

WORK PROGRAMME 2009

COOPERATION

THEME 8

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

REVISED

(European Commission C(2009)10074 of 17 December 2009)

This work programme has been revised to suppress the two Coordination and support actions - expert groups "SSH-2009-7.1.1 The World and Europe in 2025" and "SSH-2009-7.2.1 Forecasting key sciences and technologies" that had an indicative budget of EUR 500 000 each and create a new Coordination and support action - Expert group "SSH-2009-7.1.3 The World and Europe up to 2050: EU policies and research priorities" with an indicative budget of EUR 1 000 000.

OBJECTIVE	3
I CONTEXT	3
Approach for 2009	3
Research relevant to SMEs and Civil Society Organisations	3
International Cooperation	4
Cross-thematic approaches	4
Dissemination actions	4
Theme specific information	4
II CONTENT OF CALLS	6
Activity 8.1: Growth, employment and competitiveness in a knowledge society – the European case.	6
Area 8.1.1. Changing role of knowledge throughout the economy	6
SSH-2009 - 1.1.1. Education in a European knowledge society	6
Area 8.1.2. Structural changes in the European knowledge economy and society	7
SSH-2009 - 1.2.1. Growth and service industries	7
Area 8.1.3. Strengthening policy coherence and coordination in Europe	8
SSH-2009 - 1.3.1. Public economic policy for growth	8
Activity 8.2: Combining economic, social and environmental objectives in a European perspective – Paths towards sustainable development.	9
Area 8.2.1. Socio-economic development trajectories	9
SSH-2009 - 2.1.1. New socio-economic concepts, paradigm shift and territorial dynamics in a long term perspective	9
SSH-2009 - 2.1.2. Cities and sustainable development	10
SSH-2009 - 2.1.3. Impacts of corporate social responsibility	10
Area 8.2.2. Regional, territorial and social cohesion	11
SSH-2009 - 2.2.1. Social inequalities, their implications and policy options	11
Activity 8.3: Major trends in society and their implications	12
Area 8.3.1. Demographic changes (no topics)	12
Area 8.3.2. Societal trends and lifestyles	12
SSH-2009 - 3.2.1. Changes in consumption and consumer markets and consumer behaviour	12
SSH-2009 - 3.2.2. Social platform on research for families and family policies	13
SSH-2009 - 3.2.3. Quality of work and impact on quality of life and economy	13
Area 8.3.3. Cultural interactions in an international perspective	14
SSH-2009 - 3.3.1. Tolerance and cultural diversity	14
SSH-2009 - 3.3.2. Religion and secularism across Europe	14
Activity 8.4: Europe in the world	15
Area 8.4.1. Interactions and interdependences between world regions and their implications	15
SSH-2009 - 4.1.1. Competition and collaboration in access to oil, gas and mineral resources	15
SSH-2009 - 4.1.2. Geopolitics and the role of Europe in a changing world	16
Area 8.4.2. Conflicts, peace and human rights	16
SSH-2009 - 4.2.1. Climate induced changes in water resources in Southern Europe and neighbouring countries as a threat to security	17
SSH-2009 - 4.2.2. Perspectives from outside the EU on human rights, democracy and peace	17
Activity 8.5: The Citizen in the European Union	18
Area 8.5.1. Participation and citizenship in Europe	18
SSH-2009 - 5.1.1. Independent media and democracy in Europe	19
Area 8.5.2. Diversities and commonalities in Europe	19

SSH-2009 - 5.2.1. Vehicular languages in Europe in an era of globalisation: history, policy, practice	19
SSH-2009 - 5.2.2. Interrelation between collective representations and uses of history and cultural evolution in an enlarged Europe	20
SSH-2009 - 5.2.3. Culture in the creation of a European space of communication	20
Activity 8.6: Socio-economic and scientific indicators	21
Area 8.6.1. How indicators are used in policy (no topic)	21
Area 8.6.2. Developing better indicators for policy	21
SSH-2009 - 6.2.1. Indicators for the European service sector	21
Area 8.6.3. – Provision of underlying official statistics	22
SSH-2009 - 6.3.1. Data management for statistics	22
Area 8.6.4. – Use of indicators and related approaches for the evaluation of research policies and programmes (no topic)	23
Activity 8.7: Foresight activities	23
Area 8.7.1. – Wide socio-economic foresight on key challenges	23
SSH-2009 - 7.1.1. The World and Europe in 2025	23
SSH-2009 - 7.1.2. Foresight on the long term challenges for the Mediterranean area.	24
SSH-2009 - 7.1.3 The World and Europe up to 2050: EU policies and research priorities	24
Area 8.7.2. – Focused thematic foresight (no topic)	25
Area 8.7.3. – Research systems and research policies in Europe (no topic)	25
Area 8.7.4. – Blue Sky Research on Emerging Issues Affecting European S&T (no topic)	25
Area 8.7.5. – Mutual learning and co-operation	25
SSH-2009 - 7.5.1. Consolidating the information system for foresight.	25
Activity 8.8. Horizontal actions	26
SSH-2009 - 8.1. Measures to support dissemination of research results	26
SSH-2009 - 8.2. Socio-Economic Sciences and Humanities Conference 2010	26
Coordination of national and regional research programmes (ERA-Nets)	26
SSH-2009 - 8.3. ERA-Net in the field of statistics	27
SSH-2009 - 8.4. ERA-Net in the field of economic research	28
III IMPLEMENTATION OF CALLS	28
Call name: FP7-SSH-2009 – Collaborative research projects and Research for the Benefit of Specific Groups - Civil Society Organisations	28
Call name: FP7-SSH-2009 – Collaborative projects (small or medium-scale focused research projects) for specific cooperation actions dedicated to international cooperation.	33
Call name: FP7-SSH-2009 – Coordination and support actions	34
IV OTHER ACTIONS	36
Coordination and support actions - Expert groups	37
Coordination and support actions - Public procurement	37
Indicative budget for the Theme Socio-economic sciences and Humanities for the 2009 Work Programme (in EUR million)	37

OBJECTIVE

The objective is to generate an in-depth, shared understanding of complex and interrelated socio-economic challenges Europe is confronted with, such as growth, employment and competitiveness, social cohesion, social, cultural and educational challenges in an enlarged European Union, sustainability, migration and integration, quality of life and global interdependence, in particular with the view of providing an improved knowledge base for policies in the fields concerned.

I CONTEXT

Approach for 2009

Socio-economic sciences and humanities (SSH), by their nature, enable us to understand the way in which societies are organised and governed and how they evolve and change. The 2009 work programme capitalises on findings from previous research and concentrates on EU political priorities that require attention in a medium-term perspective: growth and jobs, competitiveness and the knowledge economy, sustainable Europe, modernisation of the Social Agenda, migration, putting the citizen first and Europe as a world partner.

The focus is on the production of new interdisciplinary knowledge, the interface with the needs and expectations of policy-makers and other interested stakeholders, and on strengthening the capability of the socio-economic sciences and humanities to contribute to the continuing development of the European Research Area. Additionally, based on an explicit demand by the scientific community, and the Member States, the work programme ensures that humanities research receives proper attention by drawing on the rich knowledge and experience of humanities researchers in addressing European challenges.

In consequence proposals are expected to:

- Provide a comparative perspective and the largest possible European coverage in relation to the research topics described in this work programme.
- Achieve co-operation within and between disciplines to the degree which is most appropriate for the issues addressed.
- Involve, as appropriate, users and stakeholders in the implementation of the project.
- Define and pursue appropriate strategies for making the data generated in the project available to the broader research community¹.

Research relevant to SMEs and Civil Society Organisations

The participation of SMEs and Civil Society Organisations is encouraged in proposals that are submitted under this Call. Under topic 'SSH-2009-5.1.1 Independent media and democracy in Europe' a specific funding scheme - **Research for the Benefit of Specific Groups - Civil Society Organisations** - will allow CSOs to engage more actively in research.

¹ The European Community is a party to the OECD declaration on Access to research data from public funding which was adopted in Paris on 30 January 2004.

International Cooperation

Researchers and research institutions from ICPC countries² are encouraged to participate in proposals that are submitted under all *Topics* open under this Call. **Specific cooperation actions dedicated to international cooperation** will support research under topics 'SSH-2009-2.1.2 Cities and Sustainable Development' and 'SSH-2009-4.2.1 Climate induced changes in water resources in Europe and neighbouring countries as a security threat'. Several topics have been specifically highlighted as being research areas which are particularly well suited for international cooperation. For these topics, the active participation of a relevant third country partner or partners should add to the scientific excellence of the project and lead to an increased impact of the research to be undertaken. These aspects will be considered specifically during the evaluation of all topics concerned by international cooperation.

Cross-thematic approaches

Complementarities and synergies with other priorities of the 'Cooperation' specific programme (in particular the 'Food, Agriculture, Fisheries and Biotechnology', 'Energy' and 'Environment' priorities) are especially sought under Activity 8.2 and 8.4 in this work programme. Additionally, the work programme introduces a topic on 'Climate induced changes in water resources in Europe and neighbouring countries as a security threat' coordinated with a similar topic but with a different focus in the Environment theme.

Dissemination actions

It is expected that projects develop clear and targeted dissemination and valorisation strategies, addressing and involving not only scientific audiences, but also policy-makers, other key actors and, where appropriate, the general public.

Theme specific information

This work programme³ is structured in terms of *Activities*⁴ that are subdivided into *Areas*⁵ and *Topics*. Proposals are invited at the level of *Topics*. Proposals must make a clear and important contribution to the core objectives described in each *Area* in accordance with the specificities of the topic.

The work programme will be implemented in three calls:

- **The first call will support Collaborative projects (small or medium-scale focused research projects)** with a maximum requested EC contribution EUR 2 700 000 and a **BSG-CSO scheme (Research for the Benefit of Specific Groups - Civil Society Organisations)** with a maximum requested EC contribution EUR 1 000 000.

In this call proposals will be ranked at the level of each **Activity** which contains the topic to which the proposals are addressed.

- **The second call will support Collaborative projects (small or medium-scale focused research projects) for specific cooperation actions dedicated to**

² Please see Annex 1 of the 'Cooperation' work programme for the list of International Co-operation Partner Countries (ICPC)

³ Please note that when not specified otherwise the term 'work programme' refers to the Socio-economic Science and Humanities part of the 'Cooperation' Specific Programme work programme.

⁴ The work programme Activities correspond to the activities set out in theme specific part of the 'Cooperation' Specific programme.

⁵ An Area is used to describe part of an Activity.

international cooperation with a maximum requested EC contribution EUR 3 000 000.

- **The third call will support Coordination and support actions (supporting actions) and Coordination and Support Actions (coordinating actions).**

The financial limits indicated above (i.e. the maximum requested contribution from the European Community) constitute eligibility criteria, and proposals outside these limits will be excluded from the evaluation process. The full set of eligibility and evaluation criteria is set out in Part III on the implementation of calls.

II CONTENT OF CALLS

Activity 8.1: Growth, employment and competitiveness in a knowledge society – the European case.

Rationale

Growth, employment and competitiveness are major challenges for Europe and are central elements of the Lisbon strategy which in its renewed form calls for the delivery of "stronger, lasting growth and the creation of more and better jobs" while respecting and promoting social and environmental objectives.

The study of the European economy and the underlying dynamics relating to the interaction between knowledge and human capital, the increasing role of culture and creativity and the role of the services sector and public economic policies should help provide solid conclusions about the implications for national and EU policies.

Research may draw on specific disciplines, notably economics, or involve interdisciplinary teams and perspectives as appropriate. European researchers should play the leading role, but their research could be enhanced by the participation of research teams from non-European countries, which are encouraged to participate.

Problem-oriented and policy-relevant study could also be undertaken through research on quantitative and qualitative methods.

Area 8.1.1. Changing role of knowledge throughout the economy

Objective

Research should improve understanding of the changing role of knowledge in relation to growth, employment and competitiveness in Europe as well as the implications of different types of knowledge for the economy.

Expected impact

Projects will advance the knowledge base that underpins the formulation and implementation of relevant policies in Europe with the aim of enhancing growth, employment and competitiveness, and involve relevant communities, stakeholders, and practitioners in the accomplishment and diffusion of research.

Topics:

SSH-2009 - 1.1.1. Education in a European knowledge society

Europe has still unacceptably high rates of early-school leaving, of non-completion of upper-secondary education and of youth unemployment, including among young higher education graduates. In this context, it is important to promote active inclusion and increase employment opportunities by ensuring that people acquire and maintain the necessary competences. Given increasing skills shortages, account should be taken of the impacts of technological change, of

migration and of ageing in order to propose steps which anticipate future needs. Based on comparative empirical studies in Europe, research should address the question of key competences and the different skills, technical and non-technical (and of how the actors of the education system influence the debate on these competences and skills) that are now necessary for young people to live in and shape the "knowledge society". In such a way young people should be able to have meaningful working and personal experiences with reduced inequalities between them. Research should address the current requirements and opportunities of evolving labour markets. It should also analyse how all the actors in the education and training systems (pupils, teachers, parents, trade-unions, ministries, employers, etc.) assess the current inadequacies between education and the requisites of the knowledge society, and succeed or fail to build up reforms that address these inadequacies. In this context, it is important to assess the contribution of social and economic sciences and humanities to the development of modern skills and values for young generations.

Funding scheme: Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project)

Area 8.1.2. Structural changes in the European knowledge economy and society

Objective

The objective of the research is to develop and improve the understanding of the socio-economic, demographic, spatial, and sectoral dynamics that underpin structural changes in Europe, and the role of these changes in growth, employment and competitiveness.

Expected impact

Projects will advance the knowledge base that underpins the formulation and implementation of relevant policies in Europe addressing structural change and its effects with the aim to enhance growth, employment and competitiveness, and involve relevant communities, stakeholders, and practitioners in the accomplishment and diffusion of research.

Topics:

SSH-2009 - 1.2.1. Growth and service industries

Although services represent the bulk of the economic activity in Europe, the contribution of service industries to growth still needs to be subject of empirical analysis covering at least the three following aspects: the fact that the productivity level and growth of service industries, which do not generate more than a relatively moderate overall economic growth in Europe compared to other industrialised countries, US in particular; the interrelationship between manufacturing industries and service industries, which could strengthen the European growth, in particular within the context of knowledge economy and innovation policies and measures; internationalisation of the service markets, which can contribute to the European growth but many obstacles are still encountered about the access to these markets. The empirical analysis should help to better judge the effectiveness of traditional policy instruments and how to design more cost-effectiveness policies and measures in favour of services industries economy and growth and employment creation in Europe.

Funding scheme: Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project)

Area 8.1.3. Strengthening policy coherence and coordination in Europe

Objective

To improve the understanding of the role of policy coordination and policy coherence in relation to economic policies, especially macroeconomic policies, labour market policies as well as education, research, development, innovation and Single Market policies, including institutional aspects of governance. Research addressing policy coordination should include aspects of coordination at the EU, the national and the regional government level alone as well as across those levels.

Expected impact

Projects will advance the knowledge base that underpins policy coordination and coherence in Europe, including its institutional aspects, facilitate the cooperation among researchers in Europe (and possibly beyond), increase the awareness and information about the formulation and implementation of measures increasing the effectiveness of policy interaction and coordination, and develop strategies to involve relevant communities, stakeholders, and practitioners in the accomplishment and diffusion of research.

Topics:

SSH-2009 - 1.3.1. Public economic policy for growth

In order to be able to address Europe's problem in getting adequate growth one important issue that needs to be looked at is the quality and effectiveness of public intervention. Research should address taxation and government expenditure as well as public institutions and regulations, including IPR regimes, and other measures related to public policies, which play a crucial role in shaping economic dynamism. It should include investigating the quality of the institutions and the regulations that affect the location of firms in the globalised world. Research seeking to propose new designs for economic institutions and regulations would benefit from having researchers on law issues in the project. It should also aim to identify which policy options would best support the achievement of the Lisbon Strategy's goals including those related for instance to the sustainability of public finances and their contribution to growth in the medium to long term.

Funding scheme: Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project)

Activity 8.2: Combining economic, social and environmental objectives in a European perspective – Paths towards sustainable development.

Rationale

The challenges in combining economic, social and environmental objectives to address contemporary changes in society are clearly major: the increased pace of globalisation, demographic change, social and regional cohesion, migration, climate change, particular issues for developing countries such as large-scale urbanisation, etc. Social and regional cohesion are particular aspects of these due to a number of economic, social and cultural changes and instabilities in society and the recent EU enlargements posing some EU regions with particular development questions for the future.

The variety of approaches taken in Europe and their different historical backgrounds provide a laboratory for understanding how the economic, social and environmental objectives might be successfully combined or otherwise. Comparison with relevant other world regions can further enhance understanding and help develop these key questions in the broader context.

Area 8.2.1. Socio-economic development trajectories

Objective

The objective is to understand how European and other socio-economic development trajectories have fared in combining the objectives, the conditions under which this occurred, their ability to confront new challenges, and to draw lessons for policy. It is also to explore some broad but fundamental questions that are relevant for understanding how economic, social and environmental objectives might be combined, and their implications for European sustainable development strategies, including at the EU level.

Expected impact

Projects will advance the knowledge base that underpins the formulation and implementation of economic, social and environmental policies in Europe by throwing light into a) economic and social concepts and tools needed to address global challenges in a long time perspective b) challenges of sustainable development and related governance issued in cities with rapid population growth in developing/emerging countries c) the impact of Corporate Social Responsibility on EU economies and societies.

Topics:

SSH-2009 - 2.1.1. New socio-economic concepts, paradigm shift and territorial dynamics in a long term perspective

The development of economic and social concepts and tools is needed in order to address global changes in a long term time perspective (2030 – 2050). It will take into account the paradigm shift in the energy-transport-environment nexus and the land-use and territorial functions. The adaptation issues related to global changes (for example to environment/climate and societal changes) including the trade-off between adaptation and mitigation policies and measures will have to be addressed in terms of economic, social,

historical, cultural and technological point of views, integrating the territorial and temporal dimensions. Relevant tools, in particular new generation of models and indicators, structuring and representing these concepts and dimensions, will have to be specified and subject of first development. The concepts and tools should also consider life styles changes and socio-economic learning, environmental, natural resources limitations and other geopolitical issues.

Funding scheme: Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project)

SSH-2009 - 2.1.2. Cities and sustainable development

All the future population growth of the world is projected to take place in cities of the developing/emerging countries, which are undergoing rapid growth, much of it in slums, presenting major issues for sustainable development and related governance. The objective is to produce an enhanced understanding of the key issues for sustainable development of these cities, taking the economic, social, cultural, political and environmental aspects into account. The research should focus on cities with a population of 1 million or greater undergoing rapid growth in population. It should include an understanding of the agglomeration benefits and costs (socio-economic and environmental) in cities of various sizes. It should differentiate between the challenges faced by different kinds of city, such as between those with a very dissimilar economic base. The implications of the analysis for governance options in relation to sustainable development and for the policy of various actors should be brought out. Sustainable development should be considered in a broad sense. Cities from more than one world region should be included.

Funding scheme: Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project) for specific cooperation action dedicated to international cooperation (China, India, Mexico, Brazil, African countries)

SSH-2009 - 2.1.3. Impacts of corporate social responsibility

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is an important new phenomenon that should give enterprises an important role in helping to achieve the Lisbon and Gothenburg objectives. However, there is still little empirical knowledge as to how CSR impacts on the EU economies and societies. Research should empirically assess how CSR is, in practice, beneficial to the Lisbon and Gothenburg objectives and favour the development of better methodologies and tools to measure the impact of CSR activities at different levels:

- At company level, addressing motivations to take up CSR activities by companies and reasons for differences in CSR performance across companies, also in the SME sector, including the link between CSR and innovation;
- At European, regional or sectoral levels, through comparisons of regions or business sectors where CSR strategies are deployed and have different impacts on growth, competitiveness, quality of jobs and sustainable development.

Funding scheme: Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project)

Area 8.2.2. Regional, territorial and social cohesion

Objective

The objective is to address challenges associated with rising inequalities within contemporary high-income societies, such as those of Europe, the USA, Canada and Japan.

Expected impact

Projects will advance the knowledge base that underpins the formulation and implementation of policies related to inequalities.

Topics:

SSH-2009 - 2.2.1. Social inequalities, their implications and policy options

Social inequalities have increased in many developed countries in the last decade or so, following a lengthy period of decline since the early 20th century or before. The objective of this topic is to understand the key aspects of this phenomenon and its impacts on society and to identify policy options for various actors. The evolution of inequalities of income and wealth and the emergence of new, or newly significant, forms of inequality, such as in access to education, are of primary interest in this topic. Research should address the social, cultural and political impact of this increase in inequalities. The implications for the longer-term should constitute an important part of the work. Research can look at the issues at one or more territorial levels but the overall impact on society should be addressed. The policy lessons that can be learned from these different societies, both for public policy and for other societal actors, should be identified. Comparison with developed countries outside Europe, notably USA, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Canada should be included.

Funding scheme: Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project)

Activity 8.3: Major trends in society and their implications

Rationale

The last fifty years have been characterised by important changes in the way people live their lives and deal with evolutions in society, social structures and values. Major societal trends relate to the changing nature of work and of private life (in particular of family life and gender roles), the evolution of lifestyles, consumption patterns, values, attitudes and beliefs of contemporary societies.

Migration, technological developments, globalisation of economies and societal transformation processes have led to increasing cultural exchange within Europe and with other parts of the world and to a different perception of values and beliefs. Research will address the causes of these trends, their effects and likely future impacts on quality of life, values and attitudes and on European societies, as well as their implications for national, regional and EU policies.

Area 8.3.1. Demographic changes (no topics)

Area 8.3.2. Societal trends and lifestyles

Objective

The aim is to study and analyse the evolution of key societal trends and their implications on people's lifestyles and policy-making in the European Union today.

Expected impact

Projects will advance the knowledge base that underpins the formulation and implementation of policies in Europe (economic, employment, social, cultural, and consumer policies) and contribute to the development of European research communities in these domains.

Topics:

SSH-2009 - 3.2.1. Changes in consumption and consumer markets and consumer behaviour

Changes in consumption behaviour and consumer culture have significant economic, social and environmental impacts. Consumers, at all ages, are no longer passive agents of consumption but are increasingly involved, especially through internet, into the development of new products and services adapted to individuals, which in turn lead to market specialisation and innovation. Additionally, changes in market structures and practices may have consequences on consumer behaviour (e.g., information is less transparent and choice more difficult in newly-liberalised markets). Research is needed in order to characterise:

- The new trends in consumers' behaviour in Europe and their social, cultural and economic underpinnings.
- Their social, cultural and societal implications, including the mutual impacts of consumers' behaviour on other collective issues in the short, medium and long terms;
- The factors influencing consumers' choices.

Research should finally assess possible policy instruments and market incentives that can contribute to reconcile individual aspirations and consumer expectations, consumer markets and societal objectives such as sustainable development.

Funding scheme: Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project)

SSH-2009 - 3.2.2. Social platform on research for families and family policies

The word 'family' has very much evolved for the last few decades to cover realities that were unconceivable 30 years ago. While for long, at least in the sociological sense, the 'family' was a fairly stable reality where processes of tradition and reproduction of dominating forms of social life took place, it has become nowadays a true laboratory of social and individual change which spearheads the evolution of our modern societies. The objective of the social platform is to elaborate a focused research agenda that will address fundamental research issues and key policy questions in this context.

In the light of a growing variety of living arrangements and of new types of families, these relate for example to the reconciliation of work and family life, gender equality, parenthood and filiation, intergenerational collaboration, health and education, as well as cultural patterns and preferences. Based on a focussed, critical review of existing research, the social platform will bring together the related research community with stakeholder representatives, such as for example family associations, children's rights associations, policy-makers or social partners. A wide range of views and of stakeholder participation will be encouraged.

Funding scheme: Coordination and support action (supporting action)

SSH-2009 - 3.2.3. Quality of work and impact on quality of life and economy

Beyond the current fight against unemployment in the EU, there have also been worries about the quality of jobs offered to active people at all ages. The Lisbon strategy is not only in favour of more but also of better jobs. There is indeed a concern that a number of new jobs do not involve professional nor social integration, are being taken up by overqualified people or/and may not bring enough revenues to the jobholders, thus creating frustration, anxiety or disinterest at work and even poverty among the employed. On the other hand, new forms of work may also lead to improved motivation and productivity and higher satisfaction in life. Empirical research should:

- First, analyse how particular types of contractual arrangements, patterns of time-use, types of working cultures, work organisation and working hours flexibility as well as ICT induced changes influence, in practice, the quality of work. Attention should in particular be devoted to the impact of these changes on the most vulnerable groups (such as those with low educational qualifications, young people or women);
- Second, assess experiences where positive synergies between quality of work, productivity and quality of life are actually observed, in particular in relation to work organisation, working conditions and other kinds of investments in human capital, and draw lessons for policy.

A comparison between the private and the public may be included.

Funding scheme: Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project)

Area 8.3.3. Cultural interactions in an international perspective

Objective

The aim is to study European societies in a context of increasingly diverse cultural backgrounds. In particular, an assessment of multiculturalism, cultural interactions and their relationship to integration, social cohesion in urban spaces, tolerance as well as intolerance, racism and xenophobia should be addressed in order to provide recommendations for future European Union policies. The involvement and contributions of relevant non-European teams should be assured.

Expected impact

The projects should: a) advance the state of the art in the field of cultural and religious interactions among European societies and between them and the rest of the world b) enhance interdisciplinary cooperation in the researched areas between researchers in Europe and in other relevant geographic regions, c) devise strategies to involve relevant communities, stakeholders, practitioners in the making and/or diffusion of research, d) improve the formulation, development and implementation of policies.

Topics:

SSH-2009 - 3.3.1. Tolerance and cultural diversity

The fact of cultural diversity is sometimes seen as a feature of modern European society. However, closer examination shows that European societies have always been – to a greater or lesser degree – diverse societies. In investigating whether European societies are becoming more or less tolerant and pluralistic in their values and practices, researchers can help to clarify the concepts involved and determine those factors which have contributed, or can contribute to, the construction and the maintenance of tolerant, culturally diverse societies with a view to better formulation of policies. Research should address the notion of tolerance: the different perspectives on the concept, both historical and cultural; its relationship to other concepts and values such as respect, understanding, multiculturalism, liberalism, pluralism and the preservation of cultural heritage and tradition; the embodiment of the notion of tolerance in different historical, social, religious, cultural, linguistic and political contexts. Research projects may examine how educational systems in culturally diverse societies can promote or undermine tolerance through the shaping of perceptions, attitudes and values.

Funding scheme: Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project)

SSH-2009 - 3.3.2. Religion and secularism across Europe

Research projects will assess to what extent secular values coexist and interact with religious values in contemporary Europe. In particular, research will address how the interplay of religious and secular rules, values and practices influences the formulation and

implementation of public policies as well as the impact of these rules, values and practices on the behaviour of, and opportunities for, individuals and groups in private and public life.

Funding scheme: Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project)

Activity 8.4: Europe in the world

Rationale

Global interactions and interdependencies are taking different and new forms, and have major impacts on the economy, society, institutions and security in Europe and in the rest of the world. At the same time, European countries and the European Union are not only reacting to events, but actively changing their role in world affairs. Research under this theme should improve understanding of how interactions and interdependencies are changing, what are the implications for development paths in different parts of the world, why conflicts are emerging and how peace can be achieved. It should also analyse the implications for the regions concerned, particularly for Europe, as well as for the global economy, institutions, and for other societal and cultural developments.

It is viewed that the inclusion of non-European perspectives, through research undertaken also by non-Europeans, and active participation of teams from third countries could add to the scientific excellence of the project and lead to the increased impact of the research to be undertaken; this will be considered by the evaluators.

Area 8.4.1. Interactions and interdependences between world regions and their implications

Objective

The main aim is to understand better the driving forces of global interactions and interdependencies, the relations between world regions and the factors shaping different development paths in a historical perspective.

Expected impact

Projects will advance the knowledge base that underpins the formulation and implementation of international policies as well as European external relations policies.

Topics:

SSH-2009 - 4.1.1. Competition and collaboration in access to oil, gas and mineral resources

With increasing demand for limited, and in some cases dwindling oil, gas and mineral resources, the world faces major conflicts unless it finds solutions to accessing these resources in an efficient, fair and as non-conflictual way as possible, with an appropriate balance between competition and collaboration. The research under this topic should address this major global challenge and propose solutions for various policy actors including the EU. Starting with a critical assessment of supply and demand scenarios for oil, gas and minerals and possible substitutes, the research should assess the practices and strategies of key actors

(public and private) for their use of, demand for, access to, supply and prudent use of these resources. Other naturally existing resources could be included for comparison purposes if this adds to the understanding of the core issues, but should not be the focus. The role of markets, competition, technology, international regulation, governance, military and other approaches in how these actors have addressed these developments and might do so in the future, including geopolitics, should be assessed. Principles for solutions should be identified (including their economic and social impact) and how they could be applied in these cases, including efficiency, justice, fairness, and across generations. The timescale should be the most relevant historical periods and the next 20-30 years.

Funding scheme: Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project)

SSH-2009 - 4.1.2. Geopolitics and the role of Europe in a changing world

Changes in geopolitics (with regard to political power, distribution of wealth and economic resources, border conflicts, civil and interstate wars) need to be addressed with due attention to the specific features of different countries and regions, and relations between them. 'Area studies' teams and institutions specialised in Asian, African, Latin American, Middle East, Mediterranean and/or Russian/CIS studies are insufficiently connected at European level. In addition cooperation between European and non-European scholars needs to be reinforced to allow for cross-cultural communication and avoidance of stereotyping. Networks of 'area studies' teams, either specialised in the same world region or wishing to analyse an issue across different world regions will be supported. The objective of 'cross regional' perspectives is to support the networking of these teams in order that they confront and share their approaches to international developments that may influence Europe's future (for example, the role of China in Africa and its implications for Europe) and to the prospects and limits of Europe's contribution to international peace and stability (e.g. EU role in promoting poverty eradication and democratisation).

Funding scheme: Coordination and support action (coordinating action)

Area 8.4.2. Conflicts, peace and human rights

Objective

To understand the dynamics of conflict and peace in relation to global changes (namely climate change), and to foster a comparative perspective on how peace, democracy and human rights are perceived and acted upon in different parts of the world.

Expected impact

Projects will advance the knowledge base that underpins the formulation and implementation of European policies to promote peace, security, democracy and human rights. They will enhance the cooperation between European teams and researchers from outside Europe, and will foster interdisciplinarity – including, in the case of climate change, across social sciences and natural sciences.

Topics:

SSH-2009 - 4.2.1. Climate induced changes in water resources in Southern Europe and neighbouring countries as a threat to security

Climate change and its impacts on societies, economies and ecosystems is increasingly perceived as a threat to human security. Research should provide an interdisciplinary analysis – across the usually separated areas of climate change research and conflicts and peace research – on the contribution of climate change in the escalation or exacerbation of societal tensions and border conflicts due to the impacts of extreme weather events (including displacement of people due to floods, droughts and other events). Mitigation and adaptation strategies at various levels (local, regional, European and global) should be examined in a comparative manner to allow the identification of factors that can enhance social, institutional and economic resilience, protection of fundamental rights, the prevention of violent conflicts, and peace-building through cooperation over access to natural resources. Water resources need to be focused on given their specific vulnerability to climate and their key importance in the escalation or prevention of conflicts. The research should make use of the latest hydrological and climatic models and have a regional focus on South Europe, North Africa, and/or Sahel zone, and/or Middle East –leading to genuine interdisciplinarity and comparison between these distinct but related regions.

Funding scheme: Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project) for specific cooperation actions dedicated to international cooperation - Targeted to North Africa, Mediterranean Countries, Middle East (*Topic coordinated with the Environment work programme topic ENV.2009.1.1.5.2*).

SSH-2009 - 4.2.2. Perspectives from outside the EU on human rights, democracy and peace

While human rights protection is provided for by international treaties, peace is at the foundation of global institutions such as the United Nations, and democracy is present in all continents, different perspectives and practices exist. Human rights, peace and democracy are values that require an in-depth comparative analysis on what they actually mean and how they are practiced in different contexts. Research should focus on perspectives from outside the EU as this can also inform the dialogue between Europe and other regions of the world and lead to new insights on how reciprocal influences develop. The following issues should be highlighted: the perceptions and legal status of human rights in different social, cultural and legal contexts – namely, rights of members of specific groups (e.g. children, women, minorities including religious minorities, prisoners, and those discriminated against based on sexual orientation) or rights related to matters of integrity (e.g. in relation to torture or death penalty); different interactions between democracy and rule of law in different contexts – e.g. concerning the role of Parliaments and of Constitutional Courts; different views of conflict, peace and justice – e.g. concerning their relations with socio-economic development and the diverse impacts of globalisation.

Funding scheme: Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project)

Activity 8.5: The Citizen in the European Union

Rationale

The European Union has often been associated with democratic consolidation and fundamental rights. At the same time, critics suggest that the European Union is driven more by economic integration rather than democracy and citizen participation. Criticisms relate to issues of citizenship, and participation, the direction of policy agendas, political trends and more.

This leads to a question whether a common European citizenship and a responsive and efficient new type of European democratic governance and policy could or should emerge today that are compatible with other kinds of democratically accepted existing cultures, identities and practices within and across Member States and how this could happen.

Interdisciplinary research will address the various ways in which diverse forms and interpretations of the role of the media, the notions and practices of citizenship, diversities and commonalities can overcome problems and difficulties emerging at the national, regional, and EU level. In all areas, research should not only improve the current picture of socio-political situations, but also make the widest possible use of findings to develop or reflect upon possible solutions to more particular problems. It should therefore attempt to develop critical perspectives and innovative theories as well as building on empirical data. In this context, comparisons with other social, economic and political systems outside the EU area will be important. Analytical and critical new perspectives, interdisciplinary (e.g. interaction between social scientists and humanities scholars) and reflection on policy relevance are important in addressing these issues.

Area 8.5.1. Participation and citizenship in Europe

Objective

Understand the participation and representation of the citizen and to reflect upon the evolving role of the media in contemporary democracy.

Expected Impact

The projects will advance knowledge on how media independence can be safeguarded in Europe and how this influences democratic practices and debate. They will foster a European and comparative analysis of the subject and encourage the involvement of relevant civil society organisations in the research activities, through the use of the funding scheme 'Research for the Benefit of Specific Groups - Civil Society Organisations (BSG-CSO)'.

Topics:

SSH-2009 - 5.1.1. Independent media and democracy in Europe

Independent media are essential for sound democracies – and transition to democracy – as they provide information that help citizens judge the actions of their political representatives and foster a plurality of views. Concentration of media ownership – a phenomenon of increasing importance in Europe and beyond – can undermine plurality, integrity, editorial freedom. At the same time, the rise of blogs, open access and on-line publishing point towards new venues for pluralism. Research should explore and explain in a comparative manner the role of media in the formation, consolidation and working of democracies in Europe, also in comparison with experiences outside Europe. Governance of the media sector, processes of media convergence and concentration, perspectives for media pluralism and independence should be examined, as well as the relations between different considerations (e.g. freedom of expression and information vs commercial interests, respect for different cultures, provisions for state security) in selecting and framing news.

Funding scheme: Collaborative project; BSG-CSO (Research for the Benefit of Specific Groups - Civil Society Organisations)

Area 8.5.2. Diversities and commonalities in Europe

Objective

Explore and analyse diversities and commonalities as these are reflected in European cultures and societies and to reflect upon how these can contribute to further understanding the future of Europe. A wide range of disciplines will be represented to explore issues relevant to history, identity, literature, the arts and the media in developing and conveying knowledge, attitudes and practices for European citizens.

Expected Impact

The projects should: a) advance the state of the art in the field of cultural diversities and commonalities in Europe; b) increase awareness and information for the formulation or implementation of European initiatives; c) devise strategies to involve relevant communities, stakeholders, practitioners in the making and/or diffusion of research; d) improve the formulation, development and implementation of policy at national or European level.

Topics:

SSH-2009 - 5.2.1. Vehicular languages in Europe in an era of globalisation: history, policy, practice

Europe has a vast diversity of languages with very differing numbers of speakers. In the past, several languages have fulfilled the function of vehicles for communication between members of different language communities in Europe. The aim of the research topic is to determine the effects the use of a vehicular language has had on social, economic, cultural diversity and cultural life, and to examine the potential and limitations as well as the advantages and disadvantages of the use of a *lingua franca* for communication in Europe in an era of globalisation. Research should address the implications of the use at present, of a given language as a tool for communication in multilingual societies, and could investigate such phenomena as power and identity. It should look at the effects of the use of a common

language on different fields of life (politics, economics, culture, society, education, media and science), and examine to what extent processes such as advances in communication technology, and globalisation favour the use of a *lingua franca*. It should consider the desirability or otherwise of the introduction of new language policies, and their compatibility with the promotion of multilingualism in Europe. Comparative research examining linguistically diverse communities outside Europe where monolingual communication practices are common would be welcomed.

Funding scheme: Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project)

SSH-2009 - 5.2.2. Interrelation between collective representations and uses of history and cultural evolution in an enlarged European Union

In the context of recent EU enlargements research should address how the collective representations and uses of history in Europe shaped and continue to shape the image of Europe for its citizens. Themes to be addressed include the role of different collective memories as they have been shaped by the past and its interpretation, for example by historians, writers and artists, in the perception of Europe by its citizens. Research must develop ideas on how the dialogue between European citizens can be strengthened in the light of the different memories and how a shared view on the past, present and future of Europe can emerge.

Funding scheme: Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project)

SSH-2009 - 5.2.3. Culture in the creation of a European space of communication

Cultural phenomena permeate national borders and transcend ethnic, class and linguistic divisions. The circulation of culture in all its forms may have consequences for the European integration process. The spread of high-speed broadband and other digital networks raises the possibility of the creation of new communities which are not only acting through text, code and language, but also through performance, sound and music, images and visual culture.

Research would investigate the role these wider cultural phenomena play in creating new networks, communities and institutions across national and linguistic borders, and in stimulating or preventing the transmission and circulation of identities and experiences. It would investigate the new challenges and opportunities presented by an increasingly globalised digital culture and the possible public and private sector policy responses

Funding scheme: Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project)

Activity 8.6: Socio-economic and scientific indicators

Rationale

The European Union, its Member States and regions are all involved in policy-making. Policy should not be driven solely by indicators but it should be evidence based and make appropriate use of both quantitative, qualitative and experimental indicators together with relevant analytical methods including modelling. To do this, indicators and analytical techniques are needed that address the policy issues in question. Research under this Activity should aim to improve the relevance, quality and quantity of indicators made available to policy-makers together with the analytical techniques and models used for the in support of all aspects of policy. The activity of impact assessment of policies and programmes should promote the development and the use of indicators in this context.

Area 8.6.1. How indicators are used in policy (no topic)

Area 8.6.2. Developing better indicators for policy

Objective

The overall objective of this research area is to address the need for new, improved and more appropriate indicators for policy. This is necessary because the use of indicators for policy is complicated by the fact that some of the indicators currently available are inadequate or inappropriate for policy use or simply of poor quality. Furthermore indicators must at one and the same time be empirically reliable and understandable and they need to be looked at both from the point of view of their value and validity when addressing particular policy issues.

Expected impact

Projects will improve significantly the indicators, methods and models that are used in economic policy related to the service sector.

Topics:

SSH-2009 - 6.2.1. Indicators for the European service sector

The proper measurement of productivity and growth in the services is very difficult due to the scarcity and frequently poor quality of the existing statistics. Research is needed into the different service sectors, including ICT services, ICT intensive services, financial services, the wholesale and retail trades, health, social and personal services, with the aim of developing both generic and area-specific recommendations and of elucidating the underlying mechanisms that are at work. This should include looking at how to address the ways services have changed over time and, particularly with respect to the development of the internal market and the internationalisation of some service provision and markets. For the financial services, in particular, the research should address how to collect data on the cross-border dimension of the provision of such services, with particular reference to the retail sector and to new Member States. It would be valuable to analyse, across markets and countries, the

structure of distribution channels, especially those using ICT technologies, and how this structure has developed over time and the segmentation according to age, education, gender, etc. Indicators should be proposed that measure different aspects such as integration, competition, efficiency, and innovation together with models to analyse the link between different features. Indicators need to be designed that allow the disaggregation of the different R&D and knowledge intensive types and levels found in services, and which can also identify the degree of innovation, creativity, types of human capital involved, etc. Indicators need to be developed that both appropriately and accurately measure the output of both market and non market services, taking account of expectations of, and real outcomes for, consumers. The development of such indicators would thereby allow input-output and producer-user relationships to be analysed with the object of understanding the production processes and the output characteristics in individual service industries. An example is the public service sector where both input and output indicators are needed that are able to help to assess quantitative, qualitative and productivity developments and the degree of innovation in this sector.

Funding scheme: Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project)

Area 8.6.3. – Provision of underlying official statistics

Objective

The overall objective of this research area is to contribute to improving the availability, quality and relevance of official statistics for use in policy. Research is needed on official statistics in order to guarantee that there are the best possible foundations on which to build indicators for use in all aspects of policy. This research may look at problems associated with existing official statistics as well as addressing needs for new official statistics.

Expected impact

Projects will improve significantly the cost-effectiveness of surveys.

Topics:

SSH-2009 - 6.3.1. Data management for statistics

In order to be able to provide statistical information necessary for research in the different aspects of the socio economic sciences and humanities and which is representative at the EU level, it is necessary to develop ways of combining electronic surveys with new sampling techniques and/or algorithms which are capable of exploiting data at different levels of generalisation. Such cross-linking of statistical data (in some cases also including its combination with text and image based information available from different sources), whilst at the same time preserving quality, is necessary, if response burden is to be reduced and survey costs kept down. Statistical and machine learning algorithms need to be developed for this purpose and that have the capacity to cope with massive amounts of data. Ontologies and semantics for statistics, integrated with metadata construction and retrieval systems, would facilitate the handling of statistical requests as well as improving the access to datasets. It is also important that the research addresses other ways of reducing response burden and

improving response rates such as questionnaire design, interviewing techniques, usability and equilibrate sampling.

Funding scheme: Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project)

Area 8.6.4. – Use of indicators and related approaches for the evaluation of research policies and programmes (no topic)

Activity 8.7: Foresight activities

Rationale

By identifying and anticipating the key drivers of change and the related socio-economic impacts, foresight can help to identify future research and innovation priorities going beyond the Lisbon strategy and can contribute to building a strong European Research Area (ERA).

Foresight will contribute to the analysis of changes in the global research system and their possible implications for European research policy. It will also provide strategic intelligence useful for the preparation of future Framework Programmes.

Specific prospective activities will be carried out on S&T related themes, and support will be given for mutual learning and co-operation in foresight. Information will also be provided and awareness raised through studies, expert groups, and conferences.

Area 8.7.1. – Wide socio-economic foresight on key challenges

Objective

The main aim is to address, through foresight approach, global and regional challenges which will have important social, economic and cultural mutual impacts between the world, the regions and Europe. Elaboration of scenarios should enable analyses of trends and drivers relative to these challenges.

Expected Impact

Projects should generate scenarios which will be useful for the understanding of the potential role of Europe in the world and therefore help the policy definition, including, in terms of future research to be done to ensure the success of the European initiatives.

Topics:

SSH-2009 - 7.1.1. The World and Europe in 2025

The aim of the topic is to evaluate and measure the changes in the world economy during the recent years/decades, by distinguishing the principal economic regions, including the European Union, on the one hand and the principal relations and economic interconnections between these regions, on the other hand. Identify the underlying trends, which can be used as a basis for the establishment of possible, probable or desirable scenarios. Establish and

develop 'alternative breakdown scenarios' of the world by 2025 on the basis of a set of specific hypothesis covering political, economic, social, environmental and technological developments. Evaluate their consequences for the EU, both in qualitative and quantitative terms with adequate advanced tools (including some eventual additional development); and examine possible policy strategies and their effectiveness according the different world scenarios. Support the Commission in the preparation, coordination and monitoring of a series of seminars with the relevant institutes and experts of the regions of Europe and of other world's regions on prospective developments of the overall situation by 2025 and their implications for Europe. Put into perspective the policies which are necessary in response to these developments and specify the international role of the EU in economic policies.

Funding scheme: Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project)

SSH-2009 - 7.1.2. Foresight on the long term challenges for the Mediterranean area.

The Mediterranean area is of strategic importance to the EU, in both economic (trade, tourism, energy, water, agriculture and fisheries), social (demography, migration) and political (security, stability, democracy) terms. The political situation in the region is characterised by persistent tensions due to the Middle East conflict, the war in Iraq and its spill-over to other countries, regular upsurges of terrorist activity, and in some countries domestic political tensions of different origins. In the economic domain, a combination of fast demographic and labour force expansion and slow economic growth is resulting in high unemployment and stagnant incomes. The prospects for long-term economic growth are further threatened by the non-sustainable management of the environment and natural resources. The foresight exercise will aim at analysing trends and drivers for the Mediterranean region, setting up a number of background scenarios of its evolution towards 2025, and exploring scenarios for a closer cooperation between Europe and the Mediterranean region. Qualitative and quantitative impact assessment of the scenarios on the economy and the society will have to be characterised with advanced adequate tools including some eventual additional development.

Funding scheme: Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project); Coordination and support action – expert group

SSH-2009-7.1.3 – The World and Europe up to 2050: EU policies and research priorities

This Forward looking topic should evaluate and measure the past, present and expected future changes in the World and EU from a political, economic, social, cultural, environmental and technological perspective. It should identify the underlying trends, tensions and transitions which can be used as a basis for the establishment of scenarios for the World and Europe up to 2050 on the basis of a set of specific hypotheses covering political, economic, social, cultural, environmental and technological developments. The consequences of such trends, tensions and transitions should be evaluated in depth for the EU both in qualitative and quantitative terms.

Taking stock of previous foresight exercises (cf. "World in 2025" and "Key technologies") and taking into account the work of the high-level expert group tasked with developing a shared longer term strategy for key enabling technologies that the Commission is suggesting to set up in his Communication of 30 September 2009 on a common strategy for key enabling technologies in the EU, this topic should also focus on future research needs that answer to the identified transitions at European and/or national level.

A written and/or audiovisual dissemination activity on the World and Europe up to 2050 is part of this work.

Funding scheme: Coordination and support action – Expert group

Area 8.7.2. – Focused thematic foresight (no topic)

Area 8.7.3. – Research systems and research policies in Europe (no topic)

Area 8.7.4. – Blue Sky Research on Emerging Issues Affecting European S&T (no topic)

Area 8.7.5. – Mutual learning and co-operation

Objective

Improving knowledge about the relevant foresight exercises which have been carried out in Europe and in the world.

Expected Impact

To facilitate European foresight exercises through elaboration of scenarios, application of new methods and access to data.

SSH-2009 - 7.5.1. Consolidating the information system for foresight.

The aim of this activity is to consolidate and reinforce the network of foresight practitioners, users and policy-makers. The systematic review of existing or ongoing relevant foresight exercises in Europe and around the world on priority subjects for EU policies will have to be undertaken. It will disseminate knowledge generated by foresight exercises in Europe and elsewhere to policy-makers and foresight practitioners.

In particular, it will: scan and review the foresight exercises, analyse and record their components, such as, objectives, promoters, costs, geographical coverage, methods, duration, etc. (in relation with the METRIS initiative); map and cross-reference those components in order to produce an annual mapping report; produce regular briefs on selected foresight exercises in Europe and around the world that may be relevant for information and dissemination; produce a specific number of policy briefs on topics or studies with high policy relevance selected by the EC services; organise mutual learning and methodological focussed workshops; contribute to the maintenance of a foresight website and update it; ensure the link between foresight exercises and policy-makers, focusing on the most relevant foresight exercises launched in a European context.

Funding scheme: Coordination and support action (supporting action)

Activity 8.8. Horizontal actions

SSH-2009 - 8.1. Measures to support dissemination of research results

The aim is to maximise and to make as wide and broad as possible the dissemination, and where appropriate the uptake, of the results from the socio economic sciences and the humanities (SSH) and related research projects for scientific support to policy which were financed from the EU's 5th, 6th and 7th research Framework Programmes.

Proposals should aim to make the link between research results coming from these projects and the agenda of the policymakers at various levels. Dissemination actions should address two main target groups: (i) Policy-makers at local, regional, national and European level, depending on the objective and nature of the projects and whether the actions target the establishment of a relationship between European projects and existing national policies, together with researchers and others working in support and the evaluation of policy. (ii) Civil society organisations and economic actors at national and European level. All the dissemination activities proposed should, as much as is possible and appropriate, take into account Europe's linguistic diversity and make use of the latest available audio visual technologies together with other innovative tools.

Funding scheme: Coordination and support action (supporting action)

SSH-2009 - 8.2. Socio-Economic Sciences and Humanities Conference 2010

The organisation of a large conference for policy-makers and other stakeholders is foreseen in 2010 in order to draw the attention to the contribution of Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities to a better understanding of the changes that shape European societies in the last decades.

Funding scheme: Coordination and support action – public procurement

Coordination of national and regional research programmes (ERA-Nets⁶)

⁶ 'ERA-Net actions' provide a framework for actors implementing public research programmes to coordinate their activities e.g. by developing joint activities or by mutually supporting joint calls for trans-national proposals. For more information please visit http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/coordination/eranet_en.html

Objectives

To strengthen the coordination of national and regional research programmes in the areas of economics and statistics in Europe.

Expected impact

Better coordination of national and regional research programmes in the areas of economics and statistics in Europe, mutual learning between research programme managers, opening of national programmes.

SSH-2009 - 8.3. ERA-Net in the field of statistics

EUROSTAT, the National Statistical Offices and other national organisations play a crucial role in the production of official statistical datasets which are essential for the production of socio-economic indicators. The development of specific statistical methodologies to further improve the collection and processing of these official statistical data, as well as to increase their availability and accessibility is still necessary. In the case of datasets relevant to the social and economic sciences and the humanities, research into methodologies aiming to increase data quality, to compensate for the lack of data coverage and gaps in time series, and to address difficulties in obtaining representative samples, to improve harmonisation and to protect their confidentiality while improving their access for research purposes is required.

Statistical methodological research is also urgently needed as research activities in SSH often produce significant data bases of results including useful sets of statistics and indicators. However the status of much of this information is 'non official statistics'. Such data which supplement official statistics, given their socio-economic and cultural orientations and potential importance to both policy makers and researchers, need to be of the best possible quality and to be made available in such a way that the maximum possible use can be made of them. This needs to be done in a way that is compatible and complementary with but not overlapping with 'official' data. In this way the best possible support will be available for the preparation of EU policies and SSH research. In some cases when appropriate, their full or partial integration of such data into official statistics can represent an optimal platform. In other cases some other form of infrastructural support may be possible. Ways of optimising the quality, compatibility, accessibility and availability of those datasets not falling into the previous two categories may also be investigated.

Thus an EU strategy has to be designed and implemented in order to endorse the future research agenda for developing micro and macro statistics and the corresponding methods to make these statistics efficient and useful, for implementing them with data providers, for making all these datasets accessible and allowing them, where necessary, to be appropriately validated, maintained, exchanged and exploited.

An ERANET addressing these subjects could help to improve the development and management of access to consistent data as well as improving how data are collected, treated and disseminated and thus their relevance, quality and usefulness, for both policy and research. This ERA-Net will be funded under a separate coordinated call FP7-ERANET-2009-RTD. Special eligibility conditions apply for ERA-Net proposals and are set out in Annex 4 of the 'Cooperation' work programme.

Funding scheme: Coordination and support action (coordinating action)

SSH-2009 - 8.4. ERA-Net in the field of economic research

Many issues and challenges of economic nature are addressed by the SSH research activity and they cover regional, national, European and global dimensions. Economic research and knowledge developed by the national programmes could be usefully valorised at the European level in order to develop a critical mass of economic knowledge and tools, more efficient to address these issues/challenges. An ERA-Net could cover the following areas: economics of research and innovation policy; knowledge for growth and employment in the global economy; behavioural/cognitive economics; assessment and evaluation of policies and measures; economic forecast and foresight; economic and financial dimension of horizontal and sectorial issues (environment, natural resources, food, public health), 'beyond GDP' and economics of externalities. The opportunity to link infrastructures of economic research (databases and modelling) and to open the access to the research community and the policy-making could also be examined. This ERA-Net will be funded under a separate coordinated call FP7-ERANET-2009-RTD. Special eligibility conditions apply for ERA-Net proposals and are set out in Annex 4 of the 'Cooperation' work programme.

Funding scheme: Coordination and support action (coordinating action)

III IMPLEMENTATION OF CALLS

Call title: FP7-SSH-2009 – Collaborative research projects and Research for the Benefit of Specific Groups - Civil Society Organisations

- Call identifier: FP7-SSH-2009-A
- Date of publication⁷: 3 September 2008
- Deadline⁸: 13 January 2009 at 17.00.00 Brussels local time
- Indicative budget: EUR 55 million

All budgetary figures given in this work programme are indicative. Following the evaluation of proposals the final budget awarded to actions implemented through calls for proposals may vary:

- by up to 10% of the total value of the indicated budget for each call; and
- any repartition of the call budget may also vary by up to 10% of the total value of the indicated budget for the call.

⁷ The Director General responsible for the call may publish it up to one month prior or after the envisaged date of publication.

⁸ At the time of the publication of the call, the Director General responsible may delay this deadline by up to two months.

The final budgets for evaluation, monitoring and review may vary by up to 20% of the indicated budgets for these actions. The final budget awarded for actions not implemented through calls for proposals may vary by up to 10% of the indicated budgets for these actions.

• **Topics called:**

Activity / Area	Topics	Funding Scheme
Activity 8.1: Growth, employment and competitiveness in a knowledge society - the European case (EUR 8.25 million)		
Area 8.1.1. Changing role of knowledge throughout the economy	SSH-2009-1.1.1. Education in a European knowledge society	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project)
Area 8.1.2. Structural changes in the European knowledge economy and society	SSH-2009-1.2.1. Growth and service industries	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project)
Area 8.1.3. Strengthening policy coherence and coordination in Europe	SSH-2009-1.3.1. Public economic policy for growth	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project)
Activity 8.2 Combining economic, social and environmental objectives in a European perspective – paths towards sustainable development (EUR 8.25 million)		
Area 8.2.1. Socio-economic development trajectories	SSH-2009-2.1.1. New socio-economic concepts, paradigm shift and territorial dynamics in a long term perspective	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project)
	SSH-2009-2.1.3. Impacts of corporate social responsibility	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project)
Area 8.2.2. Regional, territorial and social cohesion	SSH-2009-2.2.1. Social inequalities, their implications and policy options	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project)
Activity 8.3. Major trends in society and their implications (EUR 11 million)		
Area 8.3.2. Societal trends and lifestyles	SSH-2009-3.2.1. Changes in consumption and consumer markets	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project)
	SSH-2009-3.2.3. Quality of work and impact on quality of life and	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale

	economy	focused research project)
Area 8.3.3. Cultural interactions in an international perspective	SSH-2009-3.3.1. Tolerance and cultural diversity	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project)
	SSH-2009-3.3.2. Religion and secularism across Europe	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project)
Activity 8.4. Europe and the world (EUR 5.5 million)		
Area. 8.4.1. Interactions and interdependences between world regions and their implications	SSH-2009-4.1.1. Competition and collaboration in access to oil, gas and mineral resources	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project)
Area 8.4.2. Conflicts, peace and human rights	SSH-2009-4.2.2. Perspectives from outside the EU on human rights, democracy and peace	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project)
Activity 8.5: The Citizen in the European Union (EUR 11 million)		
Area 8.5.1. Participation and citizenship in Europe	SSH-2009-5.1.1. Independent media and democracy in Europe	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project); BSG-CSO
Area 8.5.2. Diversities and commonalities in Europe	SSH-2009-5.2.1. Vehicular languages in Europe in an era of globalisation: history, policy, practice	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project)
	SSH-2009-5.2.2. Interrelation between collective representations and uses of history and cultural evolution in an enlarged Europe	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project)
	SSH-2009-5.2.3. Culture in the creation of a European space of communication	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project)
Activity 8.6: Socio-economic and scientific indicators (EUR 5.5 million)		
Area 8.6.2. Developing better indicators for policy	SSH-2009-6.2.1 Indicators for the European service sector	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project)
Area 8.6.3. Provision of underlying official statistics	SSH-2009-6.3.1. Data management for statistics	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project)
Activity 8.7. Foresight activities (EUR 5.5 million)		
Area 8.7.1. Wide socio-	SSH-2009-7.1.1. The world and	Collaborative project

economic foresight on key challenges	Europe in 2025	(small or medium-scale focused research project)
	SSH-2009-7.1.2. Foresight on the long term challenges for the Mediterranean area	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project)

- **Eligibility conditions:**

The minimum number of participating legal entities required, for all funding schemes, is set out in the Rules for Participation.

Funding scheme	Minimum conditions⁹
Collaborative project	At least 3 independent legal entities, each of which is established in a MS or AC, and no two of which are established in the same MS or AC.
Research for the benefit of specific groups (BSG-CSO)	At least 3 independent legal entities, each of which is established in a MS or AC, and no two of which are established in the same MS or AC. At least 1 of the legal entities has to be a civil society organisation (CSO).

The general eligibility conditions for the different funding schemes are set out in Annex 2 to this work programme. The additional eligibility conditions for this call are:

- The **maximum** requested EU contribution under the ‘Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project)’ funding scheme is EUR 2 700 000.
- The **maximum** requested EU contribution under the ‘Research for the benefit of specific groups’ funding scheme is EUR 1 000 000.

NB: Proposals outside these financial limits will be considered ineligible.

- **Evaluation procedure:**

- A one-stage submission procedure will be followed.
- Proposals may be evaluated remotely.
- Proposals will be ranked at the level of each **Activity**
- The evaluation criteria and sub-criteria, together with the eligibility, selection and award criteria for the different funding schemes are set out in Annex 2 of the 'Cooperation' Specific Programme work programme. For this call the scientific and/or technological excellence evaluation criterion will include the following additional sub-criterion: **'appropriate comparative perspective and the largest possible European coverage in relation to the proposed research'**.

⁹ MS = Member States of the EU; AC = Associated country. Where the minimum conditions for an indirect action are satisfied by a number of legal entities, which together form one legal entity, the latter may be the sole participant, provided that it is established in a Member State or Associated country

Proposals will be selected within each Activity according to their ranked order and until the available budget is committed.

In cases of equal marks between proposals, priority will be given to proposals with the highest marks in the criterion of scientific quality. In cases of equal marks in the criterion of scientific quality, priority will be given to proposals with higher marks in the criterion of potential impact. In cases of completely identical evaluation scores in all criteria, priority will be given to proposals from under the topics with the higher number of proposals submitted.

In each Activity, proposals for which budget is not immediately available (those ranked below the selection list) will be put in a reserve list. Within each reserve list proposals will be also ranked in strict order of marks.

In a first step, ranked proposals within each Activity will be allocated funds from those earmarked for each Activity.

In a second step, any additional funds that may become available¹⁰ will be allocated to proposals across the different reserve lists respecting only the strict order of marks (with no hierarchical order between Activities). Between proposals of equal marks priority will be given to proposals with the highest marks in the criterion of scientific quality. In cases of equal marks in the criterion of scientific quality, priority will be given to proposals with higher marks in the criterion of potential impact. In cases of completely identical evaluation scores in all criteria, priority will be given to proposals from Activities with the higher number of proposals submitted.

- Indicative evaluation and contractual timetable: evaluation of proposal will take place in March 2009 and first contracts should be signed in September 2009.
- Consortia agreements: not required.
- The forms of grant which will be offered and the maximum reimbursement rates are specified in Annex 3 to the 'Cooperation' work programme.

Call title: FP7-SSH-2009 – Collaborative projects (small or medium-scale focused research projects) for specific cooperation actions dedicated to international cooperation.

- Call identifier: FP7-SSH-2009-B
- Date of publication¹¹: 3 September 2008
- Deadline¹²: 13 January 2009 at 17.00.00 Brussels local time
- Indicative budget: EUR 6 million

All budgetary figures given in this work programme are indicative. Following the evaluation of proposals the final budget awarded to actions implemented through calls for proposals may vary:

- by up to 10% of the total value of the indicated budget for each call; and
- any repartition of the call budget may also vary by up to 10% of the total value of the indicated budget for the call.

The final budgets for evaluation, monitoring and review may vary by up to 20% of the indicated budgets for these actions. The final budget awarded for actions not implemented through calls for proposals may vary by up to 10% of the indicated budgets for these actions.

• **Topics called:**

Activity / Area	Topics called	Funding Schemes
Activity 8.2 Combining economic, social and environmental objectives in a European perspective: paths towards sustainable development		
Area 8.2.1. Socio-economic development trajectories	SSH-2009-2.1.2. Cities and sustainable development	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project) for specific cooperation actions dedicated to international cooperation
Activity 8.4. Europe and the world		
Area 8.4.2. Conflicts, peace and human rights	SSH-2009-4.2.1. Climate induced changes in water resources in southern Europe and neighbouring countries as a threat to security (Topic coordinated with the Environment work programme topic ENV.2009.1.1.5.2)	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project) for specific cooperation actions dedicated to international cooperation

¹¹ The Director General responsible for the call may publish it up to one month prior or after the envisaged date of publication.

¹² At the time of the publication of the call, the Director General responsible may delay this deadline by up to two months.

- **Eligibility conditions:**

The minimum number of participating legal entities required, for all funding schemes, is set out in the Rules for Participation. For the 'Collaborative project for specific cooperation actions dedicated to international cooperation' funding scheme **the minimum conditions¹³ are:** At least 4 independent legal entities. Of these, 2 must be established in different MS or AC. The other 2 must be established in different international cooperation partner countries (ICPC)¹⁴.

The general eligibility conditions for the different funding schemes are set out in Annex 2 to this work programme. The additional eligibility conditions for this call are:

- The maximum requested EU contribution under the 'Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project) for specific cooperation actions dedicated to international cooperation' funding scheme is EUR 3 000 000.

NB: Proposals outside these financial limits will be considered as ineligible.

- **Evaluation procedure:**

- A one-stage submission procedure will be followed;
- Proposals may be evaluated remotely;
- The evaluation criteria (including weights and thresholds) and sub-criteria, together with the eligibility, selection and award criteria for the different funding schemes are set out in Annex 2 of the 'Cooperation' work programme.

A minimum of 1 proposal per topic will be selected, on the condition that proposals pass all the requisite evaluation thresholds.

Proposals will be ranked in order of marks and selected according to their ranked order and until the available budget is committed. Any part of the call budget that remains unspent will be transferred to the call FP7-SSH-2009-A.

- Indicative evaluation and contractual timetable: evaluation of proposal will take place in March 2009 and first contracts should be signed in September 2009.
- Consortia agreements: not required.
- The forms of grant which will be offered and the maximum reimbursement rates are specified in Annex 3 of the 'Cooperation' work programme.

Call title: FP7-SSH-2009 – Coordination and support actions

¹³ MS = Member States of the EU; AC = Associated country. Where the minimum conditions for an indirect action are satisfied by a number of legal entities, which together form one legal entity, the latter may be the sole participant, provided that it is established in a Member State or Associated country

¹⁴ Please see Annex 1 of the 'Cooperation' work programme for the list of International Co-operation Partner Countries (ICPC)

- Call identifier: FP7-SSH-2009-C
- Date of publication¹⁵: 3 September 2008
- Deadline¹⁶: 13 January 2009 at 17.00.00 Brussels local time
- Indicative budget: EUR 6.22 million

All budgetary figures given in this work programme are indicative. Following the evaluation of proposals the final budget awarded to actions implemented through calls for proposals may vary:

- by up to 10% of the total value of the indicated budget for each call; and
- any repartition of the call budget may also vary by up to 10% of the total value of the indicated budget for the call.

The final budgets for evaluation, monitoring and review may vary by up to 20% of the indicated budgets for these actions. The final budget awarded for actions not implemented through calls for proposals may vary by up to 10% of the indicated budgets for these actions.

• **Topics called:**

Activity/Area	Topic	Funding scheme	Budget per topic (EUR)
Activity 8.3. Major trends in society and their implications			
Area 8.3.2. Societal trends and lifestyles	SSH-2009-3.2.2. Social platform on research for families and family policies	Coordination and support action (supporting action)	1 500 000
Activity 8.4. Europe in the world			
Area 8.4.1. Interactions and interdependences between world regions and their implications	SSH-2009-4.1.2 Geopolitics and the role of Europe in a changing world	Coordination and support actions (coordinating actions)	3 000 000
Activity 8.7. Foresight activities			
Area 8.7.5. Mutual learning and co-operation	SSH-2009-7.5.1 Consolidating the information system for foresight	Coordination and support action (supporting action)	720 000
Activity 8.8. Horizontal actions			

¹⁵ The Director General responsible for the call may publish it up to one month prior or after the envisaged date of publication.

¹⁶ At the time of the publication of the call, the Director General responsible may delay this deadline by up to two months.

	SSH-2009-8.1 Measures to support the dissemination of research results	Coordination and support actions (supporting actions)	1 000 000
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- **Eligibility conditions:**

The minimum number of participating legal entities required, for all funding schemes, is set out in the Rules for Participation.

Funding scheme	Minimum conditions¹⁷
Coordination and support actions (coordinating actions)	At least 3 independent legal entities, each of which is established in a MS or AC, and no two of which are established in the same MS or AC.
Coordination and support actions (supporting actions)	At least 1 legal entity

The general eligibility conditions for the different funding schemes are set out in Annex 2 to this work programme.

- **Evaluation procedure:**

- A one-stage submission procedure will be followed;
- Proposals may be evaluated remotely;
- The evaluation criteria (including weights and thresholds) and sub-criteria, together with the eligibility, selection and award criteria for the different funding schemes are set out in Annex 2 of the 'Cooperation' work programme.

Proposals will be selected within each topic according to their ranked order.

For topics SSH-2009-3.2.2 and SSH-2009-7.4.1 one proposal per topic will be selected, provided it passes all requisite evaluation thresholds.

For topics SSH-2009-4.1.2 and SSH-2009-8.1 proposals will be selected within each topic according to their ranked order and until the available budget is committed. Any part of the call budget that remains unspent will be transferred to the call FP7-SSH-2009-A.

- Indicative evaluation and contractual timetable: evaluation of proposal will take place in March 2009 and first contracts should be signed in September 2009.
- Consortia agreements: not required.
- The forms of grant which will be offered and the maximum reimbursement rates are specified in Annex 3 of the 'Cooperation' work programme.

IV OTHER ACTIONS

¹⁷ MS = Member States of the EU; AC = Associated country. Where the minimum conditions for an indirect action are satisfied by a number of legal entities, which together form one legal entity, the latter may be the sole participant, provided that it is established in a Member State or Associated country

Besides grants subject to calls for proposals, other indirect actions under the Rules for Participation may be carried out in accordance with the topic profile pursued. These shall include public procurement and expert groups. The summary tables herewith are given for information purposes.

Coordination and support actions - Expert groups

Topic	Indicative timing	Indicative Budget (EUR million)
SSH-2009-7.1.2. Foresight on the long term challenges for the Mediterranean area.	1 st semester 2009	0.5
SSH-2009-7.1.3 The World and Europe up to 2050: EU policies and research priorities	2 nd semester 2009	1

Coordination and support actions - Public procurement

Topic	Indicative timing	Indicative Budget (EUR million)
SSH-2009 - 8.2. Socio-Economic Sciences and Humanities Conference 2010	2 nd semester 2009	0.2

Indicative budget for the Theme Socio-economic sciences and Humanities for the 2009 Work Programme (in EUR million)

NB: All budgetary figures given in this work programme are indicative. Following the evaluation of proposals, the final budget awarded to calls may vary by up to 10% of the total value of the overall budget, and any repartition of the call budget may also vary by up to 10% of the value of the call. The budget figures for non-call activities may also vary by up to 10% of the stated budget and, in the case of the costs of evaluation, monitoring and review by up to 20% of the stated budget.

Call FP7-SSH-2009-A	55
Call FP7-SSH-2009-B	6
Call FP7-SSH-2009-C	6.22
Contribution to the coordinated call FP7-ERANET-2009-RTD	3
General activities	0.88
Other activities	2.5
• Evaluations	(0.8)
• Actions implemented through public procurement and expert groups	(1.7)
Estimated total budget allocation	73.6

* The above call budgets are indicative. The final budgets awarded to these calls, following the evaluation of proposals, may vary up to 10% of the total value of the calls.

Budget allocation to general activities 2009 (EUR million)

CORDIS	0.23
Eureka/Research Organisations	0.006
ERA-NET	0.004
COST	0.64
Total	0.88