

All of these presented their unique advantages and challenges to face, as well as how they plan to work for their strengths in the future.

Dr Angela Roberts has recently joined the project as a NUCLEUS Fellow at Nottingham Trent University/UK and will play a key role in the implementation process. For Angela, the conference has been invaluable – 'I now have a greater understanding of the challenges I am likely to face but, more importantly, I have also seen how many opportunities there are'. Dr Edward Duca, an Innovation Communication Lecturer, will be leading the Embedded Nuclei at the University of Malta. Edward enjoyed reconnecting with NUCLEUS colleagues at the conference - 'It was great to share ideas with other Embedded Nuclei. I now have some great ideas that we will try in Malta, such as introducing an RRI award and RRI PhD training'.

The Embedded Nuclei will be supported by mentors throughout the implementation process. Dr Kenneth Skeldon, Head of Public Engagement at Wellcome Genome Campus in Cambridgeshire, will be mentoring three of the Embedded Nuclei. For Kenneth, 'the role of the mentors is to help the Embedded Nuclei keep on track and measure their progress. Our approach will be light touch – we will not be instructing them what to do but making suggestions along the way'. Caitríona is greatly looking forward to working with her mentees and views the process as an opportunity for both parties – 'As mentors we are also learning from the mentees. The entire process is focussed on mutual learning'.

Over the coming weeks, the Embedded Nuclei will develop localised action plans for their respective institutions. They are supported by an Implementation Roadmap developed by Dr Anne Dijkstra, Assistant Professor of Science Communication, and researcher Mirjam Schuijff, of the University of Twente. As with any institutional change, the Embedded Nuclei will be faced with an array of barriers. Keynote speaker Professor Jacqueline Broerse of VU University Amsterdam, advised the Embedded Nuclei to use a combination of bottom-up and top-down strategies to overcome institutional barriers. She encouraged the Embedded Nuclei to establish a network of RRI advocates within their institutions, who can foster a bottom-up process where RRI is championed on the ground. This should be accompanied, however, by top-down activities such as policy change and the embedment of RRI in the mission statement of the institution. She explained: 'This, of course, means that the implementation of RRI must go all the way to the institution's board and leadership. It is important to secure advocates of RRI within the management board. Leadership can support bottom-up initiatives by making RRI visible but must also try to offer incentives to researchers. We cannot force researchers to embrace RRI, they are too autonomous, but we can start the discussions. A combination of bottom-up and top-down initiatives is the best way for success.'

For keynote speaker Dr Michael Gastrow the Embedded Nuclei should also be mindful of the specific local context of their respective countries. He said, 'From our experience in South Africa, one important thing to grapple with is the local context because each country will have different social drivers and dynamics'.

The NUCLEUS Cultural Adaptation Report presents two case studies of RRI in South Africa and China. It highlights the unique challenges and barriers these countries face, as well as exploring approaches to RRI from a non-European perspective. The localised action plans will allow each Embedded Nuclei to tailor the implementation of RRI to the context and demands of their respective countries.

Perhaps of most importance, however, is learning from what we already know. Martin Bergmann – a researcher on H2020 RRI project “ORION” – advised the Embedded Nuclei to ‘Pay attention to the research that has been done before. There are a lot of studies and knowledge already out there that can help the Embedded Nuclei with the implementation process’. The Embedded Nuclei will benefit from a wealth of knowledge already produced by the NUCLEUS project and other previous studies into RRI. They enter the implementation phase well equipped to face the challenges ahead and we are confident that a set of fruitful recommendations will be fashioned over the course of the next two years which will secure the legacy of NUCLEUS for years to come.

All presentations of the conference: <http://www.nucleus-project.eu/resources/>

Interviews on NUCLEUS with Alexander Gerber, Annette Klinkert, Martin Carrier, Jacqueline Broerse and Michael Gastrow on [www.wissen.hannover.de/en/nucleus](http://www.wissen.hannover.de/en/nucleus)

### **2.2.5 RRI AT WORK II: FIT4RRI, ORION AND RRI-PRACTICE**

*by Emily Webb, Aberdeen*

#### **Fit4RRI**

Dr Andrea Riccio, from the Sapienza University of Rome in Italy, introduced conference delegates to the Fit4RRI project. Fit4RRI aims to bridge the gap between RRI and Open Science by helping Research Funding and Performing Organisations to negotiate the rapidly transforming scientific research environment. The project has two key objectives: enhancing competencies and skills in RRI and Open Science; and institutionally embedding RRI and Open Science practices.

Fit4RRI, like many projects exploring RRI, will focus on the “hard sciences”. Andrea noted that social scientists are assumed more adept at adopting RRI principles within their research. Indeed, much of the research into RRI emphasises the need for a multidisciplinary approach to research. Keynote speaker Dr Michael Gastrow - a Research Specialist in the Education and Skills Development research programme of the Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa – is an advocate of multidisciplinary research teams – ‘What we have learnt in South Africa is if you want to roll out a big science project you need to get social scientists on board who can help to anticipate what the social dynamics of that particular project would be, which helps researchers be more responsive to the social needs of the project’.

A push towards multidisciplinary research is certainly observable in research funding at both national and European levels. For Andrea, however, researchers are yet to consider the wider benefits and value of employing RRI. Central to the Fit4RRI project, is a focus on the ‘structural crisis’ currently transpiring in research. Andrea pointed to the competitive nature of research, not only in terms of financial resources and employment opportunities, but in terms of the pressure placed on researchers to

complete research projects in as little time as possible. Research culture is a recurring theme within RRI research, with findings pointing to the higher value placed on academic outputs, such as publications, than societal outputs. Andrea, and the Fit4RRI team, hope to explore whether the institutionalising of RRI can challenged and resolve these structural and cultural problems.

### **RRI-Practice**

Dr Clare Shelley-Egan, from Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences, presented the project RRI-Practice. RRI-Practice aims to understanding the barriers and drivers to the successful implementation of RRI in both the European and global context. The project will promote reflection on organisational structures and cultures of research organisations and identify and support best practices to facilitate the uptake of RRI in research organisations.

One of the key activities that will be undertaken by RRI-Practice is a deeper exploration of the European Commission's five RRI keys: societal engagement, gender equality, open access, science education and ethics. Clare told the conference, 'A lot of people in the RRI scholarly and engagement communities are sceptical about the real role of these keys in RRI. RRI is considered to be a much broader and more ambitious endeavour and the European Commission are very interested in having some academic insights into these keys in order to define and understand how RRI is evolving'. NUCLEUS have observed recurring debate among researchers about the pertinency of the five RRI keys. Indeed, such discussions are arguably a divisive issue and RRI-Practice hope to understand how to unite the RRI community in order to mainstream institutional change.

Clare reminded conference delegates that the RRI community is a global one. As part of the European Commission's Open Science and Openness to the World agendas, there is a move towards globalising the process of RRI. Clare noted that RRI is 'very much a European concept and RRI-Practice wants to understand whether, and how, we can export this to non-European regions, whether it is useful and what we can learn from other parts of the world'. NUCLEUS is eager to learn from global partners. The NUCLEUS Cultural Adaptation Report reminds us that socio-historical context is of immense importance and we cannot assume that the European approach to RRI is the only, and most effective, one. Knowledge exchange between Europe, South Africa and China is central to NUCLEUS and we look forward to receiving wider global insights from RRI-Practice.

### **ORION**

Martin Bergmann, from Swedish non-profit Vetenskap & Allmänhet, spoke to conference delegates about new RRI project ORION. ORION will explore how research and funding organisations, in life sciences and biomedicine, can embed RRI and Open Science in the way they fund, organise and do research. The project hopes to trigger

evidence-based institutional, cultural and behavioural change in Research Funding and Performing Organisations.

One of the initial activities that ORION will conduct is a public survey on attitudes towards scientific research. Martin explained that the survey will be carried out in six European countries. It will ask members of the public about: their relationship to science; whether they want to be involved in the scientific process; how they would like to be involved; and what formats of engagement researchers should use. The public survey marks ORION as somewhat different from other RRI projects. RRI research, more often than not, focusses on RRI attitudes at an institutional level. Rarely is it questioned whether citizens welcome more involvement in scientific research. Institutional change alone will be ineffective if an appetite for collaboration is absent in civil society. The results of the ORION survey will, thus, be of great interest to NUCLEUS and the wider RRI research community.

ORION is one of the newest funded RRI projects, commencing in May 2017. For Martin, conferences, such as the NUCLEUS Annual Conference, are a fantastic way for various RRI projects to work together. He said, 'Conferences offer a great opportunity to provide updates on, and outcomes from, our respective projects. We must look for synergies and discover what we can learn from each other. The knowledge that is created in big RRI projects can benefit us all and we should establish better knowledge exchange between projects'. Given the wealth of knowledge that we have absorbed over the two days of the NUCLEUS conference, we are more than inclined to agree with Martin. NUCLEUS looks forward to working more closely with other RRI projects over the remainder of the project and hopes that our own recommendations and research will be beneficial to colleagues across Europe and beyond.



*Martin Bergmann, Vetenskap & Allmänhet, Stockholm, Sweden; Clare Shelly-Egan, Work research Institute at Oslo and Akershus University College, Norway; Andrea Riccio, Sapienza Research Observatory, University of Rome, Italy*

### 2.2.6 RRI AT WORK III: MOBILE NUCLEI

“Mobile Nuclei” are co-creative activities involving multiple stakeholders. They can be conducted within an event that the host normally organises. It can also be considered as an enlargement or a further development of an existing activity.

Mobile Nuclei are therefore tools to communicate RRI. 20 small-scale events (duration 2-3hrs) will be realised within the next two years. At the conference, the mobile-nuclei-team led by Andrea Troncoso (EUSEA, Austria) introduced several formats that can be applied by all participants: for example RRI base camps, hackathons, design experiences, pop-up science shops, fish-bowls or reverse science-cafés.

The activities should

- address local issues
- involve multiple stakeholders
- and attract new audiences.

All of the formats are applicable within the Embedded Nuclei, too.

The 20 Mobile Nuclei-Partners are: City of Bochum/DE, City of Nottingham/UK, City of Hannover/DE, Blackrock Castle/IE, Festival of Curiosity/IE; Calmast/IE, Fundació Catalá/ES; Ilia State University/Tbilisi; Bast/China; City of Bielfeld/DE; Ciencia Viva/PT; Science in Public/SE; Delft University/NL; Psiquadro/IT; IBM/IE; Sanger Institute/UK; Bristol Natural History Consortium/UK and the University of Wroclaw/PL.

The Wellcome Genome Campus Sanger Institute has only recently joined the project as a Mobile Nuclei. Dr Sarion Bowers, Research Policy Lead, said: "It is inspirational to see just how many people are involved in the project. The breadth of activity already happening has given us many ideas for own Mobile Nuclei".

The conference also provided an opportunity for the Mobile Nuclei to engage with the wider NUCLEUS consortium. Dr Ricarda Ziegler, from Wissenschaft im Dialog, Germany, will take a leading role in the development of the tool. Ricarda was excited to see the progress being made across different institutions. "We have learnt how each of the Nuclei are moving forward with the implementation process. I now have a better understanding of the expectations of the Mobile Nuclei and how we can manage these expectations in different cultural contexts".

## 2.2.7 INTERACTIVE SESSIONS: RRI TRIANGLE, FRONT PAGE EXERCISE AND FINAL REFLECTIONS EXERCISE

*The Sessions were designed and delivered by Jon Rea, Nottingham City Council and Andrea Troncoso, EUSEA*

Offering a variety of different interactive methods, the conference enabled the participants to reflect on their own status quo/ evaluation of the RRI process and to transfer the input of keynotes and presentation into vivid discussions in smaller groups. The session RRI Triangle asked the participants to dwell on Motivation (“What makes you do RRI?”), consider option of connections (“Who enables your RRI?”) and to focus on the objectives of the conference (“What skills, knowledge and experience do you need for RRI?”). During the Front Page Exercise participants were ask to work as a newspaper editor. In small groups a front page should be sketched on a pinwall revealing breaking news about a future scientific invention and starting or reflecting on a controversial discussion process in relation to RRI . A huge varity of creative and challenging RRI tasks were introduced by the “editors” at the end of a lively session that also helped to mix people.

The final interactive Round-up-Session focused on the question: “Are we ready to face the Challenge?” Each table being one of the NUCLEUS cells had to identify personal barriers and potential solutions that they might have to interacting with that cell. Finally the participants were asked to put forward their ‘new understanding’ pledge one action or realisation from the conference. The answers were summarised in groups by Alex Gerber during his final statement to the conference attendees.



*RRI Triangle*



*Discussion in small groups*



*Editing a news-paper*



*Are we ready to face the challenge?*



*Presenting results of interactive sessions*



*Summarising in groups*

## 2.3 STATEMENTS AND COMMENTS

**Karen Moss**, Nottingham Trent University, (Embedded Nucleus)

For me the chance to meet other people who are involved in other Embedded Nuclei and to discuss ideas was very important. So we can share ideas and enrich what we're planning to do. I now know more about the bigger process in terms of what's happening when and where, including the other testbeds - Mobile and Embedded Nuclei.

**Leonardo Alfonsi**, Psiquadro Italy (Mobile Nucleus)

The conference was excellent because it was helpful to focus on some critical steps in the process and to confront it with the experience of other partners and colleagues from Europe and all over the world, especially from South Africa and China. The sessions stressed the importance of the RRI approach with respect to different disciplines and different social contexts and stakeholders.

**Ken Skeldon**, Wellcome Genome Campus, UK

I think to have all the Embedded Nuclei in Hannover was very important and to see where they are, what they feel like and what they need. They are all learning from each other for the next stage of the journey, so the Hanover meeting is a big success.

**Chris Croly**, University of Aberdeen, UK

I now have greater awareness of some of the obstacles facing us but also a more sophisticated understanding of how to overcome them. The conference was a great opportunity to network with professionals from across Europe and beyond and to explore opportunities for the future.

**Shadrack MacKansi**, South African Association for Technology Advancement SAASTA

The conference has exceeded my expectations. We haven't been to another meeting to discuss the nuclei so far - so the benefit for us is very high. The networking is working very well.

**Andrea Riccio**, Sapienza Research Observatory, University of Rome, Italy

It was important for all of us. We experienced the wish to cooperate and to create synergies among all the projects that are evolving from NUCLEUS. We all need to work together for a more systematic and more comprehensive approach.

**Michael Gastrow**, University of Cape Town, South Africa

The concept of RRI per se is not well embedded in South Africa, although the constituent components of RRI are embedded in various ways across different kinds of policies and in different discourses. So it was incredibly valuable to come here and be involved in the RRI discourse and learn about the nuclei and practice and reflect on the Case Study. We

will take home those lessons and apply them on the research front and on the policy front. For us, it is a real advantage to have this kind of network.

**Caitríona Mordan**, Dublin City University, Ireland

This conference pointed to the successes the project is already seeing. We have learnt how RRI is really changing mindsets and broadening the practices that will be used in universities and research institutions in the future.

**Prof. Shichijo Naohiro**, Tokyo University of Technology, Japan

It is amazing to know so many different stakeholder issues and to share their understanding and expertise in RRI. In Japan, the concept of RRI is there, but the expertise is not so well developed as here. So coming back to Japan, I want to publish some articles and to disseminate the RRI-ideas there.

**Ricarda Ziegler**, Wissenschaft-im-Dialog, Germany

It was important to bring all the people together and to see who is doing what at what stage and at what end of the project. And to discuss how we can have an actual impact. One of the most important things I learned was about managing expectations: that people who come to this project and to the conference come with their own background, their own experience and expectations. I also learned that it is a lot of work to be aware of to make the process fruitful for everyone.

## **2.4 ON OUR WAY TO MALTA 2018**

At next year's annual conference in Malta, in October 2018, we look forward to discovering how all the ideas have transformed and how they contribute to sustainable change.

## **3 ORGANIZATIONAL ASPECTS AND HOST OF THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE**

### **3.1 ORGANIZATIONAL ASPECTS OF THE CONFERENCE**

#### **3.1.1 CONFERENCE VENUES**

Science City Hannover has carefully chosen the conference venues appropriate to the projects topic of implementing RRI in scientific institutions. The conference venues Ada & Theodor Lessing Volkshochschule (VHS) and the New Town Hall were perfectly suitable to the aim of the NUCLEUS project to bring researchers, society and policy makers closer together. The venues for the social events were chosen to give an idea of the vibrant areas of Hannover.

*Day 1: Pre-Conference and evening get-together, 4 October 2017*

**New Town Hall – venue for the pre-conference:**

The New Town Hall – seat of the lord mayor and the center of administration of Hannover – was built at the beginning of the 20th century (1901-1913) in the opulent style of the Wilhelmine period. In the main hall, four town models show the history of Hannover from 1689 until today. Among them models of Hannover before and after the Second World War. The huge destruction of the inner City but also the annihilation of the Jewish synagogue act as prevalent warning for the citizens in Hannover to work for everlasting peace. Due to this understanding Hannover is Lead City in the mayors for peace worldwide network and engages in the non-proliferation of atomic bombs. Twinning sister town is Hiroshima, Japan, since 1983. The rooms for the Pre-Conference Workshop and Advisory Committee and Executive Board Meetings lay face to face in order to make communication during breaks possible and simplify registration.



*New Town Hall, Hannover, Germany  
Photographer: Lars Gerhardts*



*Gobelin Saal, New Town Hall, Hannover, Germany  
Photographer: Lars Gerhardts*

**Meiers Lebenslust – venue for the evening get-together**

After Pre-Conference Workshop and Advisory Committee and Executive Board Meetings we met for dinner at Meiers Lebenslust for a gentle start into the conference and in order to get to know each other. Meiers Lebenslust is a restaurant and local brewery with a view at the beautiful New Town Hall. Here participants could enjoy some food and up to three different kinds of locally-brewed beer.

*Day 2 and 3: Conference, guided walking tour through the Old Town and visit of the New Town Hall and dinner at restaurant “Der Gartensaal” in the New Town Hall, 5 October 2017*

*Visit to the Royal Gardens of Herrenhausen (Herrenhausen Gardens) with the Glowing Garden, 6 October 2017*

### **Ada &Theodor Lessing Volkshochschule (VHS) – venue for the conference**

Science City Hannover chose this venue, because it matches perfectly with the goal of bringing science and society closer together. Lifelong learning is the core theme of the VHS, the public institution for continuous education run by the City of Hannover. Located in the middle of the old town, the VHS offers a wide range of programs for further education and offers skills and training courses. Refugees learn German and are supported in preparing for study or apprenticeship. Young people without advanced school degrees are trained to succeed in future exams. Citizens are encouraged to learn more languages and to support the City’s international openness! Issues of public, political and scientific interest are discussed and transformed into city life, and the VHS Anna Leine Café is one of Hannover’s successful participation projects, giving 24 people with disabilities the opportunity to work and develop new skills.



*Ada and Theodor Lessing VHS  
Photographer: Patrick Szpitter*



*Ada and Theodor Lessing VHS  
Photographer: Frank Aussieker*

Ada and Theodor Lessing founded the first Volkshochschule in the worker and industry dominated district of Hannover-Linden in 1919 and had to flee fascist Germany in 1933. Their guiding principle still leads the work of the VHS today: “Knowledge is power, knowledge is freedom, education is beauty”. Finally, the Anna Leine Café, serving the meals and beverages for the conference within the VHS, is one of the successful participation projects in Hannover. 24 people with disabilities get the opportunity to work and develop new skills. Among them many young people with their first opportunity in life to gather working experience and to communicate with visitors of the VHS. The conference participants appreciated this special project and took the chance to talk to some of the staff.

## Exhibition “Leibniz in best company”



Exhibition „Leibniz in best company, at VHS  
Photographer: Theda Minthe

Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz (1646-1716) is the most famous scientist in Hannover and one of the most important scholars in his time. Leibniz invented the binary code (counting only with “1” and “0”), made major contributions to physics and technology and anticipated concepts that surfaced much later in philosophy, probability theory, biology, medicine, geology, psychology, linguistics and computer science. To make this scientist and his transdisciplinary approach visible the Science City Hannover managed to show this in the highly rewarded exhibition “Leibniz in best company” in the big hall of the VHS during the NUCLEUS conference. In addition, an English version of the exhibition booklet was edited and printed for the conference participants. Everybody received a Leibniz Coin, belonging to the Leibniz Geo Caching tour in Hannover, which has been designed by the Science City Hannover, too. Many of the participants took the chance to learn more about the life and work of Leibniz. The exhibition is a coproduction of the Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz Library, the Leibniz archive, the artist Tobias Schreiber, the Hannover Marketing and Tourismus GmbH and the City of Hannover/ Science City Hannover.

### **Visit to the Royal Gardens of Herrenhausen (Herrenhausen Gardens) with the Glowing Gardens**

After the end of program on day two the Science City Hannover organised a special visit to the Royal Gardens of Herrenhausen. The Herrenhausen Gardens are an internationally famous ensemble of garden arts and culture that rank among the most important historical gardens in Europe and received the European Garden Award in 2015. After sunset, the wonderful fountains, sparkling springs, mysterious hedges and impressive statues are majestically lit, with baroque music adding to the special atmosphere for an hour. As part of the visit, we met at the Niki de Saint Phalle Grotte for a reception and introduction with some snacks and a special gift from Herrenhausen

Gardens – a handmade chocolate. Finally we started a guided tour to the historical garden and enjoyed an unforgettable experience of the Glowing Gardens!

### 3.1.2 COMMUNICATION ASPECTS

#### Reception and documentation

At the reception every participant had to check in and sign their details in a list (find list of participants attached) in order to document their attendance. Everybody got a prepared badge with their name, home country and NUCLEUS Logo as well as a list of participants to simplify communication.



badge



bag with information about Hannover  
Photographer: City of Hannover

The Hannover team prepared a bag with useful material like maps and guides of the city.

Furthermore there were two special gifts in the bag: The Leibniz Coin, which is a real valuable currency among people who join the world wide community of geocaching. It was specially produces in a limited amount for a geocaching tour called “Leibniz Ge(o)heimnisse”. And a

Fair-Trade produced chocolate, since Hannover is labelled as Fair-Trade Town, meant as a link between sustainability of the project and actions in Hannover.

Science City Hannover also engaged the local video agency TVN and a local journalist to document parts of the conference and catch some interviews with the speakers. They will be published on [www.wissen.hannover.de/en/nucleus](http://www.wissen.hannover.de/en/nucleus), the videoportal and lighthouse project of the Science Initiative Hannover and Science City Hannover.

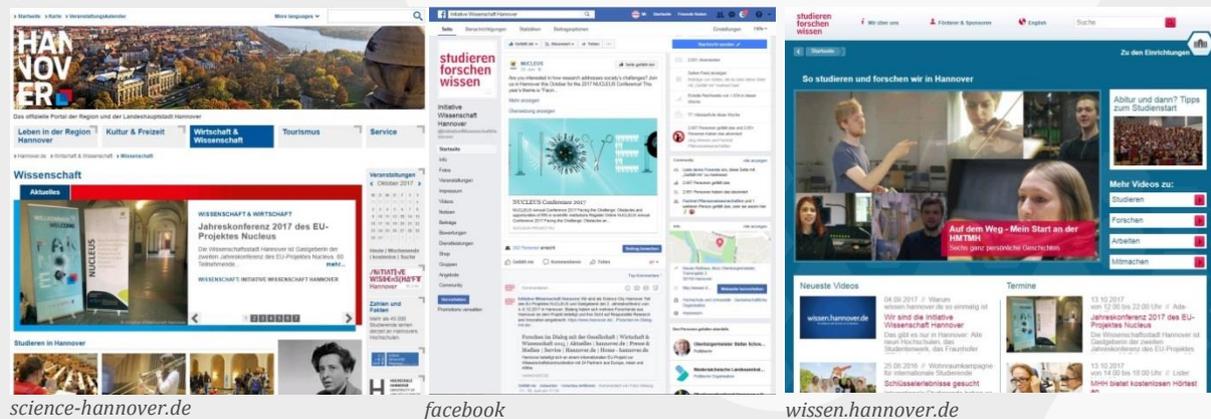
### 3.1.3 GENERAL NUCLEUS COMMUNICATION

#### Invitations and participant registration

A conference platform was created for the use of participants, detailing all necessary information on the conference program and venues, information about the public transportation system and suggested social activities. The online platform also provided a link to a registration - tool used to centralize specific and general information on participants in order to keep track and adjust service accordingly. The registration tool was specially built and located on a service-website for citizens in Hannover (“e-government”). The tool was checked by the cities data protection supervisor to ensure that personal information were saved and used according to applicable law. The tool can be used for future registrations, too.

## Public Relations

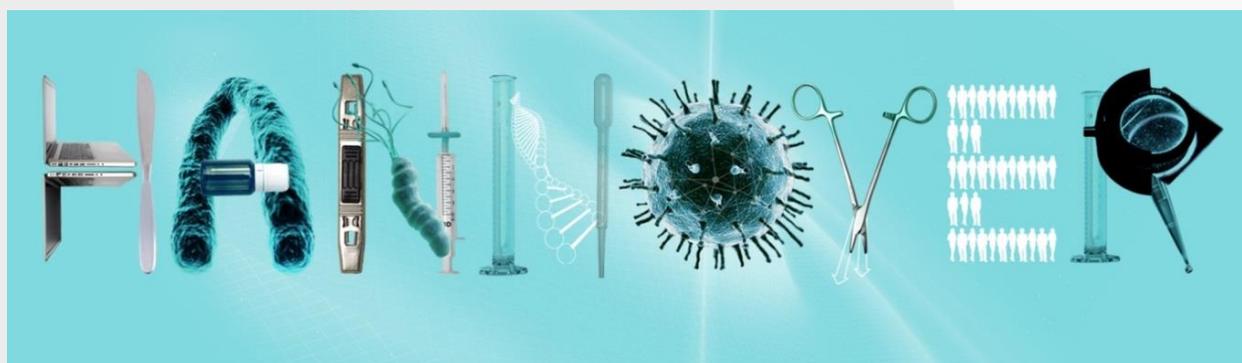
Science City Hannover announced the conference prominently on the cities website [www.science-hannover.de](http://www.science-hannover.de) and the video portal <https://wissen.hannover.de/en> and shared it on Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/InitiativeWissenschaftHannover/> Science City Hannover also informed about the [Project](#) in German and English in general.



## Posters and program design

The Science City Hannover team worked hand in hand with the NUCLEUS management team to produce and design the program, posters and roll-up posters used for the conference. The design followed the NUCLEUS communication guidelines prepared by the NUCLEUS management team. The visuals show the name of the host city “Hannover”.

The letters H A N N O V E R were built out of scientific signs, like cells, DNA, scientific devices and people. Those items were chosen and specially designed to picture the aim of the NUCLEUS project - to connect science and society. Furthermore it implemented the showcase of the third annual conference, Hannover.



banner for the website

## 3.2 ABOUT THE HOST

### 3.2.1 SCIENCE CITY HANNOVER

Science City Hannover was the host and organiser of the NUCLEUS Annual Conference 2017. The unit is located in the Lord Mayors Office of the state capital of Lower Saxony, Hannover. One of Science City Hannover's assignments is to coordinate and conduct the Hannover Science Initiative and its projects. Theda Minthe is head of the unit "Science City" and Deputy of the department of strategy, politics and international affairs in Lord Mayor's Office. She works directly for the Lord Mayor as counsellor in the field of science-networking, -politics and communication and is responsible for the strategic alignment of science and innovation in the City administration and integrated urban development plans of the City. Dr. Silka Rodestock and Miriam Matthews are team members of the unit Science City Hannover and were also responsible for the organisation of the annual conference in Hannover.

### 3.2.2 THE HANNOVER SCIENCE INITIATIVE

The Hannover Science Initiative is a network of all nine universities in Hannover, several research institutes, the Volkswagen Foundation, the Student Administration Hannover and the State Capital of Hannover.

Since 2007, its objectives have been to boost Hannover's attractiveness as a centre of scientific excellence, enhance general conditions for students, advance internationalisation, open up institutes of higher education and science to and in the city, and to foster cooperation between science and industry.



*A network with 15 partners*

## **Projects**

Various projects and events build up a continuous linkage between science and city structures and the strategic entrenchment of Hannover's academic landscape into the city's policy.

The lighthouse project of the network is its video portal, which provides an insight into day-to-day scientific and research activities with 555 HD video-clips produced for this exclusive channel. Recently the video portal has been awarded with the FOX AWARDS GOLD for efficiency. To find out more about the portal and see the video clips, visit the Science City Hannover video portal ([www.wissen.hannover.de](http://www.wissen.hannover.de)) and/ or watch the new trailer <https://wissen.hannover.de/en/Institutions/City-of-Hannover/We-are-Hannover-Science-Initiative>

## **November of Science**

Since 2008 every two years in November, Hannover becomes a showcase for some 70 facilities from universities, scientific, educational and cultural institutions. For three weeks, the November of Science attracts around 40,000 visitors.

## **Welcome Service for foreign students and researchers**

With a comprehensive plan of action, Hannover's universities, the Student Administration Hannover, the Employment Agency, the Gesellschaft für Bauen und Wohnen mbH (now: Hanova), the City of Hannover and other partners want to improve the conditions of studying (and the perspectives to stay afterwards) for international students. 64 measures have been developed in the areas of "housing", "financing", "integration, diversity and anti-discrimination", "perspectives – staying or going?" as well as "university access for refugees". This includes the development of new projects as well as the enhancement of existing ones.

These are just some examples of projects developed and conducted by the Hannover Science Initiative. To learn more about its activities visit the city website, [www.science-hannover.de](http://www.science-hannover.de)

### **3.3 ABOUT THE CITY OF HANNOVER**

Hannover figures among Germany's leading centres of scientific and academic activities, thanks to an unmatched know-how transfer between science and industry in numerous sectors. With 46,895 students (winter semester 2016/2017) and around 10,000 employees studying and working at its universities, Hannover plays an important role in national and international science and research communities.

In Hannover tomorrow's questions are answered today. For example, the binary system was developed there by the polymath Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, thereby laying the foundations for modern IT systems. Furthermore the REBIRTH und Hearing4all

excellence clusters are being fostered and sponsored in Hannover within the framework of the German government's Excellence Initiative.

The State capital of Hannover is one of the greenest cities in Europe and was even crowned "Federal Capital of Biodiversity". In Hannover, an urban feel for life means reaping all the benefits of a large city without having to give up the enjoyment of nature. Almost half of the area of the city consists of green spaces and parks close to the city centre as for example the Herrenhausen Gardens an internationally famous ensemble of garden arts and culture.

Pictures

*Photographer: Ammaniel Hintza (if not stated otherwise)*

## APPENDIX 1: LIST OF PRE-CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS

Part. No	Name	Country	Institution
1	Theda Minthe	Germany	Hannover City
2	Giovanni Fusarelli	Germany	Bielefeld City
3	Johanna Loewe	Germany	Bochum City
4	Andreas Bentler	Germany	Bochum City
5	Miriam Gooch	UK	Bristol National History Consortium
6	Jon Rea	UK	Nottingham City
7	Maarten van der Sanders	Netherlands	TU Delft
8	Steve Flipse	Netherlands	TU Delft
9	Nino Sharikahdze	Georgia	Ilia State University
10	Martin Bergman	Sweden	Public and Science
11	Karina Wardak	Germany	Fulda University
12	Catherine Gregori	Germany	Bochum University
13	Amilton Moreira	Portugal	Ciencia Viva Science Centre
14	Sarion Bowers	UK	Wellcome Genome Center
15	Wu Qiong	China	BAST- Beijing Association for Science and Technology
16	Zhang Jun	China	BAST- Beijing Association for Science and Technology
17	Leonardo Alfonsi	Italy	Psiquadro
18	Ricarda Ziegler	Germany	Wissenschaft im Dialog
19	Andrea Troncoso	Austria	EUSEA
20	Barbara Cader-Sroka	Poland	Lower Silesia Festival-University of Wroclaw
21	Laura Cardona	Netherlands	TU Delft
22	Sophie van der Horst	Netherlands	TU Delft

## APPENDIX 2: LIST OF CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS

	Lastname	Firstname	Title	Institution	Department/ Unit	Country
1	Alfonsi	Leonardo	Mr	Psiquadro	Events	Italy
2	Belaen	Florence	Ms	Université de Lyon	Culture, Science and society department	France
3	Bentler	Andreas	Mr	Bochum City		Germany
4	Bergman	Martin	Mr	Public and Science		Germany
5	Borissova	Alexandra	Dr	Hochschule Rhein-Waal	Science Communication	Germany
6	Bowers	Sarion	Dr	Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute		United Kingdom
7	Brinken	Helene	Ms	Göttingen State and University Library	Electronic Publishing	Germany
8	Broerse	Jacqueline	Prof.	Vrije Universiteit	Athena Institute	The Netherlands
9	Broks	Peter	Dr	Rhine-Waal University	Science Communication	Germany
10	Cader-Sroka	Barbara	Ms	University of Wroclaw	Lower Silesian Science Festival	Poland
11	Carrier	Martin	Mr	Bielefeld University	Department of Philosophy	Germany
12	Cordona	Laura	Ms	TU Delft	graduate student	The Netherlands
12	Croly	Chris	Dr	University of Aberdeen	Public Engagement with Research	United Kingdom
13	Dijkstra	Anne	Dr.	University of Twente	Faculty of BMS, Science Communication	The Netherlands
14	Dinkla-Ritter	Katrin	Dr	Medizinische Hochschule Hannover	Präsidialamt	Germany
15	Doran	Heather	Dr	University of Aberdeen	Public Engagement with Research	United Kingdom
16	Döring	Annika	M.A.	Ruhr-Universität Bochum		Germany
17	Drecun	Alexandra	Ms Dr	Mathematical Institute of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts (MISANU)		Serbia
18	Drießen	Meike	Ms	Ruhr-Universität Bochum	Wissenschaftskommunikation	Germany
19	Duca	Edward	Dr	University of Malta	Centre for Entrepreneurship and Business Incubation	Malta

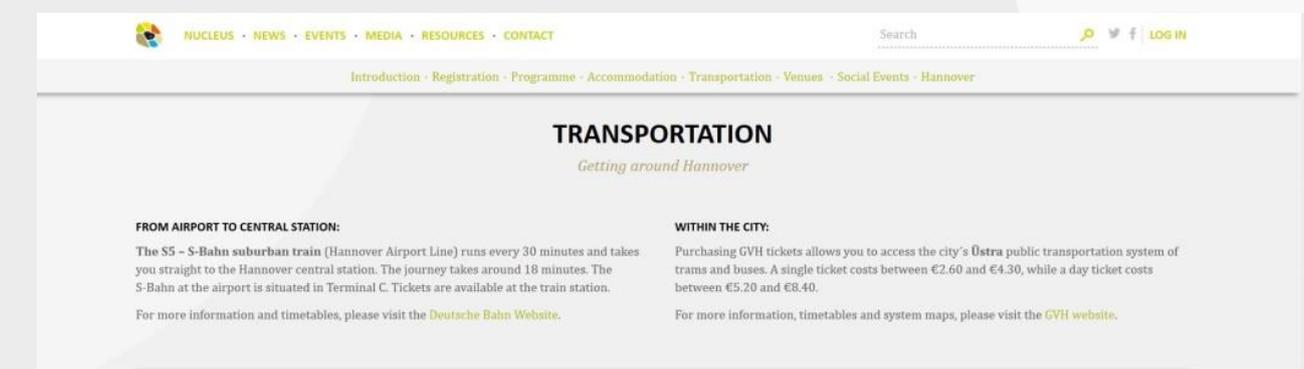
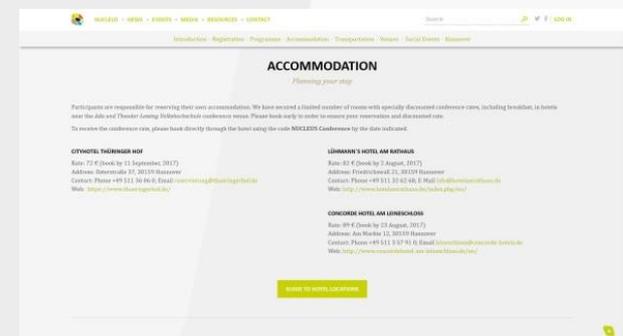
20	Duerfeld	Kai	Mr.	Freelancing Tech and Science Journalist		Germany
21	Fischer	Gesa	Ms	Bielefeld City		Germany
22	Flipse	Steven	Mr	Delft University of Technology	Science Communication	The Netherlands
23	Fusarelli	Giovanni	Mr	Bielefeld City		Germany
24	Gal	Weiss	Mr.	IBM Research - Ireland		Ireland
25	Gartzlaff	Minea	Ms	Bielefeld University	Philosophy	Germany
26	Gastrow	Michael	Dr	Human Sciences Research Council	Education and Skills Development	South Africa
27	Gerber	Alexander	Prof.	Rhine-Waal University	Science Communication	Germany
28	Gooch	Miriam	Miss	Bristol Natural History Consortium		United Kingdom
29	Gregori	Catherine	Ms	Stadt Bochum	Referat für gesamtstädtische Angelegenheiten	Germany
30	Halevy	Maya	Ms	Bloomfield Science Museum Jerusalem		Israel
31	Haworth	Penelope	Ms	National Research Foundation	South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity (SAIAB)	South Africa
32	He	Wei	Ms	China Research Institute for Science Popularization	Division for Scientific Literacy Research	China
33	Hintza	Ammaniel	Mr.		Photographer	Germany
34	Höfer	Maria	Dr.	Leibniz Universität Hannover	EU Liason Office	Germany
35	Jun	Zhang	Mr.	Beijing Association for Science and Technology (BAST)		China
36	Justus	Ursula	Dr.	Ruhr-Universität Bochum	RUB Research School	Germany
37	Kamissek	Evelyn	Ms.	City of Hannover	International Office	Germany
38	Kenneth	Skeldon	Dr	Wellcome Genome Campus	Public Engagement Team	United Kingdom
39	Klinkert	Annette	Dr.	Rhine-Waal University	Technology and Bionics	Germany
40	Klockenbusch	Cora	Ms	Rhine-Waal University	Technology & Bionics	Germany
41	Koukovinis	Alexandros	Mr	Science View	Project Management	Greece

42	Kruse	Barbara	Dr	Ruhr-Universität Bochum		Germany
43	Lorenz	Lars	Mr	Rhine-Waal University	Technology & Bionics	Germany
44	Mäder	Alexander	Dr	freelance science journalist		Germany
45	Marie	Bullet	Ms	City of Hannover	Office for International Relations	Germany
46	Markovic	Zoran	Prof	Mathematical Institute of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts		Serbia
47	Matthews	Miriam	Ms	State Capital of Hannover	Science City Hannover	Germany
48	Minthe	Theda	Ms	Science City Hannover	Lord Mayor	Germany
49	Mkansi	Shadrack	Mr	National Research Foundation	South African Agency for Science and Technology Advancement (SAASTA)	South Africa
50	Mletzko	Mareike	Ms	City of Hannover	Mayor's Office - International Unit	Germany
51	Mordan	Caitriona	Mrs	Dublin City University	School of Communications	Ireland
52	Moreira	Amilton	Ms	Ciência Viva	Outreach and Scientific Culture	Ireland
53	Moss	Karen	Dr	Nottingham Trent University	Chemistry and Forensics	United Kingdom
54	Mussari	Riccardo	Prof	University of Siena	Department of Business and Law	Italy
55	Shichijo	Naohiro	Prof	Tokyo University of Technology	Center for Institutional Research	Japan
56	Nukeri	Happy Jabulani	Dr	National Research Foundation	South African Agency for Science and Technology Advancement (SAASTA)	South Africa
57	Qiong	Wu	Ms	Beijing Association for Science and Technology (BAST)		China
58	Rea	Jon	Mr	Nottingham Council	Strategy and Resources	United Kingdom

59	Rea	Heather	Dr	The University of Edinburgh	Beltane Public Engaement Network	United Kingdom
60	Riccio	Andrea	Mrs	University of Rome		Italy
61	Ringat	Carolin	Ms	City of Hannover	International Office	Germany
62	Roberts	Angela	Dr	Nottingham Trent University	Chemistry and Forensics	United Kingdom
63	Rodestock	Silka	Ms Dr	State Capital of Hannover	Lord Mayors Office, Dpt. Science City Hannover	Germany
64	Rüßler	Esther	Ms	city2science GmbH		Germany
65	Schuijff	Mirjam	Drs	University of Twente		The Netherlands
66	Schuurbiers	Daan	Dr	De Proeffabriek		The Netherlands
67	Šegan-Radonjić	Marija	Ms	Mathematical Institute SANU		Serbia
68	Sharikadze	Nino	Ms	Ilia State University		Georgia
69	Shelley-Egan	Clare	Dr	Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences	Research Group on Responsible Innovation	Norway
70	Smith	Dawn	Ms	Edinburgh Napier University		United Kingdom
71	Soika	Matthias	Mr	Agenda 21 Nachhaltigkeitsbüro		Germany
72	Susa	Isabella	Ms	Politecnico di Torino	Research Department	Italy
73	Thorley	Charlotte	Dr	Freelance		Belgium
74	Troncoso	Andrea	Ms	Eusea	Executive office	Germany
75	van der Horst	Sophie		TU Delft	Science education and communication	The Netherlands
76	Van der Sanden	Maarten	Dr	Delft University of Technology	Science Education and Communication	The Netherlands
77	van Dijk	Linda	Ms	Rhine-Waal University	Dezernat I	Germany
78	Virmani	Pooja	Ms	Indian Science Writer's Association		India
79	Wardak	Karina	Ms	Hochschule Fulda		Germany
80	Webb	Emily	Mrs			United Kingdom
81	Weeg	Hilde	Ms	City of Hannover	Science City	Germany
82	Wüllner	Christiane	Dr	Ruhr-Universität Bochum	RUB Research School	Germany

83	Yan	Shi	Mr	China Research Institute for Science Popularization		China
84	Yin	Lin	Ms	China Research Institute for Science popularization	Division of Science Popularization Policy Research	China
85	Zheng	Nian	Mr	China Research Institute for Science Popularization	Division for Science Popularization Policy Research	China
86	Ziegler	Ricarda	Ms	Wissenschaft im Dialog gGmbH		Germany

# APPENDIX III: SCREENSHOTS CONFERENCE WEBSITE & REGISTRATION FORM, GUIDE TO: HOTELS/ VENUES/ HERRENHAUSEN GARDENS, LINK TO INTERVIEWS



Screenshots conference- website

**HANNOVER** NUCLEUS

Registration Privacy information Legal

**Online Registration - Nucleus Conference 5.- 6. October 2017 in Hannover, Germany**

**Personal Information:**

Last Name: (required)

First Name: (required)

Title:   
example: Mr, Ms, Professor, student,....

Institution: (required)

Department / Unit:

Function:

Country of Organisation:

URL Website:   
Indicate the URL of your website

Phone Number: (required)   
Enter your number including your country code

Fax Number:

E-Mail Address: (required)

Repeat E-Mail Address: (required)

**HANNOVER** NUCLEUS

Registration Privacy information Legal

**Legal**

The registration form for NUCLEUS Hannover Conference is the responsibility of  
**Landeshauptstadt Hannover / State Capital Hannover**  
 Büro Oberbürgermeister / Mayor's Office  
 Grundsatzangelegenheiten / Policy Department  
 Sachgebiet Wissenschaftsstadt / City of Science Section  
 Trammplatz 2  
 30159 Hannover

**Authorized representative pursuant to § 85 German Interstate Broadcasting Treaty and § 5 and 6 German Telemedia Act:**  
 Stefan Schoskok, Mayor

**Contact:**  
 Head of City of Science Section  
 Theda Mithel  
 Tel: +49 511 168 46251  
 Fax: +49 511 168 44025  
 E-Mail: [nucleus@hannover-stadt.de](mailto:nucleus@hannover-stadt.de)

**Server operation and updates**  
 Landeshauptstadt Hannover / State Capital Hannover  
 Fachbereich Personal und Organisation / HR and Organisation  
 Information and Communications Systems  
 Hamburger Allee 25a  
 30161 Hannover  
 Tel: +49 511 168 45626  
 E-Mail: [18\\_5@hannover-stadt.de](mailto:18_5@hannover-stadt.de)

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Nucleus Conference 2017 - Landeshauptstadt Hannover

**HANNOVER** NUCLEUS

Registration Privacy information Legal

**Privacy information**

**1. General**  
 When you use this form, your personal data will be processed in compliance with German data protection legislation, including but not limited to the provisions of the German Telemedia Act, the German Data Protection Act and the Data Protection Act of Lower Saxony. Data protection legislation is intended to protect the individual by preventing any infringement of the individual's personal rights resulting from the use or automated processing of his/her personal data. Personal data refers to any information relating to the personal or material circumstances of a specific or identifiable natural person. This includes information such as your name, your address and/or your telephone number. The automated processing of personal data can refer to collection, processing (e.g. storage, transmission, modification and / or deletion) as well as any other use.  
 The following data is also saved: IP address, protocols (e.g. TCP, UDP, ICMP) and the port used to access the City of Hannover's website. This protocol data is saved for a period of 30 days to enable the investigation of any misuse.

**2. Cookies**  
 Cookies are small files which providers of teleshervices store on your computer for various reasons. This website does not use any personal cookies or other technologies which enable us to track the user's access behaviour. In the course of providing the information services on our website, we use a temporary cookie ("session cookie") only for the duration of the online session concerned. This cookie is necessary to identify you as the user for the duration of the session. The cookie is deleted again as soon as you close your internet browser. This ensures that we cannot track your access behaviour as user.

**3. Use of the form provided on this website**  
 Filing in the form involves only the input of text; no personal data is stored on your system or transmitted online outside the document. Your data is subsequently processed in exactly the same way as if you had filled in the form in the conventional way and submitted it to our office.

Nucleus Conference 2017 - Landeshauptstadt Hannover

**HANNOVER** NUCLEUS

Registration Privacy information Legal

**Online Registration - Nucleus Conference 5.- 6. October 2017 in Hannover, Germany**

Thank you for your registration! Just one step is left.  
 Please check your inbox for the verification email and confirmation link.

**Personal Information:**

Last Name:	Matthews
First Name:	Miriam
Title:	Ms
Institution:	City of Hannover
Department / Unit:	Lord Mayor's Office
Function:	Organisationteam
Country of Institution:	Germany
URL Website:	<a href="http://www.wissen.hannover.de">www.wissen.hannover.de</a>
Phone Number:	00495116836306

**Address:**

Street:	Trammplatz
House Number:	2
Post Code:	30159
City:	Hannover
Country:	Germany

**Organisational matters:**

Will you attend the evening get-together?	Yes
Will you attend the Dinner at the New Town Hall?	Yes
Do you have any dietary restrictions?	Yes
	Vegetarian
	Yes

\* top

Nucleus Conference 2017 - Landeshauptstadt Hannover

Screenshots registration form

# CONFERENCE VENUE

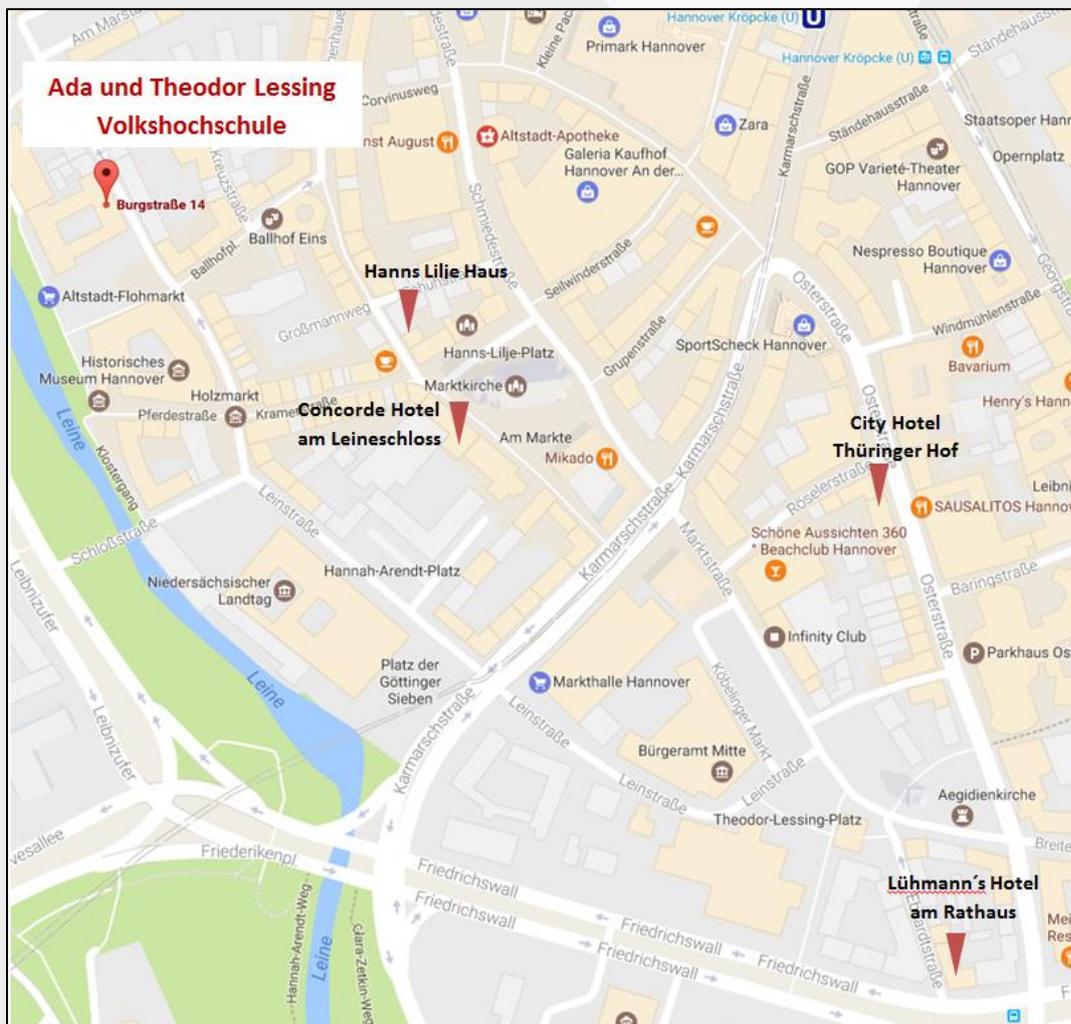
*Be inspired by an institute of lifelong learning*

## ADA UND THEODOR LESSING VOLKSHOCHSCHULE (VHS)

Thursday, 5 October – Friday, 6 October

Address: Burgstrasse 14, 30159 Hannover

The walk is about 5-15 minutes from all hotels to the conference venue. Please ask at your accommodation's reception for the shortest route to walk to Ada und Theodor Lessing Volkshochschule.



# SOCIAL VENUES

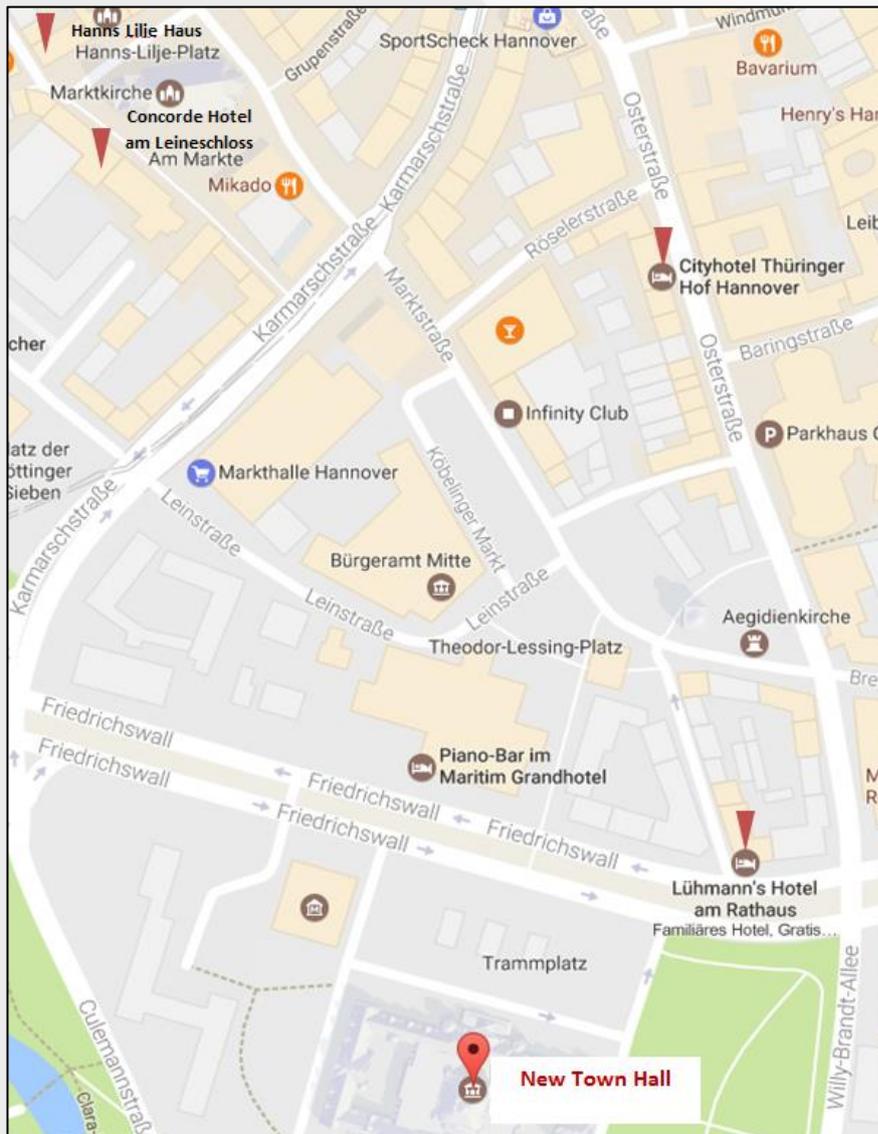
*Get to know Hannover and your fellow attendees*

## **NEW TOWN HALL – RESTAURANT “DER GARTENSAAL”**

Thursday, 5 October

Address: Trammplatz 2, 30159 Hannover

The walk is about 5-15 minutes from all hotels to the restaurant.



Interviews held during the conference, follow the link below:

<https://wissen.hannover.de/en/nucleus>

# APPENDIX IV: NUCLEUS ANNUAL CONFERENCE HANNOVER 2017 VISUALS AND ROLL-UPS



## Visuals programme



## Roll-ups: "about the project"

## APPENDIX V: BUDGET REVIEW

	invoice item	amount € (gross cost)	amount € (net cost)
1	Design logo concept	711,62	598
2	Print programme	99,43	92,93
3	Design Flyer + programme PDF	759,22	638
4	FedEx Invitation Letters	164,48	164,48
5	Design of 3 Banner for welcome + mobile Nucleus	1374,45	1155
6	Design of 6 Banner with general information about the project	2748,9	2310
7	Production/ print roll-ups	557,99	468
8	Catering at conference venue VHS - Anna Leine	3650,2	3411,4
9	Prints A3 pre-conference	2	2
10	Conference venue VHS room rental	1200	1200
11	Assistant	120	120
12	Translation legals for registration-form	196,35	165
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>11584,64</b>	<b>10324,81</b>