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Annex E. Expert Survey on Networking in Higher Education

Network is described here as a form of multilateral cooperation of higher education institutions within boundaries of certain partners' group, with repetitive interaction models and fixed channels of interaction in order to achieve common or individual institutional goals by sharing resources, information, markets and technology. Typical networking examples in higher education are consortia, associations, alliances and other networked structures.

When answering the questions, please consider the typical networking practice of your institution (i.e relevant to majority cases of Your University partnering behaviour).

 Risk and Resource Sharing: To what extent are these resources important to share between the network members when implementing network projects? Where 1 is not at all important, and 10 is extremely important. 																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10	(Can't an	1-				
	_				_				_			swer					
Financial resources																	
Human resources																	
Technological know-how																	
Other skills																	
1.2. To what extent is networking seen as an instrument to reduce risks of the activities undertaken?																	
1 2 3	4 5	5 6	6	7	8	9	10	Ca	ın't a	nswe	er						
]							
1.3. To what extent is networking seen as an instrument to reduce costs of the activities undertaken?																	
1 (not at all)			2		3		4		5		6	7		8	9	10 (extremely important)	Can't an- swer
1.4. To what extent do partners share their unique, exclusive resources related to their comparative strategic advantages to the network partners?																	
1 (not a	t all)		2		3		4		5		6	7		8	9	10 (extremely intensively)	Can't an- swer
1.5. To what e	xtent (do par	tners	sha	re th	eir no	on-co	re, ı	usual	l reso	urce	es (non-c	core, e	asy imi	table) t	o the network parti	ners?
1 (not a	t all)		2		3		4		5		6	7		8	9	10 (extremely intensively)	Can't an- swer
2. Shaping Co 2.1. To what e to withstand?	_		vorki	ng h	elpfu	l in d	efen	ding	stra	tegic	posi	tions ag	ainst	forces t	hat are	too strong for one o	organization
1 (not a	t all)		2		3		4		5		6	7		8	9	10 (extremely helpful)	Can't an- swer
2.2. To what e	xtent i	ntern	ation	al ne	twor	king	is in	crea	sing	local	com	petitive	ness o	f the un	niversit	y?	
1 (not a	t all)		2		3		4		5		6	7		8	9	10 (extremely strong influence)	Can't an- swer

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2.3. To what extent may networking be used as a defensive strategy to reduce competition by involving a competitor into the network?												
1 (not at all)	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 (extremely widely used)	Can't an- swer	
3. Learning Capacities. 3.1. To what extent is mutual learning important to network partners?												
1 (not at all) 2		3	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 (extremely important)	Can't an-	
3.2. To what extent do	es network	king pr	ovide be	enefits	to partne	ers throu	gh know-	how and	technol	ogy transfer?		
1 (not at all)	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 (to extremely big extent)	Can't an- swer	
3.3. To what extent ne	wcomers o	f the n	etwork l	have in	nmediate	access to	the corp	orate kn	owledge	e of the network?		
1 (not at all)	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 (to extremely big extent)	Can't an- swer	
-	4. Hierarchy and Governing: 4.1. To what extent is governing multi-centered in a network?											
1 (not at all)	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 (totally multicentered)	Can't an- swer	
4.2. To what extent is t	e of re	structur	ing of	work gro	ups relev	ant in a	network	when ch	anging the activit	ies?		
1 (not at all)	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 (extremely relevant)	Can't an- swer	
4.3. To what extent are	e the follow	ving ne	etwork b	odies i	mportan	t in decis	ion maki	ng regar	ding acc	eptance of new pa	artners?	
	1 (not at all)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 (extremely important)	Can't an- swer	
Board/Council												
Steering Committee												
Work groups												
Individual experts												
Decisions are based on mutual agreement												
4.4. To what extent are	e the follov	ving ne	etwork b	odies i	mportan	t in decis	ion maki	ng regar	ding exp	oanding the activit	ies' portfolio?	
	1 (not at all)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 (extremely important)	Can't an- swer	
Board/Council												
Steering Committee												
Work groups												

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Individual experts]									
Decisions are based on mutual agreement]									
4.5. To what extent are the work members?	ne follow	ing net	work bo	dies in	nporta	nt in	decisio	n mak	ing wh	en deleg	gating	the res	sponsibiliti	es to net-	_
	1 (not at all)	2	3	4	:	5	6	7	8	9		0 (extr impor		Can't an- swer	
Board/Council]		
Steering Committee]				
Work groups]		
Individual experts]		
Decisions are based on mutual agreement]		
5.Attracting New Partner 5.1. To what extent are the		ing det	erminan	ts imp	ortan	t to be	invite	d as a	partnei	to alre	ady ex	kisting	network?		_
			1 (not at all)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		(extremely mportant)	y Can't answer	
Size of an institution															
Age of an institution															
Projects and activities under															
Position in international rankings of higher education institutions															
International activities and achievements (international rankings, participation in excellence programmes)															
Location in the emerging n	narkets														
Density of contacts owned range of a network	within th	e													
Influence of the key contac	t persons														
Previous student and staff (in/out) between the netwo															
Being of the same profile a network partners	s majorit	y of													
Being a public/private insti	itution														
5.2. To what extent are tl	ne follow	ing det	erminan	ts imp	ortan	t for p	ositior	ning an	d gaini	ng influ	ience v	within	the networ	k?	
			1 (not at all)	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10 (extremel importan		
Size of an institution] [
Age of an institution] [
Projects and activities unde	ertaken] [
Position in international raneducation institutions	nkings of	`higher] [
International activities and (international rankings, par excellence programmes)] [
Location in the emerging n	narkets] [

Density of contacts owned within the range \Box

of a network

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Influence of the key co	ontact nersons	2	П		П	П					П	П			
Previous student and s															
(in/out) between the not Being of the same profit															
network partners															
Being a public/private			Ш						Ш		Ш				
5.3. How important would these regions be to your institution if you would be considering joining a new network in a 3-year period?															
	1 (not at all)	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9		tremely ortant)	Can't answer		
Eastern Europe											[
Western Euorope											[
Nordic countries											[
Mediterranian region											[
Russia and the NIS											[
Africa															
North America															
South America															
South East Asia											[
Central Asia	a 🗆 🗆										[
Other (please indicate)											[
6. General Network Management:															
6.1. How many networks, from your point of view, are manageable for a middle sized European university (15000-30000 students)?															
0-5	<u></u>		<u> </u>	-15		<u> </u>	-20	[20 an	d more		Can't answer			
6.2. To what extent does the membership fee decrease the attractiveness of a network?															
1 (not at all)	2	3	4	5	5	6	7	8	9		extreme ng influer		ın't an- swer		
												,			
6.3. How often should a network having 30 or more members renew in a 3-year period?															
☐ 1—5 new partners ☐ 5—10 new partners ☐ 10—15 new partners ☐ More than 20 new partners ☐ Can't answer															
 Please indicate Your professional status (not required): Name of the institution (not required): Years of professional experience in international relations: 															

Your comments, if You have any, concerning the features of networking in higher education and/or the content of the survey: