

WORK PROGRAMME 2011

COOPERATION

THEME 8

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

(European Commission C(2010)4900 of 19 July 2010)

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OBJECTIVE

Generating 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 EU, sustainability, environmental challenges, demographic change, 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 2011

The 2011 SSH work programme consolidates the new approach adopted in the 2010 work programme, which responds to the Commission's political priorities and helps boost European excellence in SSH research. In line with the spirit of the "re-launched" European Research Area it is centred on a number of strategic societal challenges. This helps to streamline research, avoid fragmentation and dispersion of current and past efforts and allows for a better accumulation of critical mass/EU added value, more coherent and complementary research and forward looking activities.

The Challenges and Topics selected for this work programme are part of an Indicative Research Roadmap created for the years 2011-2013¹. While identifying the research needs a variety of inputs were considered: the latest political directions of the new European Commission, and in particular they follow the three priorities identified in the Europe 2020 strategy², inputs from the Member States³ and the SSH Advisory Group⁴, and other Directorates General of the European Commission.

Under each Activity, a part of the work programme focuses on an important societal challenge that Europe needs to tackle in the medium to long term perspective. Activities also include topics that either address urgent needs or complement the work to address the challenge.

The capacity to study the phenomena described in this work programme depends on quantitative and qualitative methods, data and other resources, and these should be used as appropriate. European researchers should play a leading role, however it is encouraged their research be enhanced by the participation of research teams from third countries.

¹ http://ec.europa.eu/research/social-sciences/indicative-strategic-research-roadmap_en.html

² (1) Smart growth: developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation; (2) Sustainable growth: promoting a more resource efficient, greener and more competitive economy; and (3) Inclusive growth: fostering a high-employment economy delivering social and territorial cohesion. For full document see <http://ec.europa.eu/eu2020/>

³ Through the Programme Committee assisting the European Commission in the implementation of the Theme Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities of the Cooperation Specific Programme.

⁴ It is the mandate of the Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities Advisory Group to provide advice to the Commission services regarding the Theme Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities of the Cooperation Specific Programme with view to strategy, relevant objectives and scientific priorities.

Addressing important societal challenges

To address each particular societal challenge identified, the work programme proposes a set of actions that will be combined in a single large scale integrating project. Each such project shall include:

- A plurality of perspectives from different disciplines to examine the different dimensions of the societal challenge considered;
- Capitalisation of previous research; stock-taking
- Forward looking /foresight analysis regarding the evolution of the societal challenge, where relevant;
- Deployment of a significant international cooperation dimension in addition to the European dimension;
- Dissemination and exploitation of research results in a variety of contexts (scientific, policy, media, civil society);
- Development of an effective critical mass of actors, involving a wide range of key stakeholders;
- A rigorous professional approach to managing research and day-to-day administrative work.

The research agenda proposed by the work programme to address the societal challenges should be taken into consideration but is not exclusive i.e. proposals may choose to also address research questions complementary to those mentioned in the work programme to the extent that these contribute to addressing the challenge in question. Proposals must nonetheless always address the core thematic challenge to the greatest possible extent. The composition and the size of proposed consortia should adequately reflect the proposed research agenda and allow for a convincing and efficient management structure.

Topics for research projects

Each activity of this work programme includes topics for "small or medium-scale focused research projects" either addressing urgent needs or complementing the large scale projects. Here, proposals need to address the research agenda described under each topic. The focus is on the production of new knowledge, the interface with the needs 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.

Including the humanities

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.

While the humanities can make valuable contributions to **all challenges and topics** of this work programme, the following seem particularly opportune avenues for the participation of the humanities:

SSH.2011.1.1-1. Lifelong Learning in Europe: Appropriate skills for sustaining better jobs;
SSH.2011.1.2-1. Europe moving towards a new path of economic growth and social development;

SSH.2011.2.1-2. Combating poverty in Europe: a key question of human dignity and social cohesion;
SSH.2011.3.2-2. Drug demand and supply reduction (ERA-Net);
SSH.2011.3.3-1. Cultural encounters (ERA-Net Plus);
SSH.2011.4.1-1. Tackling poverty in a development context;
SSH.2011.4.2-1. The evolving concept of borders;
SSH.2011.5.1-1. Corruption and resistance to corruption in the private and public sphere;
SSH.2011.5.1-2. Surveillance and the challenges for democracy and open society;
SSH.2011.5.2-1. The anthropology of European integration;

All research proposals are expected to:

- Provide an appropriate comparative perspective and the largest possible European coverage in relation to the subject of research (though not necessarily simply by reason of a geographically diverse consortium).
- Develop quantitative and qualitative analyses where appropriate;
- Achieve co-operation within and between disciplines and involve a plurality of approaches 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 community⁵;
- Consider ethical and gender aspects in the conduct and the content of research.

Gender

All projects are encouraged to have a balanced participation of women and men in their research activities and to raise awareness on combating gender prejudices and stereotypes. Gender issues will be addressed as an integral part of the research to ensure the highest level of scientific quality. The following Challenges and Topics touch the gender dimension in particular:

SSH.2011.1.2-1. Europe moving towards a new path of economic growth and social development;
SSH.2011.1.2-2. Social Platform on innovative Social Services;
SSH.2011.2.1-2. Combating poverty in Europe: a key question of human dignity and social cohesion;
SSH.2011.4.1-1. Tackling poverty in a development context;
SSH.2011.4.1-2. Connections between rural areas and cities in Sub-Saharan Africa;
SSH.2011.4.2-1. The evolving concept of borders;
SSH.2011.4.3-1. Transatlantic relations in the context of global governance architecture and relationships with other powers;
SSH.2011.5.1-1. Corruption and resistance to corruption in the private and public sphere;

Cross-thematic approaches

The topic *SSH.2011.5.1-2. Surveillance and the challenges for democracy and an open society* under Activity 5 is coordinated with the 2011 Security work programme topic *FP7-SSH-SEC-*

⁵ The European Union is a party to the OECD declaration on Access to research data from public funding which was adopted in Paris on 30 January 2004.

2011.6.1 Surveillance and the challenges for the security of the citizen. Complementarities and synergies especially with the Themes Biotechnologies, Agriculture and Food, and Health of the "Cooperation" Specific Programme are sought in Activities 2 and 3.

Research relevant to Civil Society Organisations

The participation of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) is encouraged in all proposals that are submitted under this Call. Under topics *SSH.2011.2.1-2 Combating poverty in Europe: a key question of human dignity and social cohesion* and *SSH.2011.1.2-2 Social Platform on innovative Social Services* a specific funding scheme - **Research for the Benefit of Specific Groups - Civil Society Organisations** - will allow CSOs to engage more actively in research.

International Cooperation

Researchers and research institutions from International Cooperation Partner Countries (ICPC)⁶ are strongly encouraged to participate in proposals that are submitted under all Challenges and Topics in this work programme. Participation of a relevant third country partner or partners could add to the scientific and technological excellence of the projects and lead to an increased impact of the research to be undertaken. Under Activity 4 (Europe in the World) this work programme includes two **Specific cooperation actions dedicated to international cooperation**: *SSH.2011.4.1-2. Connections between rural areas and cities in sub-Saharan Africa* and *SSH.2011.4.1-1. Tackling poverty in a development context*.

Cooperation with Latin America and the Caribbean

The 2010 EU-Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) Summit⁷ focused on bi-regional cooperation on "Innovation and technology for sustainable development and social inclusion". The Summit's Action Plan calls for boosting science and technology cooperation between the EU and LAC countries. The activities targeting LAC contribute to sustainability as advocated by the Summit. This requires an integrated approach taking into account the environmental, economic and social dimensions and a balanced involvement of research teams and the relevant stakeholders from Europe and the LAC region in the consortia. Special attention will be paid to the uptake and use of the new knowledge generated and, whenever relevant, to SME participation.

Where appropriate, synergies and/or complementarities among projects selected from the LAC focused topics are encouraged within the same theme or across themes. In these cases, a dedicated budget for coordination or joint outreach activities could be foreseen. For information on LAC related topics in other themes, see the corresponding chapters of the "Cooperation" Work Programme⁸.

The topics considered under this specific geographical focus in this work programme are *SSH.2011.4.1-1. Tackling poverty in a development context* (focus on Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean) and *SSH.2011.2.1-1. Economic, social and political conditions for satisfying the world food needs* (global focus, LAC encouraged).

⁶ Please see Annex 1 of the 'Cooperation' work programme for the list of International Co-operation Partner Countries (ICPC).

⁷ Madrid, 18-19 May 2010. See also www.ec.europa.eu/research/inco

⁸ 'Health', 'Food, Agriculture, Fisheries and Biotechnology' (FAFB), 'Information and Communication Technologies', 'Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and New Production Technologies' (NMP), 'Environment (including climate change)', and 'Transport (including aeronautics)'.

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. The European Commission will take initiative to support these efforts through organisation of additional workshops and conferences and the clustering of projects.

Ethics

All SSH research proposals raising ethical issues need to include an Ethics Annex⁹ where the ethical dimension of the research should be thoroughly discussed. In drafting this Annex, the applicant(s) shall take into account the relevant national, EU and international legislation and guidelines and the FP7 Rules for Submission of proposals. Depending on the nature of the proposal and the type of ethical issues raised, the proposal will undergo an Ethics Screening and/or Ethics Review. The most frequently raised ethical issues in the area of social sciences and humanities include data protection and privacy issues (as specified in the Data Protection Directive 95/46/EC) and the terms of involvement of vulnerable populations and children in the proposed research. In designing the research proposal, applicants shall take into account the rights and principles enshrined in the Charter of Fundamental Rights, including the right to the protection of personal data.

Open Access Pilot in FP7

Open access, defined as free access over the internet, aims to improve and promote the dissemination of knowledge, thereby improving the efficiency of scientific discovery and maximising return on investment in R&D by public research funding bodies. Since August 2008, the European Commission has been conducting a pilot initiative on open access to peer reviewed research articles in its Seventh Research Framework Programme (FP7). This pilot covers seven FP7 areas. Beneficiaries funded partially or entirely by the Socio-economic Science and Humanities Programme (SSH) are required to deposit peer-reviewed articles resulting from SSH projects to an institutional or subject-based repository, and to make their best efforts to ensure open access to these articles within twelve months.¹⁰

Theme specific information

This work programme¹¹ is structured in terms of *Activities*¹² that are subdivided into *Areas*¹³ and *Challenges* and *Topics*. Proposals are invited at the level of *Challenges* and *Topics*. Proposals must make a clear and important contribution to the core objectives described in each *Area* in accordance with the specificities of the *Challenge* or *Topic*.

The work programme will be implemented through three calls for proposals as well as other actions such as public procurement:

- The first call (FP7-SSH-2011-1) will support **Collaborative projects (large scale integrating projects) and a Collaborative project (large scale integrating project) for specific cooperation action dedicated to international cooperation.**

⁹ For details please consult the Guide for Applicants for a given call and funding scheme.

¹⁰ Further information: http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/find-doc_en.html, http://ec.europa.eu/research/science-society/open_access, http://ec.europa.eu/research/science-society/scientific_information/.

¹¹ 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.

¹² The work programme Activities correspond to the activities set out in theme specific part of the 'Cooperation' Specific programme.

¹³ An Area is used to describe part of an Activity.

Please note that the minimum requested EU contribution for each Challenge in this call is EUR 6 500 000 and the indicative budget available per Challenge is EUR 8 000 000. In this call proposals will be ranked at the level of each Challenge to which the proposals are addressed. In this call only the top proposal under each Challenge will be selected, provided that it passes the evaluation thresholds (**please refer to full call information pp. 46-48**).

- The second call (FP7-SSH-2011-2) will support **Collaborative projects (small or medium-scale focused research projects), a Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project) for specific cooperation action dedicated to international cooperation and a BSG-CSO scheme (Research for the Benefit of Specific Groups - Civil Society Organisations)**.

Please note that the maximum requested EU contribution for topics under this call is EUR 2 700 000. In this call proposals will be ranked at the level of each Activity which contains the topic to which the proposals are addressed. At least one proposal per topic will be funded provided it passes all evaluation thresholds (**please refer to full call information pp. 49-53**).

- The third call (FP7-SSH-2011-3) will support **Coordination and support actions (supporting actions), a Coordination and Support Action (coordinating action) and a BSG-CSO scheme (Research for the Benefit of Specific Groups - Civil Society Organisations)**.

In this call only the top proposal in each topic will be selected, provided that it passes the evaluation thresholds (**please refer to full call information pp. 54-56**).

- **Public procurement actions and grants to identified beneficiaries** are described in section "IV Other Actions" of this work programme (**please refer to full information for "Other Actions" pp. 57-58**).

The limits indicated above (i.e. the maximum requested contribution from the European Union, and in the cases of large scale integrating projects also the minimum requested contribution from the European Union and the minimum number of partners from different countries) constitute additional eligibility criteria, and proposals outside these limits will be excluded from the evaluation process. This means in concrete terms that where there is a minimum limit for EU requested contribution, proposers cannot ask for less, and where there is a maximum limit, proposers cannot ask for more. Where there are a minimum number of partners from a minimum number of countries, both minima need to be respected and any proposal with fewer partners or less countries will be excluded from the evaluation process. Please note also that the said amounts refer to the EU requested contribution which is by definition a fraction of the total cost of a proposal. **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

The current economic crisis has revealed that economic problems spread world-wide at an unprecedented speed and intensity. In relation with the crisis and according new global societal challenges, the European Union is actively adapting its current policy and regulatory framework and is preparing new common rules and coordinated policies. In order to succeed the socio-ecological transition it seems essential to strive for accelerated transformation of the financial, economic and environmental structures and policies as well as modernisation of social welfare and development of high quality standards of the environment.

Education plays a fundamental role, by preparing people to confront with the labour market and by providing them with skills as well as tools to build those skills throughout their life. European programmes on lifelong learning have been established in order to enable individuals to pursue stimulating learning opportunities across Europe. Still, research needs to investigate on new forms of shaping lifelong learning in a context of high speed changes, new economic and social dynamics, providing original analytical evidence of the potential of lifelong learning programmes to match new skills and better jobs.

Social services – e.g. health, education, welfare, are vital to human development and access to them affects very much one's chances of well-being in society. In a context of increasing needs of the citizens and highly constrained government spending, new and better ways to provide social services tackling costs, quality, access, differentiated needs and inequality issues have to be developed.

Area 8.1.1 Changing role of knowledge throughout the economy

Objective

The objective is to develop an understanding of the current imbalance in innovation policies in Europe and new visions to support demand driven research and innovation policies that will enhance the Europe 2020 Strategy and the ERA.

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 in the framework of the Europe 2020 strategy. They will achieve a critical mass of resources as well as achievements in terms of networking and mobility of researchers, and will involve relevant communities, stakeholders, and practitioners in the research, with a view to developing innovation policies in Europe.

Topic for a small or medium-scale focused research project :

SSH.2011.1.1-1 Lifelong learning in Europe: appropriate skills for sustaining better jobs

Investing in people through lifelong learning is not only a source of personal development and well-being but also promotes equality and social cohesion. Developing people's skills also gives individuals access to the labour market, promotes productivity (and higher wages) and

opens up opportunities for better jobs and eventually leads to economic growth and competitiveness at the macro-economic level. The long-term socio-economic developments, compounded by the severe economic crisis, accelerate labour market flexibility and make patchwork careers more common for some groups in society. Coping with the needs of changing labour markets and societies, while supporting people's employability, requires flexible and instant learning. It may imply a shift in responsibility for investment in skills: from a situation where skills development is mainly the responsibility of the State and employers to one where it is a shared responsibility between individuals, enterprises and the State. In this context, European and national policy-makers responsible for education and training need better insights and sound evidence on how lifelong learning policy can reconcile economic and social needs with individual aspirations.

It is thus important to investigate whether, how exactly and which types of lifelong learning policies are most conducive to innovation, competitiveness and growth, in what ways lifelong learning should be delivered, assessed and monitored, which links develop between lifelong learning and flexicurity, and how education and training systems can support individual employability by creating the right conditions for continuous learning. The "employee-driven innovation concept" will be also developed in this context. A particular challenge for research is that linear approaches which mainly focus on investments in skills preceding working life should be enriched by considering that working and learning increasingly alternate during one's life and career and that there are interdependencies between formal and informal learning and work. Research should also acknowledge that the contribution of informal learning to work-related competence is greater than that of formal learning.

Based on empirical work on a limited number of key industrial or service sectors, research should analyse to what extent and how lifelong learning contributes to growth and competitiveness and map how lifelong investments in knowledge and skills, both job-specific and transversal, transfer into societal outcomes. It should include adequate theoretical and empirical frameworks to consider the increasing relevance of skill development during the career, and consider all types of learning. Although proposals may focus on a sample of EU Member States (minimum 10), they should generate comparative results that are relevant in a EU context. Samples of Member States should be representative of the variety of lifelong learning systems and policies in Europe and their links to flexicurity. Proposals should also compare European countries with selected major competitors.

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 is to develop an understanding of the requirements of the transition to a socio-ecological model of development where innovation is likely to play a key role.

Expected impact

Projects will advance the interdisciplinary knowledge that enables to improve the understanding of the links between the socio-ecological transition and growth as well as the role of innovation. They will achieve a critical mass of resources and involve relevant communities, stakeholders, and practitioners in the research, with a view to enhancing the

development of an improved research agenda for innovative social services and better instruments for innovation and coordinated social and economic governance in the EU.

Topic for a large scale integrating project addressing an important societal challenge:

SSH.2011.1.2-1. Europe moving towards a new path of economic growth and social development

The Challenge

The underlying globalisation trends and the current acute financial and economic crisis open up a decade of uncertainties. In particular, they trigger questions about models of human development and social well-being and therefore about the links between social and economic priorities.

As highlighted by recent forward looking analyses carried out at national, European and international levels, there are trends in the use of natural resources, in the development of ICTs, in the demographic outlook of our societies, in the distribution of income and wealth which call for a "socio-ecological transition". This transition will involve major tensions between different models of capitalism, between social groups, between policy priorities. Tensions will also emerge between different economic interests in competition for business growth, between different types of consumer behaviours, between short-term and long-term political considerations, between "traditional" and "modern" values.

The EU has been engaged in a race against relative economic and social decline (compared to other developed or emerging countries). Since a decade, Europe has tried to solve its "slow growth problem" and its related social problems through "knowledge economy strategy", i.e. facilitating industrial change and accelerating transformation of the EU into a sustainable knowledge-based economy. It has implemented the Stability and Growth Pact in order to improve its macro-economic stability and performance. Given the current international and national evolutions, EU and national policies need to be reassessed and adapted to the new requirements of a transition to a socio-ecological model of development. The new "Europe 2020" agenda made to foster these new development and social well-being trajectories needs an accompanying research agenda.

Why it matters for Europe

In the context of rethinking EU policies after the crisis and of the upcoming discussions on EU modernisation strategies, it will be important for Europe to re-examine how policies with exclusive and shared EU competences (such as trade, agriculture, competition, internal market, consumer policy and so on) actually combine economic, environmental and social objectives in order to respond to the challenge of a new economic growth and social development path. In the medium-term, finding ways to get out of the crisis will require combining collective endeavours like the European Economic Recovery Plan with other EU and national policies and actions in the social and/or economic field. In the longer-term, responding to the new socio-economic priorities like "smart, sustainable and inclusive growth" within the "Europe 2020 strategy" calls for the definition and characterisation, through research, of a new path of economic growth and social development.

The crisis has also drawn the attention to "governance" issues in the EU. Firstly, there is a need to strengthen the coordination of European and national economic policies, internally as well as in relation to global partners and institutions. Secondly, some of the new Member States seem to be particularly affected in the long run by the crisis and one can wonder whether specific "solidarity" measures should be designed for them to buffer the worst effect of the socio-economic crisis.

Addressing the challenge

Research dimensions to be taken into consideration:

- Given the large public deficits the Member States will have to face in the coming years, how are they going to solve the dilemma of maintaining or expanding welfare state commitments, ensure fiscal consolidation and allow innovation in favour of the green economy? What innovative solutions can be found for structural reforms and bold fiscal policies that preserve or even enhance income redistribution in Europe while preparing for the future?
- What can the EU do in terms of policies and governance initiatives either internally (between Member States and the EU) – e.g. coordination of macro-economic, fiscal and/or budgetary policies, new stakeholder involvement models in designing policies - or at the international level (i.e. G20 and other fora), to buffer potential negative impacts of globalisation on its citizens and influence global trends towards new socio-ecological development paths?
- How will the Member States and the EU adapt and coordinate their research, innovation and industrial policies towards the socio-ecological transition? What are the best practices in combining technological, economic and social innovations? What are their economic efficiency, their social equity and their environmental performance? What are the new sectors that may develop alongside the socio-ecological transition? How ICTs can efficiently contribute to the achievement of the economic, social and environmental objectives?
- Given the difficulty to define common solutions but also due to the importance of the territorial dimension in Europe, what are the economic, social and environmental regulations and organisations in a large "region" such as Europe that allow moving towards a socio-ecological transition? What are the impacts on specific sectors? What are the challenges for the urban, peri-urban and rural areas concerning the locations of work and leisure, habitat, landscape and infrastructure?
- What are the cultural contexts of the socio-ecological transition? What can interdisciplinary analyses (economics, sociology, history, philosophy, anthropology for example) tell us of the complex collective meanings of "well-being"? What is the gender dimension of these expectations and preferences? What lessons can be drawn from the historical analysis of past "systemic transitions"?

Funding scheme: Collaborative project (large scale integrated research project)

Topic for a Coordination and support action (supporting action):

SSH.2011.1.2-2 Social platform on innovative Social Services

Social services – i.e. health, education and welfare services such as care – have faced major difficulties of meeting increasing and more differentiated needs together with issues of cost of provision in a context where government spending has been restricted. Market and quasi-

market principles including competition and profit-making supply have more and more been seen by governments as a relevant solution to these problems, both for their provision and as a means of constraining demand. Sufficient experience has by now been obtained across countries to evaluate the success of such approaches and their implications for wider societal objectives. At the same time, approaches using other principles, including learning from existing practices across countries, public sector reform, social innovation involving the public sector, the non-profit third sector, and possibly the private sector or some combination of these, have also been advanced as solutions to these questions, sometimes starting on a local basis.

A social platform is to be established to suggest innovative research agendas to evaluate these various approaches, in terms for example of access, costs (including wider social costs/benefits), quality of provision, individual/household risk, gender issues and their contribution to wider societal objectives such as citizens' rights, (in)equality and social cohesion, to investigate their appropriateness in different circumstances across Europe, and their potential in the future to provide good solutions to these issues. The platform will gather researchers and the various stakeholders of social services, including end-users, citizens' groups, employees and policy-makers to develop such agendas. It should concentrate on the health, welfare and education services. It should also consider innovative technologies, in particular drawing on the current experience of online social networks.

Funding scheme: Coordination and support action (supporting action) or BSG-CSO scheme

Area 8.1.3. Strengthening policy coherence and coordination in Europe

Objective: The objective is to develop an understanding of the tensions and trends that shape the role of the public sector in Europe and to provide a knowledge base for the organization of European societies and public services within them.

Expected impact

Through research and networking projects will advance the knowledge base that underpins the formulation and implementation of relevant policies in Europe as regards the provision of public services. They will achieve a critical mass of resources and involve relevant communities, stakeholders, and practitioners in the research, with a view to assessing the potential for innovations in public services and the likely changes brought by such innovations in the organisation and size of public services.

Topic for a small or medium-scale focused research project:

SSH.2011.1.3-1 New Innovation Processes including Social Innovation

Research and Innovation policy is high on the EU policy agenda. The new Europe 2020 strategy is driven by global challenges. The ERA vision 2020 and the Innovation Union flagship initiative as well as the "Inclusive growth" pillar of the Europe 2020 strategy are expected to have a strong influence on Research and Innovation policy. Social sciences and humanities (SSH) will play a decisive role in this context: they help to understand the

development of our societies and to identify the evolution of their behaviour and needs in terms of innovation at economic, technological, environmental, and social policy levels.

Research and Innovation policies will play their role if the currently declining European industrial activity is reversed. Service innovation has also a crucial role to play in this context.

In a first phase, it would be necessary to identify what would be the most efficient and promising processes in Europe aiming at generating investment flows in industry, boosting output and generating innovative products and processes, directly creating employment. Incremental innovation (innovation focusing on research and entrepreneurship) and systemic innovation (considering the whole process from funding research to real world outputs) should be considered. The role of the public sector will be analysed in this context.

Social innovation and social entrepreneurship are also promising changes to better address societal needs and improve social cohesion, well-being, and efficiency in society and the economy. Research is needed to define the methodological principles and tools upon which they may operate and produce operational outcomes.

Social innovation can be defined as a new answer to societal issues through participatory and citizens' empowering systems. Social innovators identify and deliver new services that improve the quality of life of individuals and communities using innovative processes aiming for instance at new labour market integration, social inclusion, finding new ways to address health care, education delivery, resource efficiency and environmental challenges.

Social entrepreneurship can be defined as endeavours that aim to provide innovative solutions to unsolved social and societal challenges. Social entrepreneurs work at the crossroad of market, state and civil society and often with considerable input from public sector and third sector capacity.

Research should address the following issues (by focusing also on related methodologies and tools):

- How to measure social innovation for a better assessment of its effectiveness and impact on economic growth and social well-being (ex ante and ex post analysis);
- How to overcome financial, regulatory, recognition barriers for the development and scaling up of social innovation in and for social entrepreneurship in Europe;
- Validation and monitoring methods for the assessment of social innovation initiatives;
- Promotion of effective capital market instruments and development of models for public private partnerships to support social innovation and social entrepreneurs;
- Identification of the role and importance of societal engagement and creativity in this context;
- Comparison of scaling and learning patterns of social entrepreneurship between Europe other regions of the world;
- Understanding and measuring the social innovation enabled by the new networking and collaboration tools made available over the Internet.

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 research in social sciences and the humanities should help analyse the paths towards sustainable development in Europe but also in regions where the EU can help develop new models of sustainable economy and society. While the period of economic growth in the early 21st century has not led to a substantial reduction in poverty rates, the financial, economic and social crisis may have severe repercussions on the weakest and poorest people in European societies and abroad. Multidisciplinary research is expected in this activity, involving any relevant scientific discipline, including sustainable technologies and informatics infrastructures.

Research will focus on how food crises should be tackled in a more effective manner and how the least developed countries can develop nationally or regionally solutions which ensure less food dependence. The role and responsibilities of the EU in adapting its policies in order to satisfy world food needs should be a major outcome of this research.

Within the EU, the financial and economic crisis is having particularly severe effects in Central and Eastern Europe and has brought strongly to the fore issues of cohesion in the EU. Research is needed on the economic and social integration of these countries and their sub-regions in the EU. More generally, poverty in the EU remains a challenge for all European countries. Given the disappointing results of public policies in the last decades, research should investigate which prospects there are for fighting poverty more efficiently.

Area 8.2.1 Socio-economic development trajectories

Objective

The objective is to understand how different sectoral policies combine economic, social and environmental objectives under the socio-ecological transition.

Expected impact

Through research and networking, projects will advance the knowledge base that underpins the formulation and implementation of relevant policies supporting sustainable development in Europe. They will achieve a critical mass of resources and involve relevant communities, stakeholders, and practitioners in the research, with a view to assessing the potential for sustainable practices, values, policies and behaviours in Europe and contributing to develop the intellectual foundations of new European social models that encourage the combination of economic, social and environmental objectives.

Topic for a large scale integrating project addressing an important societal challenge:

SSH.2011.2.1-1. Economic, social and political conditions for satisfying the world food needs

The Challenge

The Food and Agriculture Organisation FAO estimates that more than one billion people are undernourished worldwide in 2009 (the highest absolute number at any time since 1970) and that hunger is likely to spread if, as expected, the world population grows from 6 to more than 9 billion in 2050 and if food production does not increase drastically.

The obstacles on the road to hunger reduction are many and complex. In particular, there are long term change factors which affect the cost of food throughout the world (high food demand, climate change, biofuel consumption, financial speculation, low stocks, and higher oil and fertilizer prices). Since the 1980s, agriculture has increasingly been neglected in many less developed countries, in particular because it had become cheaper for them to import foodstuffs on the international market and more profitable to invest in agricultural niches for exportation. Access to free world trade may have dire effects on the food security of poor countries. There is thus a need to address the agricultural policies of the least developed countries in order to improve the variety of products, adapt their agricultural capacities, redirect investments where necessary and increase self-sufficiency and sustainability. Besides, aspects of international trade policies, international speculation on food markets, the role of multinational firms, increasing use of intellectual property rights, the renting of vast agricultural territories in parts of Africa, the debilitating effect of political conflicts in some regions have also been suggested among others to explain actual and potential food shortages.

This challenge aims to bring the whole array of social sciences and the humanities into the analysis of food needs and food politics. It thus goes beyond and should complement the mere technical or technological inputs for agriculture. It should see how more food can be provided to help feed the increasing world population and how food can be better produced and distributed among the world population.

Why it matters for Europe

Given their historical, political, cultural and economic weight in the countries most affected by hunger (Asia and Pacific with 642 million people, Sub-Saharan Africa with 265 million, Latin America and the Caribbean with 53 million, Near East and North Africa with 42 million), the EU and its Member States have a role to play - through a number of policies, among which the external trade policy, the common agricultural policy and the development policy - in addressing food shortages in depressed world regions suffering from hunger.

These policies serve many potentially opposite purposes and a large array of various actors with different interests, cultures and resources in Europe itself and abroad. Can they be steered in a direction that contributes to relieving the hunger problem? How can Europe gather its acts effectively to help the developing countries with food problems?

The EU must lead an active diplomacy in international fora to push for more effective short-term hunger crisis aid and, in particular, for structural aid that will help poor countries ensure their own food security policies. The World Summit on Food Security and the recent reform of the Committee on World Food Security and the debate on "the right to adequate food" illustrate the current international efforts in the domain. Also, the World Trade Organisation remains an essential forum where the outcome of negotiations is likely to have a huge impact on the countries most affected by food crises.

Addressing the challenge

Research dimensions to be taken in consideration:

- The agricultural policies of the regions struck by hunger need to be analysed and compared over time, including all relevant dimensions such as land property and land reform, international trade, economic interests, evolving local diets in order to see how such regions

and/or countries can develop food sovereignty. Research could also analyse how the EU Member States most involved in development aid coordinate (or not) their efforts between themselves and with the EU.

- There is ground to develop surveillance systems that monitor food deficits and food surpluses, anticipate hunger problems and enable adapted actions (such as food storage for instance) in order to buffer the worst effects of food crises. Are there lessons that can be drawn from past experiences? How could the EU and its Member States cooperate to manage such systems?

- Given the modes of consumption in rich countries, not only in terms of variety of cultures but also in terms of environmental impact (in particular rich meat diets and their impact on expanding livestock and overgrazing, or large food wastes, or also energy needs resulting in the development of bio-fuels, for instance) what are the trends in the demand side of the food/energy/agricultural equation in Europe? Foresight could be developed up to 2030/2050.

- There are growing hopes but also concerns about the commercialisation and intellectual property protection of natural substances and in particular of genetically modified crops (GMOs) because of their impact on the situation of farmers and consumers and on the biodiversity of the developing countries, as well as the low consumer acceptance in some countries. Can intellectual property rights and GMOs be used as tools in agricultural policies against hunger? Which direct or indirect interests are at play, and how can the least developed countries mostly affected by food crises take advantage of expertise in this matter?

- How can the countries struck with food security problems and the EU work out together at the World Trade Organisation (WTO) trade mechanisms which support more sustainable modes of food production and consumption that will help both producers and consumers in the respective countries? In that perspective, research could investigate the link between the EU trade and agricultural policies and how the Common Agricultural Policy should progressively adapt to new conditions.

Funding scheme: Collaborative project (large scale integrated research project)

Topic for a small or medium-scale focused research project:

SSH.2011.2.1-2. Combating poverty in Europe: a key question of human dignity and social cohesion

The period of economic growth in the early 21st century has not led to a substantial reduction in poverty rates in Europe. In 2006, 16% of the EU-27 citizens (or 78 million people) lived under the poverty threshold defined as 60% of their country median income. According to studies, the general improvement on the labour market observed between 2000 and 2008 have had a limited impact on the people that are most excluded, thus confirming research results on the complex social determinants of poverty. Moreover, the economic slowdown in Europe means that the Europeans "at risk of poverty" but also those who are already poor and even some of the middle and lower classes above the poverty thresholds will get poorer. In particular rising debt rates, erosion of private pension funds and the limitations of cash transfers to unemployed may have severe repercussion on a number of social categories of workers and pensioners.

In this context, the EU has issued several important policy messages in particular through its "Renewed Social Agenda on Opportunities, Access and Solidarity" in 2008. 2010 has been put forward as the European Year for combating poverty and social exclusion, thus reaffirming strong political commitment to reach the common objectives on social protection and social inclusion. The "Europe 2020" initiative also calls for more determined actions for economic, social and territorial cohesion.

It is important to evaluate policies and actions against poverty in a thorough way in order to draw practical lessons for the years to come. Research, although taking into account quantitative approaches, should go beyond a mere statistical approach of being "at risk of poverty" and focus on how economic and non economic policies and actions in Member States, involving public services and private organisations, have or not helped people get out of or stay too long in poverty, or avoid find themselves in situations of poverty (especially when unemployment coverage ends). Research could assess the potential and limits of socially innovative practices and participatory approaches and the role of public services in a comparative perspective. It should include a youth dimension and a gender dimension.

Funding scheme: Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project) or Research for the Benefit of Specific Groups - Civil Society Organisations (BSG-CSO) scheme

Area 8.2.2 Regional, territorial and social cohesion

Objective

The objective is to strengthen cohesion among European regions and the neighbour regions in the context of increasing internationalisation and globalisation, and to explore the related evolving needs of EU cohesion policies.

Expected impact

Projects will advance the knowledge base that underpins the formulation and implementation of policies related to regional. They will achieve a critical mass of resources and involve relevant communities, stakeholders, and practitioners in the research, with a view to developing new models of socio-ecological development.

Topic for a small or medium-scale focused research project:

SSH.2011.2.2-1. Addressing cohesion issues in Central and Eastern Europe

In the EU regional disparities are far more extreme than in similar economies such as the US, particularly following the recent enlargements. The richest regions are still eight times richer than the poorest regions. Recent foresight studies have shown that Central and Eastern European regions might be affected in a much differentiated way by the current challenges. Today's economic and financial crisis also adds a degree of unpredictability. The situation is becoming particularly difficult in most of these regions because their recent economic development (e.g. the very high degree of foreign ownership of banks and industry and foreign lending leading to high levels of debts) has actually left them more vulnerable to adverse conditions brought by the crisis. Besides, the radical structural changes of the last 20 years have left behind a number of social and political disruptions (ageing, low fertility rates

and high emigration, poverty of large sectors of population, especially pensioners, political polarisation, etc) that are potentially further obstacles to new forms of economic and social development.

Research should address the following issues:

- Which lessons should be drawn from the socio-economic policies of 1989-2009? Taking into account their economic, social, political, historical and geographical conditions, a comparative interdisciplinary assessment of the policies and the socio-economic development of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe since 1989 is necessary, including a thorough reflection on the spatial dimension within the countries concerned. Research should include how the various EU policies at stake in the "acquis communautaire", such as internal market, monetary policy, agricultural policy, social policy for instance, have impacted these countries positively or negatively (mobility of labour and capital for instance), also in terms of policy learning across actors. Comparisons with previous enlargements are encouraged whenever relevant.

- The reflection process on the future of cohesion policy in a post-2013 period has started. At the heart of the debate lies, *inter alia*, territorial cohesion and the need to ensure harmonised development of *all territories*, a particular strong concern for Central and Eastern regions. Beyond the redistributive and regulatory issues, there is also a clear political issue for Europe since a strong policy towards the Central and Eastern European regions will mean more solidarity and more unity. Research should question which pragmatic options are left open for the socio-political and economic integration of Central and Eastern European countries until 2020, and which EU policies favourable to solidarity should be used.

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

Activity 8.3: Major trends in society and their implications

Rationale

Insecurity together with technological revolution and new lifestyles are leading to new forms of criminal behaviours and perceptions of crime. Public policies need to adapt to these changes by elaborating both innovative preventive measures and effective responses to crime, in a context of strengthened European cooperation. Research in this field will serve to shed light on issues such as factors of deviant behaviour, crime perception, new trends of criminalization in Europe, elaboration of European policies, cooperation and exchanges between Member States and to provide comparative and analytical evidence of this phenomenon at the EU level.

Research on better known phenomena such as drug trafficking and consumption still remains very fragmented in Europe. It is thus very important that actions are taken to mobilise the social sciences and humanities in this field in order to improve scientific exchange and inform public policies and citizens from an enriched social perspective.

Social sciences and the humanities traditionally question the issue of cultures and how cultural encounters vary historically and why they give so varying results. Beyond its long and complex cultural history, Europe still displays a wide variety of cultures and experiences new hybrid cultural developments that affect social and political bonds within and between countries. There is room for improved intellectual exchanges between social sciences and humanities across disciplines and countries in this scientific area to encourage a more ambitious research on cultural encounters.

Area 8.3.1. Demographic changes (no topic in 2011)

Area 8.3.2. Societal trends and lifestyles

Objective

The aim is to study and analyse the development of new criminal behaviours and drug demand as important societal trends in Europe, in relation to social policies.

Expected impact

Projects will advance the knowledge base that underpins the formulation and implementation of policies related to new criminal behaviours and drug demand evaluation and reduction in Europe. They will achieve a critical mass of resources and involve relevant communities, stakeholders, and practitioners in the research, with a view to developing policy mixes that help curb criminal behaviours and drug demand and strengthen various forms of social cohesion.

Topic for a small or medium-scale focused research project:

SSH.2011.3.2-1. Criminal behaviour and policy responses in the European Union

Questions of insecurity, safety and criminal behaviours play a crucial role in the political and social debate in Europe, and have led to a variety of public policies (i.e. plans of urban safety management, programmes to prevent young criminality, use of technologies, etc). Insecurity at economic and societal level, together with technological revolution and new lifestyles in an

integrated Europe with less internal borders, are in fact leading to new forms of both criminal behaviours and perceptions of crime.

In light of the recent changes introduced by the Treaty of Lisbon and the enlarged competences in the field of Justice, Freedom and Security, the European Union needs to be provided with original and efficient instruments of fight against crime. As a result, European and national policies need to be adapted to this new scenario, by elaborating both innovative preventive measures and effective responses to crime, in a context of strengthened European cooperation and by taking adequate stock of existing knowledge in the field.

Research should shed light on issues such as new offenses and factors generating them, latest trends of criminalization in Europe, elaboration of innovative European policies (as well as impact and extent of policies aiming at harm reduction) and efficient forms of cooperation and exchanges between Member States. It should provide comparative and analytical evidence (both quantitative and qualitative) of these phenomena at the EU level. It should also explore the various policy options at stake, i.e. how to balance the policy approach to new criminal behaviours so as to use preventive and repressive tools according to the humanistic principles that inspire the EU, and how the EU can play a positive role in coordinating the European answer to these criminal behaviours.

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

Topic for an ERA-Net¹⁴:

SSH.2011.3.2-2. Drug demand and supply reduction (ERA-Net).

Drug abuse and drug related crimes continue being an unresolved issue in the European Union, with heavy consequences at political, economic and social level. The EU Drug Strategy 2005-2012 considers that information, research and evaluation are key elements in order to better understand the drug problem. The Council of the EU has agreed to strengthen research capacity through closer coordination between policy and research bodies with a particular focus on fostering interdisciplinary links in the drug related research areas. Within this policy context, the aim of the ERA-NET is to enhance EU research capability and capacity in drug related research by improving coordination, cooperation and synergies between national and regional funding programmes.

The ERA-NET will establish a platform for the identification of priorities for research in the illicit drug field and the development of a joint strategy, ultimately leading to the pooling of resources and the launch of joint research projects, enhancing collaboration between researchers from different countries.

The ERA-NET should address research gaps in the fields of drug demand reduction and drug supply reduction. Giving the multifaceted nature of drug problems in European society, the ERA-NET should promote multidisciplinary and cross national research activities with

¹⁴ '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

European added value. These activities should aim to improve understanding on the cause and nature of drug problems and how these develop in society, analyse trends and developments (e.g. patterns of consumption, drug markets - among others-) and promote effective policy responses based on new knowledge which is translated into practice. Research activities to be coordinated may include, in particular, psycho-social interventions, addiction treatments and an enhanced assessment of the drug-crime nexus. They could also be devoted to new evaluation methods, examining both theory and practice, thus providing innovative insights for policy and science. Cooperation with research bodies outside the EU shall be encouraged where relevant.

Funding scheme: Coordination and support action (coordinating action)

NB: This topic is part of a separate horizontal Call within the "Cooperation" work programme. For Call details please refer to the *FP7-ERANET-2011-RTD* call fiche in Annex 4 to the 2011 "Cooperation" work programme.

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, 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 whenever relevant.

Expected impact

The projects should: a) advance the state of the art in the field of cultural 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.

Topic for an ERA-Net Plus:

SSH.2011.3.3-1. Cultural encounters (ERA-Net Plus)

The Challenge

Europe has a long and complex history of cultural encounters in terms of religion, nationality, ethnicity, class, language, cultural expression, gender norms and so on. It also has a long history of encounters between European and non-European cultures (through imperialism, colonialism, missionary activity, globalisation, immigration and emigration). The instruments of cultural formulation and transmission are also highly diverse: they include language, religion, art, literature, music, educational systems, cultural institutions, ethnic traditions, dress, architecture, etc. The concept of "culture" itself is subject to competing definitions and understandings.

One of the most obvious societal challenges for contemporary Europe and the world is to understand encounters between cultures in terms of values, ideas, social norms, institutions

and cultural practices. Sometimes such encounters lead to misunderstandings, frictions and division, while at other times they may act as powerful stimuli for innovation, exchange and transformation. They are thus deeply articulated to the multi-faceted development of European identities at different levels.

The challenge is thus to understand how cultures develop, mix or do not mix, co-exist or compete and how this phenomenon affects the development of social groups, regions and countries in a broader global setting.

Why it matters for Europe?

Europe, when taken comparatively as a modern society, faces a number of contradictory trends. The fading of some traditional cultural bonds may generally reinforce individualism and thus appear to lessen cultural frictions. At the same time, different forms of anxiety and unrest triggered by modernity may also lead individuals and groups to revive or reinterpret existing cultures, invent cultural traditions or develop new cultural mixes with appetite for the defence of community interests precisely or loosely defined in the social, political or economic fields. Besides, as our multicultural societies show, Europeans are generally remarkably open to foreign cultures; nevertheless reality still shows that cultural encounters in practice are still fraught with a number of reactions and unforeseen consequences for our democracies.

It is clear that an understanding of the positive and negative dynamics of such complex and trans-historical phenomena, articulated in a form that might usefully shape European policy and development, requires a large scale and highly multidisciplinary approach. The European experience provides an array of models for the interpretation and the management of cultural difference (for example, models as diverse as empire, multiculturalism, integration, pluralism, and separatism) and a rich history of argument and evaluation of the concepts and practices that have shaped these models. The urgent requirement now is to establish ways of pooling the diverse efforts of European researchers across national and disciplinary boundaries to provide a comprehensive and co-ordinated platform for the integrated study of cultural encounters and their processes. The full range of humanities and social sciences will have something to contribute to this research agenda, particularly the disciplines of history, literary studies, linguistics, law, anthropology, philosophy, psychology, sociology, geography, economics and political science.

Addressing the challenge

The research should be managed through an ERA-Net Plus that will establish a platform for the identification of existing resources and strategies for the analysis of cultural encounters, and for the establishment of thematic priorities, methodologies and joint programmes for European-scale research in ways that will inform policy-making in areas of politics, education, arts and culture, law, security and economics among others. This ERA-Net Plus will build upon the networking, co-ordination and dissemination activities established by previous ERA-Nets such as HERA and NORFACE, and by programmes/initiatives such as the HERA Joint Research Programme, EUROCORES and METRIS. It will also establish integrative activities between SSH research programmes and key infrastructural resources and initiatives (e.g. ESFRI, ESS, European Digital Library, etc.). It will identify and draw together Europe's currently dispersed resources and expertise for the study of cultural encounters.

Research dimensions to be taken in consideration:

- History and definitions of culture and its societal roles. Cultural encounters as drivers of and/or impediments to different forms of imaginary and creativity.
- Concepts and models of mix and co-existence of cultural differences from historical, theoretical and social perspectives (tolerance, pluralism, multi-culturalism etc.), including the prospects for enlargement and/or enhanced immigration.
- The positive or negative roles of (internal and external) policies in enhancing intercultural recognition and coexistence; the importance of policy evaluations in intercultural management.
- The role of the EU in fostering policies which tackle situations of cultural encounters in adapted ways.
- The role different activities like sport, music etc. can play in overcoming / easing cultural differences.
- Cultural encounters, modernity and democratic development (either as rights or institutions for instance, at local level or interregional levels), including cosmopolitanism, the retrenchment from politics and society, capacities for imaginary in multicultural Europe.
- Foresight exercise on the multicultural futures of Europe in the world.

Funding scheme: Coordination and Support Action (coordinating)

NB: This topic is part of a separate horizontal Call within the "Cooperation" work programme. For Call details please refer to the *FP7-ERANET-2011-RTD* call fiche in Annex 4 to the 2011 "Cooperation" work programme.

Activity 8.4: Europe in the world

Rationale

Nearly half of the world's population, 3.2 billion, live in severe poverty, in a world that has ample resources to eliminate it (UN Human Development Report). Developments such as rapid urbanisation, climate change, resource depletion, food price rises, migration and conflict, not to mention the economic crisis, increase poverty. Research is needed to address these issues in a perspective of the newer multi-dimensional view of poverty, as expressed for example in the Millennium Development Goals. Both development policies of the Member States and the European Union have to be considered.

When examining the role of Europe in the world a key challenge is to understand the notions, perceptions and practices of borders. Borders and the related de-bordering and re-bordering processes play a key role in defining Europe, the EU and other world regions, their geopolitical or cultural proximity/distance as well as patterns of conflict and/or cooperation.

With view to targeted international cooperation, research in and for sub-Saharan Africa is an important concern for Europe especially regarding the links between cities and rural areas. African scholars, together with their European counterparts, should investigate these links through a solid cooperation, reinforcing or enhancing research capacities in the sub-Saharan African partner countries.

In addition the current changes in the USA require a renewed analysis of EU/US relations and processes of convergence/divergence on key issues –ranging from climate change, finance, security and development- shaping global governance and relations with other world partners.

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 forward looking perspective seeking to explore the prospects for Europe in a multi-polar world.

Expected impact

Projects will advance the knowledge base that underpins the formulation and implementation of policies with a clear view to curbing poverty in developing countries, in particular in sub-Saharan Africa. They will achieve a critical mass of resources and involve relevant communities, stakeholders, and practitioners in the research in the countries concerned, with a view to revisiting the Millennium Development Goals, strengthening research capacities in developing countries and identifying the potential paths in favour of renewed policies against poverty and other problems affecting connected cities and rural areas in sub-Saharan Africa.

Topic for a large scale integrating project addressing an important societal challenge:

SSH.2011.4.1-1. Tackling poverty in a development context

The Challenge

In order to tackle poverty, it is now widely accepted to go beyond a preoccupation with income and quantitative economic growth and see poverty as multi-dimensional, involving also such mutually reinforcing aspects as health and life expectancy, access to education,

discrimination, access to water and sanitation, vulnerability and insecurity, unemployment and underemployment, inequality, and the power to actually achieve one's rights. The Millennium Development Goals (MDG) reflect such a wider view of poverty, though it appears that, despite progress, many will be missed. There is also an increasing shift to addressing the "agency" of the people in poverty, and enabling them to acquire the resources of various kinds needed to get out of poverty. This can only be achieved if the institutional environment and the mix between public policies and reliance on market mechanisms allow such a development. The increasing recognition of the significance of gender issues has also been a key development. Possibilities for the use of appropriate, sometimes simple, technologies have also been seen in this context. These developments are obviously taking place in a world where international connections intensify through trade, investment, finance, and migration, where global challenges such as climate change and resource depletion require concerted international efforts, and where the balance of power is changing, including through the rise of China, India and other major countries outside the G7. All these factors affect the context in which poverty is tackled.

Why it matters for Europe

Europe is clearly affected in a major way by poverty in developing countries and the impact this has on the world, from migration to security issues including inter-state conflict, to trading opportunities, and it clearly has a major interest in a more benign world where poverty is sharply reduced and enhanced mutually beneficial relationships developed (including cultural exchanges among many other possibilities). Also, Europe's role in the world could be enhanced by an improved contribution to tackling poverty, and finding good means to do so. The EU action in the field of development is based on the 2005 European Consensus on Development and it is important to assess how this strategy will actually help alleviate poverty in the developing countries.

Addressing the challenge

Research dimensions to be taken in consideration:

- A lot of the developing countries do not have sufficient "policy space" to implement optional policies, facing strong internal and external constraints. It is thus important to assess the issue of "policy space" and the building of institutional effectiveness and state legitimacy (such as, for instance the ability to raise tax revenues in the face of sharply reduced import taxes or ensure education and health, or the capacity to enhance the resilience to external economic shocks). The issue of fragile states should be addressed in this context.
- There is still a lot of debate as to how Official Development Aid (ODA) has impacted the design and implementation of domestic policies of developing countries. A quantitative and qualitative comparative analysis of the impact of ODA on poverty since the 1980s would be important. This could also help build the post-2015 scenarios of the development paradigm and how they can help tackle poverty.
- The international aid architecture has grown more diverse and complex, with new players and new forms of aid. It is important to identify the weaknesses and strengths of the international governance in addressing in a coherent way global challenges, including poverty eradication. This could include an analysis of the mandates of international organizations, their capacity to take and enforce collective or other decisions and their effects, their interaction, their internal functioning, their financing as well as their relation to stakeholders, such as NGOs and economic interest groups.

- Developing countries face heavy environmental problems, in particular because, with exceptions, their natural wealth is used in international trade without fair benefits to the local populations or exploited at unsustainable rates (land, water, forestry...). Research could investigate how the politics and economics of natural wealth depletion affect poverty in developing countries, and how these countries can actually better control the knowledge, the technologies and the policies concerning this wealth.
- Migration from rural to urban areas in developing countries is forecast to continue at a high pace. What are the consequences of such a trend on poverty and what is the current record and prospects of urban policies? Research could analyse poverty in the urban context, including dimensions such as gender, the informal economy, employment, under- and unemployment, service availability and housing/shelter. The implications for the policies of aid that would be most helpful in various contexts may also be analysed.
- Comparative lessons could be drawn from the experiences of countries which have succeeded or failed to embed technological progress and their link with the fight against poverty. The interplay of education, research and other public policies, including the regime of Intellectual Property Rights, as well as of market and network mechanisms and cultural constraints for the generation and diffusion of knowledge could be analyzed.
- Tackling poverty in a development context has also to take into account the political dimension of poverty, in particular how democracy/non democracy, rights and power affect poverty. Research could thus study the links between political systems and poverty. Besides, the practical effect of the new emphasis on rights-based approaches, the experience of agency-based approaches in practice, the role of civil society and gender in these, as well as social inequalities in a wider political context may be included.

Funding scheme: Collaborative project (large scale integrated research project) for specific cooperation action dedicated to international cooperation

Additional eligibility criteria: targeted ICPC countries - Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean.

Topic for a small or medium-scale focused research project:

SSH.2011.4.1-2. Connections between rural areas and cities in Sub-Saharan Africa

The objective of this topic is to enable research on common challenges that are relevant to all sub-Saharan African countries and that could be met more effectively by them collectively rather than individually. In order to meet this objective, the research should be multidisciplinary oriented, including the humanities, use and integrate quantitative and qualitative methodologies, develop forward looking approaches when relevant and create knowledge platforms to ensure exchange and transfer of knowledge within Africa and with Europe.

The research should address the following issues with the aim to investigate more closely the connections between rural areas and cities in Sub-Saharan Africa:

- Thinking and developing land use and agriculture in a sustainable way is nowadays a major challenge for African countries. Major activities like forestry, plantations, energy production (charcoal, bio-fuels) and tourism have large impacts on agricultural actors. Different forms of land use and agricultural heritage are also affected. Research should analyse how the agricultural actors adapt to their changing environment and what the impact of these adaptations, in turn, is on local populations, products and land use as well as social, economic and political arrangements in rural areas but also in cities.
- The quantity and quality of services in Sub-Saharan African cities often remain very poor and are inadequate to respond to the needs of high levels of population and migration from rural areas to cities. Research should analyse how cities attempt to respond in terms of services to such migration and to the inequalities they often generate. It should bring recommendations on a number of inter-related key issues such as education and training, communication, property rights, and other social and economic policies.

The research should cover at least three interlinked rural areas/cities in East, Central, Southern and West Africa.

Funding scheme: Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research projects) for specific cooperation action dedicated to international cooperation

Additional eligibility criteria: targeted ICPC countries from sub-Saharan Africa.

Area 8.4.2. Conflicts, peace and human rights

Objective

The main objective is to understand the evolution of the concept and experience of borders as areas of cooperation or tension in an interdependent but also polarised world, and the implications for Europe. This in turn can help to highlight the dynamics of conflict and peace among people sharing (or feeling divided by) territorial, political, economic or other borders.

Expected impact

Projects will advance the knowledge base that underpins the formulation and implementation of policies by the EU and its international partners to promote cooperation across borders and foster peace, security, democracy and human rights.

They will enhance the cooperation between European teams and researchers from outside Europe: the inclusion of the latter in research consortia is strongly encouraged.

The projects contribute to foster interdisciplinary research to address a challenge that cannot be understood without resort to various relevant contributions from social sciences and the humanities.

They will achieve a critical mass of resources and involve relevant communities, stakeholders, and practitioners in the research in view of integrating insights from them in the empirical as well as theoretical inquiry. Such 'critical mass' will also enhance the diffusion of research results in Europe as well as in the other areas targeted by the projects.

Topic for a large scale integrating project addressing an important societal challenge:

SSH.2011.4.2-1. The evolving concept of borders

The Challenge

Borders can help in regulating neighbourhood and international relations through mutual recognition of sovereign countries, and can also help in developing accountability and solidarity by establishing the scope of citizenship rights or welfare provisions. Or they can exacerbate tensions and conflicts by dividing communities and imposing tight restrictions in ways that are resented as occupation or as discrimination of certain groups on ethnic, religious, economic, gender or other lines. Also, the nature of borders is changing. One may ponder the permeability or impermeability of the electronic frontier: the Internet may cross State lines providing information globally or attempts may be made to block this flow and introduce censorship, monitoring of citizens and protectionism. Globalisation also brings benefits or economic crises rapidly across borders without demanding any State permission though responses to economic crises or bank failures may be found firmly within a State but in other cases in international organisations and rescue packages. This variability gives rise to questions from ordinary citizens and policymakers as to the role and reality of borders in the 21st century.

Why it matters for Europe

The challenge to be addressed by the EU as well as by other political, economic and civil society actors in Europe and worldwide is how to deal with changing borders and their strategic, economic, cultural implications; how to enhance cross-border cooperation and mitigate factors that may hamper it (e.g. how to develop protective but avoid protectionist measures) in fields ranging from environment and health protection, to justice and home affairs, poverty reduction, human rights, culture and research. For the European Union, the issue of borders has crucial implications for its key policy areas –from enlargement to security, migration, social policy and others- as well as for its own external policies, image and identity in a context of globalisation. While sovereignty and territorial integrity remain key political and legal concepts, the metaphor of the 'global village', the spreading of communication technologies and transportation, of transnational corporations and global trade seem to make the notion of borders almost irrelevant. European integration itself may be considered as part of a process by which borders are re-defined and economic borders partly abolished through supranational law and the four freedoms of circulation of goods, capitals, people and services –with the fifth freedom of circulation of knowledge also on the table. While partly abolishing internal borders, the EU is moving and reshaping its external borders through enlargement and variable competence –with the 'variable' geometry' in Schengen, and the Eurozone (both external and internal borders since some EU MS are included and others are not) being cases in point. The EU Neighbourhood policy and the pre-accession mechanisms can be seen as ways of extending and limiting boundaries at the same time. In

the broader global context, new borders emerge in terms of territorial, geopolitical, economic definition of state or regional integration entities, long standing conflicts over borders remain unsolved while others continue to erupt; some borders disappear or at least become more 'porous', while others become even stronger or emerge anew – with important implications for EU external relations and strategic perspective.

Addressing the challenge

Research dimensions to be taken into consideration:

- Research could examine bordering, de-bordering and re-bordering processes in a comparative and historical perspective. It could identify and explain how different meanings and anthropological experiences of borders emerge –including the 'we'/'them' relations within and across territorial, political, linguistic, technological and other borders. The relations between borders, sovereignty and territorial integrity could be considered in legal, philosophical, psychological, anthropological and other perspectives.
- Practices and perceptions of border-crossing (by those who do cross the borders and those who are within or at the borders) may be considered and different functions of borders could be explored: for example, political/legal function of delimiting state sovereignty; surveillance function in checking access and movement, economic function in situating a country in the wider context of trade and competitiveness at regional and global scales.
- The relation between borders (legal, cultural, and others) and the production and diffusion of knowledge could also be considered. Geographical and scientific explorations and the 'pushing forward' of borders could also be considered in historical perspective and with regard to their implications for current perceptions of Europe from within and from outside.
- With specific regard to Europe and the European Union, research could inquire how the borders between these two are defined and change over time in public perceptions, historical accounts, media discourse. More specifically on the European Union, research could clarify the different roots and implications of influential policy notions that implicitly or explicitly refer to borders; among these, the notions of 'absorption capacity', 'fortress Europe', 'neighbourhood', 'ring of friends', 'third countries'.
- Factors that enhance or hamper cross-border cooperation in different fields (e.g. environment protection, justice and home affairs, culture, research) could be identified. New ways of mapping of borders (e.g. using anthropological, psychological and other insights) in addition to geographical, political and historical ones could be developed, also considering a foresight perspective. The spatial dimension of borders, including maritime spaces and borders, could also be explored with regard to their implications in terms of openness/exposure to other cultures.

Funding scheme: Collaborative project (large scale integrated research project)

Area 8.4.3 Europe's changing role in the world

Objective

The main objective is to improve the understanding of the changing role of the EU in world affairs with special focus on its relations with such a key player as the US; more specifically an integrated research effort that takes stock of different streams of work and advances the analysis of transatlantic relations is envisaged.

Expected impact

The projects should advance the state of the art in the field with the contribution of various disciplines, enhance cooperation between researchers in Europe and in the US. They will contribute to the formulation, development and implementation of strategies for transatlantic relations on the policy issues addressed in the topic, and eventually other issues emerging at the time proposals are designed.

Topic for a small or medium-scale focused research project:

SSH.2011.4.3-1. Transatlantic relations in the context of global governance architecture and relationships with other powers

Transatlantic relations have been a key component of the external relations of the EU and the US. At the same time, both patterns of convergence and of divergence have emerged –both in public opinion and governmental policies- over time with regard to economic, environmental, security and human rights issues and concerning the stand towards multilateral institutions. Research should highlight how the EU and the US relate to each other and to other countries, the role of notions of leadership and how it can be exercised utilising normative means or projecting power, regions and international institutions in historical perspective and the changing geopolitical context; what forms of cooperation or competition took place and may emerge in the future (e.g. in the relations with Latin America, Asia, with the Russian Federation and other regions and countries), how leadership is exercised in regional and global fora on security, trade, financial or environmental issues. The implications of closer EU/US cooperation and/or competition for the global governance architecture should be examined –including with regard to formal (e.g. UN) as well as informal (e.g. G7,G8, G20) institutions and legally binding or not binding agreements (e.g. Kyoto Protocol and Copenhagen Accord), the moves towards a more inclusive governance architecture and the consideration of issues of accountability and effectiveness.

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

Activity 8.5: The Citizen in the European Union

Rationale

The European Union diversity of institutions, cultures and identities is an asset –e.g. concerning creativity and pluralism of views- but also a challenge for effective decision making and accountability.

Building on the previous work on democracy and citizenship, an important and difficult challenge needs to be addressed: the causes and impacts of corruption and the resistance to corruption itself. Corruption involves distrust in politics and law and it undermines the working of the economy as well as the implementation of policies. It takes new shapes in relation to globalisation and its implications for democratic governance at all levels needs to be further examined, along with the development of anti-corruption agencies and legislative measures, the links with various forms of crime and the role of civil society organisations in denouncing corruption.

The EU is a community of law and the Stockholm Programme in the field of justice, liberty and security will enhance such dimension. Research needs to underpin such development by examining the relations between national, European and international law, and between different legal systems within the EU –e.g. with regard to mutual recognition, regulatory approaches as well as the citizens' perspectives in terms of access to justice.

The issue of surveillance is one of constant ambiguity and one that also points at societal, cultural and historical diversity in Europe. The increasing reliance on and development of surveillance technologies calls for research on their impacts in fighting crime as well as on fundamental rights and their influence on public discourses, behaviours and perceptions.

Concerning diversities and commonalities in Europe, research needs to investigate the impact of European integration on everyday lives of EU citizens as well as non-EU nationals residing in Europe, their experiences, perceptions and values. Innovative on-line approaches could be considered in this context.

Area 8.5.1. Participation and citizenship in Europe

Objective

A first objective is to understand the causes and impacts of corruption in various spheres and levels of activity, and the factors that facilitate resistance to corruption by citizens at individual and collective levels. A second objective is to understand the implications of resort to various forms of surveillance; to best achieve such objective, the relevant topic is coordinated with the Security Programme where a variety of surveillance technologies are being developed.

Expected Impact

Research will take stock and advance knowledge regarding the two distinct processes addressed under this area. With regard to corruption this will require the gathering of a critical mass of resources and partners. With regard to surveillance, it will require a consideration of the array of technologies being applied and –eventually- under development.

Such research is intended to contribute to the formulation and implementation of EU policies in the relevant areas: namely the fight against corruption and the protection of civil liberties and fundamental rights when resorting to surveillance.

Topic for a large scale integrating project addressing an important societal challenge:

SSH.2011.5.1-1. Corruption and resistance to corruption in the private and public sphere

The Challenge

Corruption erodes the development and maintenance of a sustainable economic, social and political environment. It retards economic growth by leading to the inefficient allocation of resources, increasing the cost of business, discouraging entrepreneurship and investor confidence, and reducing competition; corruption also raises ethical issues in the conduct of business as well as in public administration. It increases the cost and decreases the quality of public projects and services and derails the formulation or implementation of effective policies, e.g. environmental and health policy. The political consequences of widespread corruption, while less tangible, are no less real: corruption undermines the legitimacy of elected officials, democratic institutions, political parties, media and democratic values, reduces representation in policymaking, erodes rule of law, and impairs performance of public institutions. On the international level, the corruption of elites might be linked to the development and the prosperity, or the lack thereof, of a country. Thereby, corruption occurs in numerous forms, ranging from petty (low-) to macro, structural levels. It is often linked to trafficking, money laundering, tax evasion and tax heavens. However, compared to issues of financial fraud and tax evasion which may be linked, gains that are sought through corruption that will be focused will be achieved by granting material or immaterial advantages, e.g. by paying bribes and thereby undermining a level playing field for business, and a transparent just system of (good) administration. Corruption also involves important gender dimensions; it can increase social polarization and, in extreme cases, can trigger social and political upheaval. In addition, corruption may show a cultural and historical dimension. Thus analysing corruption and enhancing resistance to corruption (by public officials, economic actors, civil society organisations, individual citizens) is an important and complex challenge.

Why it matters for Europe

The issue is of vital importance to the economic, environmental, development, political and social welfare objectives of the EU. It is estimated that hundreds of billions of Euros are paid in bribes every year. Thus, the effectiveness of EU internal policies in areas such as transport, energy, telecommunications, and environmental protection as well as of its external policies – e.g. development assistance, trade- is influenced by the issue of corruption. The very credibility of EU and national institutions and policies is based, among others, on their own integrity and on their ability to prevent and fight corruption in the economic, political and other spheres. Different experiences exist within the EU with regard to how corruption is perceived, what its scope and nature is, whether it is linked to specific forms of organised crime and how it can be fought –including with a more or less prominent role of legislative measures, anti-corruption institutions, role of media and advocacy in unveiling corruption. However, no country is spared and the phenomenon calls for comparative analysis of different cultures of corruption, identification of good practices and cooperation at EU and international levels.

Addressing the challenge

Research dimensions to be taken into consideration:

- Comparative historical, social, legal, anthropological and political research on the causes, nature, and scope of corruption and the factors contributing to the emergence, spread and persistence of corruption (from petty to structural) in administration, business, finance, science, political parties, enforcement agencies and other spheres.
- Analysis of anti-corruption legislation in Europe, the functioning of anti-corruption and enforcement institutions and the effectiveness of judicial and other measures to combat corruption.
- Comparative research on corruption worldwide, focussing on the impact on development and governance in the emerging economies and less developed countries and the significance for EU international cooperation policies.
- Research on professional and business behaviour and ethics and on transparency procedures as they apply to a range of domains such as medicine, law, media, public sector and finance –including the implications of career shifts from public administration to lobbying organisations and vice versa.
- Sociological and media studies research on the public perception of corruption and its influence on behaviour and attitudes –including on the willingness to take legal or civic action against it, or contributing to apathy and disempowerment.
- Research on the gender relationship, gender dynamics and gender patterns of corruption and anti-corruption in a comparative perspective, including gender sensitive options for fighting corruption, e.g. encourage and enable women to seek assistance from anti-corruption measures or bodies.

Funding scheme: Collaborative project (large scale integrated research project)

Topic for a small or medium-scale focused research project:

SSH.2011.5.1-2. Surveillance and the challenges for democracy and an open society (coordinated with the Security Theme topic FP7-SSH-SEC-2011.6.1-5 Surveillance and the challenges for the security of the citizen¹⁵)

¹⁵ The description of the Security theme topic given below is for information purposes only. For details please consult the 2011 Security work programme.

Topic FP7-SEC-2011.6.1-5 Surveillance and the challenges for the security of the citizen

Description of the topic:

The topic aims at evaluating the impacts of different surveillance systems for the security of the citizens. Aspects such as reduction/displacement of criminality, prevention vs. prosecution, efficiency of treatment / storage of information, effectiveness in fighting terrorism, social and economic costs, etc should be taken into account, as well as legal and ethical aspects. A large and comprehensive review of systems, procedures, use of surveillance systems in Europe and their effects on security, and the perception of them by the citizens, would allow decision makers to make better choices (how relevant the systems are for the planned applications, etc), and to give them a better understanding of the acceptance/non-acceptance by the citizens of different types of surveillance systems. It would further help manufactures to adapt their systems, and help users to adapt the deployed systems more efficiently. The work should also take into account any previous studies and projects in this area also within other themes of FP7/FP6 (notably SSH and Science in Society). The active participation of the different stakeholders and, in particular, involvement of end-users is essential. A large dissemination of the results is expected.

A wide range of surveillance systems and technologies have been developed and used by both public authorities and private actors over time, with a peak in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks of 2001. This has also been the case in the European Union, and the trend is likely to continue. It is thus necessary to examine the factors underpinning such development and – especially- their implications in terms of actual effectiveness in fighting crime and terrorism, social and economic costs, protection or infringement of civil liberties and fundamental rights and ethical aspects.

Surveillance in diverse forms can help to fight crime and reduce violence in society, nonetheless it affects some fundamental rights and influences the way public discourse takes place. The open nature of democratic societies can make them more vulnerable to attacks on infrastructures or people; at the same time it can make them more resilient to those attacks in terms of social, economic and institutional responses. Research should address how surveillance affects the democratic society and societal values, including the way that surveillance and retention of data may be perceived in different contexts, including in post-totalitarian societies; how human relationships are affected under conditions of visible and invisible surveillance in public and semi-public realms; how fears are induced by terrorist and criminal attacks or manipulated by political, economic or media actions; how fears may public opinion in favour or against specific technological or policy measures; how insecurity may undermine open debate, democratic decision making and effective response to crime and terrorism; options for enhancing social, economic, institutional resilience should be also identified based on a comparative analysis of past and current experiences in Europe and elsewhere.

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

Area 8.5.2. Diversities and commonalities in Europe

Objective

The main objective is to understand and explain with the help of a wide range of disciplines the impact of European integration on everyday lives of citizens, their perceptions, behaviours and experiences.

Expected Impact

The research will a) advance the state of the art in this field; b) improve the formulation, development and implementation of policies at regional, national or European level; c) involve relevant communities, stakeholders as well as practitioners in the making and/or diffusion of research.

Funding schemes: Collaborative Project (small or medium-scale focused research project) and Coordination and Support Action

Expected impact: The outcome of the work should provide decision- makers with a better understanding of the impacts of different surveillance systems, and also help manufacturers and end-user better adapt the systems and their deployment.

Topics for small or medium-scale focused research projects:

SSH.2011.5.2-1. The Anthropology of European Integration

European integration through institutions, programmes, norms and rules shapes the way EU citizens and non-EU nationals experience their daily lives as well as their relations with each other. However, the knowledge of this impact on day-to-day lives, experiences, perceptions, values and identities of citizens is fragmented and largely framed in national contexts. In the process of Europe-building and Europeanization, national and local cultures, intercultural communication, identities, symbols and values play an important role. They help to explain and understand diversity within the EU, diffusion of cultures throughout Europe and identification of citizens on different levels (local, regional, national, European).

Research should look from different disciplinary perspectives at cultural, social, behavioural formations and transformations of everyday life and perceptions in the context of European integration. For example, European mobility programmes such as ERASMUS or COMENIUS, effects of the free movement of labour, changes in intermarriage or family patterns, generational differences in mobility and communication, the introduction of the Euro, or the amalgamation of globalisation and Europeanisation could be investigated. Research could also consider responses and adaptations to crises, e.g. food, health, and financial crises, and transformations in Europe-building. Issues such as the successive waves of enlargements of the EU and their potential differential effects could be analysed, including the perception of foreigners, neighbours, fellow citizens, as well as cultures of mobility and hospitality.

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

SSH.2011.5.2-2. Rule of Law and Justice in a Multilevel Governance System

'Integration through law' has been part of the evolution of the EU. The entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty as well as the strengthening of the European area of freedom, security and justice through the Stockholm Programme provide new impetus and raises additional challenges for the EU.

Interdisciplinary research -drawing from law as well as sociology, political science, history or others- should address the implications of the Lisbon Treaty on the very identity and 'actorness' of the EU with regard to its legal personality and the impact of this on the work of the EU and its Member States. The integration of the Charter of Fundamental Rights into the Treaty and the new provisions of the Stockholm Programme must be taken into account. More broadly research could examine how the interaction between the Community method, intergovernmental decision making, and matters decided by national and EU parliaments, executives, courts as well as international bodies influence the legitimacy and the effectiveness of EU policies. The impacts of the diversity of legal cultural traditions and body of law (e.g. common, civil or Islamic law tradition) on mutual recognition of judicial decisions, the internal market, family law and many regulatory fields should also be assessed. The citizen's point of view when faced with a multilevel governance system in the field of justice needs to be examined, as well as the implications of the Citizen's Initiatives foreseen in the Treaty. Different degrees and forms of 'litigiosity' –in terms of intensity of resort to legal

suit- across countries, sectors and political and legal cultures in contexts ranging from economic regulation to consumer's safety and the development of alternative disputes resolution could be assessed.

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

Activity 8.6 Socio-economic and scientific indicators

Rationale

Europe needs to be well prepared to deal with the aftermath of global and regional economic crises and their social implications. To develop and implement appropriate policies, it is important to think out of the box beyond the traditional GDP indicators. Better ways of performing impact assessments that can improve policies and programmes at all levels (global, regional or national, sub-national) also need to be developed. Methods are needed not only to address economic impacts but also the social and environmental impacts of these policies. This should not only help improve the effectiveness of EU policies and financial perspectives, it will also help identify areas of innovative practices, in particular in terms of combination of impacts and comparisons of options for policies.

Such work will need to build on both new and existing indicators that take adequate account of the global nature of the economy and social issues effecting Europe and the whole world as well as national specificities. It must also take into account how indicators and their related methods can be used to support evidence based policy making. Research should also consider the innovative and more efficient means for gathering socio-economic and scientific indicators made available by Internet technologies.

Area 8.6.1. How indicators are used in policy (no topic in 2011)

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 economic performance and social progress beyond GDP.

Topic for a Coordination and support action (coordinating action):

SSH.2011.6.2-1. Beyond GDP – Measuring economic performance and societal progress

The aim is to ensure that European research activities in the field of official statistics and related areas like computational statistics and ICT for statistical purposes and, in particular those related to the "Beyond GDP" and related initiatives such as the Stiglitz-Fitoussi report, take place in a coordinated manner. Coordination activities should build on relevant existing research projects and strengthen the European dimension of work in this area in the context of the Europe 2020 strategy, European Research Area (ERA) and the European Statistical System. The activities should establish links and contribute to building or completing research agendas in the field. Related dissemination activities could, among others things, include syntheses of scientific results from recent and on-going research together with mechanisms aiming to improve the exploitation of such results by statistical offices (e.g. ESSnet projects).

Under this coordination action European and national statistical institutes and other organisations like OECD and WTO would be associated to provide quantitative results of research addressing "beyond GDP", as well as the methodological aspects which have been developed on this subject. It is expected that universities and private companies will have access to this data and will participate to the exchange of views and practices for the definition of the future needs of research and for the use of results for policy making.

The coordinating action should:

- Collect and assess key output from recent and ongoing Framework Programme projects and other national and international activities in this area (inter alia Valuation of externalities and domestic value added content of trade will be considered).
- Identify and develop indicators characterizing the new statistics (in a broad sense of Social, Environment and Health dimension); aspects like inequalities, social dimension, damage cost, safety and security cost, etc., will be part of this topic;
- Identify research needs and gaps in relevant information and methods and propose research topics to be addressed at the European level.

The action will complement initiatives such as ESTAT's ESSnet activities as well as OECD and WTO activities.

Funding scheme: Coordination and support action (coordinating action)

Area 8.6.3 Provision of underlying official statistics (no topic in 2011)

Area 8.6.4 Use of indicators and related approaches for the evaluation of research policies and programmes

Objective

The overall objective in this research area is to study the specific ways in which indicators and other methods tools and approaches like modelling can be used for the evaluation of research policies and programmes (i.e. European Research Area). Attention should be paid to programme ex post evaluation and ex ante impact assessment and the contribution that they can make to public policy development and decision-making and to more effective and efficient public sector interventions.

Expected impact:

New and improved data collection, processing, and analytical techniques for the modelling of the performance and impacts of policies and programmes; exploitation of the research results for policy-making; improvements in the way policies and programmes are evaluated and their impact is assessed in an ex ante or ex post context. A new and better understanding of the additionality and the scientific, technological, human resources, structuring, economic, social, environmental impacts of EU and national research programmes and their role and functions.

Topic for a small or medium-scale focused research project:

SSH.2011.6.4-1. Impact assessment of EU policies

Europe needs to develop "smart, sustainable and inclusive growth" as suggested in the Europe 2020 strategy. All the major EU initiatives in these fields, in particular those linked to innovation, are subject to the so-called *ex-ante* impact assessment. Some economic, sectoral and environment measuring methods and tools have been developed by EU research for such purpose. Nevertheless, social impacts including cultural dimensions are currently the weakest part of these assessments.

Research should:

- Develop a more comprehensive framework of analysis regarding typologies of social impacts, indicators and methods of valuation applied to EU policies, research and innovation including social innovation. Cost-effectiveness of policies and initiatives is also a criterion which has to go beyond the economic dimension through the integration of social, cultural and environmental dimensions. Comparisons of *ex ante* assessments with *ex-post* evaluations could also be made.
- Provide operational quantitative and qualitative evidences for policy-making including impacts on smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, costs and benefits of EU policies and infrastructures, and explore the possible use of behavioural economics as a tool to assess the impact of policies which are linked to consumer behaviour.

Research and innovation policies as well as policies affected by the financial perspectives and those linked to the global challenges identified in particular in the "World in 2025" publication will be addressed. Impacts on EU competitiveness and job market should be provided. New and improved databases, methods and tools should become accessible infrastructure for the research and policy-making communities. Their validation should also be envisaged.

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

Activity 8.7: Foresight activities

Rationale

Foresight and Forward looking activities help to anticipate the grand challenges that Europe will have to face in the next 20-30 years. In particular, they will assess the impacts of medium to long term demographic, economic, social, political and technological trends of Europe in a world context.

Foresight and Forward looking activities will envisage scenarios of development of the European integration focusing on the tensions provoked by globalisation (increasing internationalisation, interdependence and interconnection), climate change (mitigation, adaptation), energy (security of supply and scarcity of resources), political systems and demography (ageing population and migratory trends).

Using quantitative and qualitative methods, they should provide recommendations on EU policy responses to such trends and tensions especially highlighting the transition challenges and trying to identify the disruptive factors. These activities should also underline the potential role of Europe in shaping global governance (cf. G20, reforms of international institutions such as UN, WB, IMF).

Area 8.7.1 Wide socio-economic foresight on key challenges

Objective

The development of the European Research Area (ERA) is a main priority for European research policy, and will remain so in the future. There is a need for developing perspectives on the future of the ERA and, as an input into that, for assessing the past and the present of the ERA, and for clarifying the main drivers of European S&T integration. The objective of activities in this area is to obtain a better understanding of key aspects of the ERA.

Expected Impact

The expected impacts are: 1) Strategic knowledge for the governance and priorities of the RTDI system and for better adapting S&T policy to the shifting global research and technology environment, notably in the preparation of FP8; 2) An understanding of the degree and kind of progress made so far towards the realisation of the ERA, and the scope and modalities for future European S&T integration; 3) An insight into when and where economies of scale and scope - the basic principle underpinning the concept of the ERA- hold in research; 4) A limited set of credible scenarios and policy options for the future of the European Research Area.

Topic for a Coordination and support action (supporting action):

SSH.2011.7.1-1. Forward Visions on the European Research Area

In its Conclusions (17189/09), the Competitiveness Council stressed that in order "to address these [grand] challenges, it is essential to mobilise industry and knowledge-building institutions of different scales, as well as civil society at large, through both top-down and bottom-up approaches"; it invited "to initiate during 2010: [...] forward-looking activities ("foresight") to support the identification of grand challenges and the corresponding priorities

for research and innovation". At the same time, the "EU2020" strategy calls for an "efficient, effective and well-resourced European Research Area (ERA)" that should foster innovation and creativity.

This supporting action should make a complete stock-taking of the existing Forward looking exercises on Research, Science, Technology and Innovation in the EU and its Member States including their methodological background and its usefulness for policy-making. A comparison with international Forward looking exercises should be made. It should also identify trends and drivers in the construction and governance of the ERA, setting up a number of scenarios for its evolution towards 2020. It should help to build a future Forward looking ERA-NET.

Funding scheme: Coordination and support action (supporting action)

Area 8.7.2. Focused thematic foresight (no topic in 2011)

Area 8.7.3. The Future Dynamics of Key S&T Actors in Europe (no topic in 2011)

Area 8.7.4. Blue Sky Research on Emerging Issues Affecting European S&T (no topic in 2011)

Area 8.7.5. Mutual Learning and Cooperation (no topic in 2011)

Activity 8.8.: Horizontal actions (Support actions)

SSH.2011.8.8-1. Networking of Dissemination Activities Involving International Transfer Knowledge Institutes

International organisations have an important intermediary role at the interface between research outcome and policy makers. Due to the fact that these international organisations (UN HABITAT, UNEP, UNFCCC, UNESCO, GEOSS...) are involved in diverse societal and global issues they have essential capacities in disseminating and transferring knowledge. To increase the relevance and impact of research results stemming from Social Sciences and Humanities projects funded by the Framework Programme, it seems important that they are better taken into account in the dissemination activities of these organisations, especially when they can provide data and results for regions outside Europe, for example developing and emerging countries/ regions.

This pilot activity should focus on two specific research issues, namely urban development and rural development in relation to the topics and projects focusing on international cooperation within the SSH Programme.

The supporting action should:

- Identify and assess key output from recent and ongoing projects (FP7) with view to their scientific and policy relevance for the two issues mentioned above;
- Explore ways and activities to provide for a better transfer of knowledge to different international organisations. This includes the questions of identifying relevant organisations in this field, defining appropriate information channels and suitable formats for the provision of data and information;
- identify in cooperation with these organisations ways i) how to better coordinate their work with the work of the EC, for example with view to identifying relevant research issues ii) how to increase their active involvement in research projects within the SSH Programme.

Funding scheme: Coordination and support action (supporting action)

SSH.2011.8.8-2. ICT-based networking and exploiting of SSH projects and results

This support action will have a two-fold aim: 1) In the context of evidence-based policies, it should provide consolidated information coming from the Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities research projects and activities to European, national and local decision-makers and multipliers (e.g. policy-makers, journalists, academics, industry, civil society organisations) by exploiting relevant results; 2) with view to current efforts regarding improved access to research data as results of SSH projects, the project will focus on common rules and frameworks to be applied in data management and the possibilities of ex-ante and ex-post coordination in this respect.

Complementing activities by the European Commission (e.g. policy briefs, workshops, "alert system") and the individual projects themselves, the focus will be on using the most recent information and communication technologies and tools.

The supporting action should:

- assess in which ways new forms of information and communication technologies can assist the networking and clustering of ongoing SSH research projects in order to enable exchange and knowledge transfer between projects and/or between clusters of projects;
- explore the possibilities of ICT technologies as well as social networking for the transmission of results and key messages stemming from the SSH Programme as well as individual project results to different target audiences;
- identify in the context of the ongoing Open Access pilot the current state of play regarding data standards to be applied by the projects;
- seek contact with the related European SSH Research Infrastructure in the context of designing and implementing data management plans to ensure the possibility to include SSH projects in this infrastructure in the future.

Funding scheme: Coordination and support action (supporting action)

SSH 2011.8.8-3 Career paths and patterns of SSH graduates

Social sciences and humanities are studied at the University level by about 40% of high-school graduates in Europe. More and more of those continue to advanced research degrees. While a proportion of those with advanced degree stay in academia, there is no overall systematic understanding of the labour market prospects of those advanced research degree graduates, of the careers that these degrees help them achieve, and the kind of contributions these trained researchers make to innovation and economic growth. Such an understanding is important for European policy-making in social sciences and humanities, which directs young researchers to develop competencies and capacities in specific research areas and fosters their mobility in order to enrich their skills. Under this topic a study will be supported that covers a minimum of 12 countries in Europe but ideally substantially more. The coverage should certainly include Germany, France, the UK, Italy, Spain and Poland, and the full range of SSH disciplines and specialties. The study could use existing statistical data sources (e.g. data from census and major international occupational surveys) as well as new data collection exercises (case studies and surveys) in order to develop an understanding of the trends in the employment of highly trained researchers in SSH, and of their contributions to Europe's knowledge based economy and society.

Funding scheme: Coordination and Support Action (supporting action)

III IMPLEMENTATION OF CALLS

Call title: FP7-SSH-2011 – Collaborative projects (large scale integrating research projects)

- Call identifier: **FP7-SSH-2011-1**
- Date of publication 20 July 2010¹⁶:
- Deadline¹⁷: 2 February 2011 at 17.00.00 Brussels local time
- Indicative budget:¹⁸ EUR 40 million

The budget for this call is indicative. The final budget awarded to actions implemented through calls for proposals may vary:

- The final budget of the call 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.

- **Challenges called:**

Activity/Area	Challenge	Funding scheme	Budget per Challenge (EUR)
Activity 8.1: Growth, employment and competitiveness in a knowledge society – the European case			
Area 8.1.2. Structural changes in the European knowledge economy and society	SSH.2011.1.2-1. Europe moving towards a new path of economic growth and social development	Collaborative project (large scale integrating project)	EUR 8 million
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.2011.2.1-1. Economic, social and political conditions for satisfying the world food needs	Collaborative project (large scale integrating project)	EUR 8 million
Activity 8.4. Europe and the world			
Area 8.4.1. Interactions and interdependences between world regions and their implications	SSH.2011.4.1-1. Tackling poverty in a development context	Collaborative project (large scale integrating project) for specific cooperation action dedicated to international cooperation	EUR 8 million

¹⁶ The Director General responsible for the call may publish it up to one month prior or after the envisaged date of publication.

¹⁷ The Director General responsible may delay this deadline by up to two months.

¹⁸ Under the condition that the draft budget for 2011 is adopted without modifications by the budget authority.

Area 8.4.2. Conflicts, peace and human rights	SSH.2011.4.2-1. The evolving concept of borders	Collaborative project (large scale integrating project)	EUR 8 million
Activity 8.5: The Citizen in the European Union			
Area 8.5.1. Participation and citizenship in Europe	SSH.2011.5.1-1. Corruption and resistance to corruption in the private and public sphere	Collaborative project (large scale integrating project)	EUR 8 million

- **Eligibility conditions:**

The general eligibility criteria are set out in Annex 2 to this work programme, and in the guide for applicants. Please note that the completeness criterion also includes that part B of the proposal shall be readable, accessible and printable.

Funding scheme	Minimum conditions
Collaborative Project (large scale integrating project)	At least 7 partners from a minimum of 7 countries. At least 7 independent legal entities, each of which is established in a MS or AC ¹⁹ , and no 2 of which are established in the same MS or AC.
Collaborative project (large scale integrating project) for specific cooperation action dedicated to international cooperation (topic <i>SSH.2011.4.1-1. Tackling poverty in a development context</i>)	At least 7 partners from a minimum of 7 countries. At least 7 independent legal entities, 2 of which are established in a MS or AC, and none of which are established in the same MS or AC. From the remaining participants at least 5 other entities must come from International Cooperation Partner Countries ²⁰ and be established in Africa, South-East Asia, and/or Latin America and the Caribbean.

The following **additional eligibility** criteria apply in this call

- The minimum requested EU contribution under the funding schemes 'Collaborative project (large scale integrating project)' and 'Collaborative project (large scale integrating project) for specific cooperation action dedicated to international cooperation' is EUR 6 500 000

Only information provided in part A of the proposal will be used to determine whether the proposal is eligible with respect to budget thresholds and/or minimum number of eligible participants.

¹⁹ MS = Member State, AC = Associated Country (for list of countries associated to the Framework Programme please see ftp://ftp.cordis.europa.eu/pub/ftp7/docs/third_country_agreements_en.pdf)

²⁰ Please see Annex 1 of the 'Cooperation' work programme for the list of International Co-operation Partner Countries (ICPC).

- **Evaluation procedure:**

- The evaluation criteria and scoring scheme are set out in Annex 2 to the work programme;
- Proposal page limits: Applicants must ensure that proposals conform to the page limits and layout given in the Guide for Applicants, and in the proposal part B template available through the EPSS;
- The Commission will instruct the experts to disregard any pages exceeding these limits;
- The minimum font size allowed is 11 points. The page size is A4, and all margins (top, bottom, left, right) should be at least 15 mm (not including any footers or headers);
- A one-stage submission procedure will be followed;
- Experts will carry out the individual evaluation of proposals remotely, with the consensus session being held in Brussels. Hearings may be organised;
- The procedure for prioritising proposals with equal scores is described in Annex 2 to the work programme;
- 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 to 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 subject of research (though not necessarily simply by reason of a geographically diverse consortium)²¹;
- Only the top ranked proposal per challenge will be selected, on the condition that proposals pass all the requisite evaluation thresholds;
- A reserve list of projects will be established to be used in case the negotiation for entering into a grant agreement fails.

Any parts of the budget of this call that will remain unspent will be transferred to the call FP7-SSH-2011-2.

- **Indicative evaluation and contractual timetable:** evaluation of proposal will take place in May 2011 and first grant agreements are **expected** to be signed in November 2011.
- Participants are required to conclude a consortium agreement prior to grant agreement.
- **The forms of grant** which will be offered and the maximum reimbursement rates are specified in Annex 3 to the 'Cooperation' work programme.
- **Flat rates to cover subsistence costs:** In accordance with Annex 3 to this work programme, this call provides for the possibility to use flat rates to cover subsistence costs incurred by beneficiaries during travel carried out within grants for indirect actions. For further information, see the relevant Guides for Applicants for this call. The applicable flat rates are available at the following website: http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/find-doc_en.html under 'Guidance documents/Flat rates for daily allowances'.

²¹ For topic 'SSH.2011.4.1-1. Tackling poverty in a development context' this sub-criterion will refer to an 'appropriate comparative perspective and the largest possible **international** coverage in relation to the subject of research (though not necessarily simply by reason of a geographically diverse consortium).

Call title: FP7-SSH-2011 – Collaborative projects (small or medium-scale focused research projects)

- Call identifier: **FP7-SSH-2011-2**
- Date of publication 20 July 2010²²:
- Deadline²³: 2 February 2011 at 17.00.00 Brussels local time
- Indicative budget:²⁴ EUR 29.7 million

The budget for this call is indicative. The final budget awarded to actions implemented through calls for proposals may vary:

- The final budget of the call 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.

• **Topics called:**

Activity / Area	Topics called	Funding Schemes
Activity 8.1: Growth, employment and competitiveness in a knowledge society – the European case (Budget per Activity EUR 5.4 million)		
Area 8.1.1 Changing role of knowledge throughout the economy	SSH.2011.1.1-1. Lifelong learning in Europe: appropriate skills for sustaining better jobs	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research projects)
Area 8.1.3. Strengthening policy coherence and coordination in Europe	SSH.2011.1.3-1 New Innovation Processes including Social Innovation	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research projects)
Activity 8.2 Combining economic, social and environmental objectives in a European perspective: paths towards sustainable development (Budget per Activity EUR 5.4 million)		
Area 8.2.1 Socio-economic development trajectories	SSH.2011.2.1-2. Combating poverty in Europe: a key question of human dignity and social cohesion	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research projects) or Research for the Benefit of Specific Groups - Civil Society Organisations
Area 8.2.2 Regional, territorial and social cohesion	SSH.2011.2.2-1. Addressing cohesion challenges in Central and Eastern Europe	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research projects)

²² The Director General responsible for the call may publish it up to one month prior or after the envisaged date of publication.

²³ The Director General responsible may delay this deadline by up to two months.

²⁴ Under the condition that the draft budget for 2011 is adopted without modifications by the budget authority.

Activity 8.3: Major trends in society and their implications per activity (Budget per Activity EUR 2.7 million)		
Area 8.3.2. Societal trends and lifestyles	SSH.2011.3.2-1. Criminal behaviour and policy responses in the European Union	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research projects)
Activity 8.4. Europe and the world (Budget per Activity EUR 5.4 million)		
Area 8.4.1. Interactions and interdependences between world regions and their implications	SSH.2011.4.1-2. Connections between rural areas and cities in sub-Saharan Africa	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research projects) for specific cooperation action dedicated to international cooperation
Area 8.4.3 Europe's changing role in the world	SSH.2011.4.3-1. Transatlantic relations in the context of global governance architecture and relationships with other powers	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research projects)
Activity 8.5: The Citizen in the European Union (Budget per Activity EUR 8.1 million)		
Area 8.5.1. Participation and citizenship in Europe	SSH.2011.5.1-2. Surveillance and the challenges for democracy and an open society (topic coordinated with the Security Programme) ²⁵	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research projects)
Area 8.5.2. Diversities and commonalities in Europe	SSH.2011.5.2-1. The Anthropology of European Integration	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research projects)
Area 8.5.2. Diversities and commonalities in Europe	SSH.2011.5.2-2. Rule of Law and Justice in a Multilevel Governance System	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research projects)
Activity 8.6: Socio-economic and scientific indicators (Budget per Activity EUR 2.7 million)		
Area 8.6.4 Use of indicators and related approaches for the evaluation of research policies and programmes	SSH.2011.6.4-1. Impact assessment of EU policies	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research projects)

²⁵ The implementation of this topic is coordinated with the Theme Security. When applying for this topic, please also consult topic FP7-SSH-SEC-2011.6.1-Surveillance and the challenges for the security of the citizen of the 2011 Security Work Programme.

- **Eligibility conditions:**

The general eligibility criteria are set out in Annex 2 of this work programme, and in the guide for applicants. Please note that the completeness criterion also includes that part B of the proposal shall be readable, accessible and printable.

Funding scheme	Minimum conditions
Collaborative Project (small or medium-scale focused research project)	At least 3 independent legal entities, each of which is established in a MS or AC, and no 2 of which are established in the same MS or AC.
Collaborative Project (small or medium-scale focused research project) for specific cooperation action dedicated to international cooperation (topic <i>SSH.2011.4.1-2. Connections between rural areas and cities in sub-Saharan Africa</i>)	At least 5 independent legal entities, 2 of which are established in a MS or AC, and none of which are established in the same MS or AC. From the remaining participants at least 3 other entities must come from International Cooperation Partner Countries ²⁶ and be established in three different sub-Saharan countries.
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 2 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 following **additional eligibility criteria** apply in this call:

- The maximum requested EU contribution under the funding schemes 'Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project)', 'Collaborative Project (small or medium-scale focused research project) for specific cooperation action dedicated to international cooperation' and 'the BSG-CSO scheme (Research for the Benefit of Specific Groups - Civil Society Organisations)' is EUR 2 700 000.

Only information provided in part A of the proposal will be used to determine whether the proposal is eligible with respect to budget thresholds and/or minimum number of eligible participants.

- **Evaluation procedure:**

- The evaluation criteria and scoring scheme are set out in Annex 2 to the work programme;
- Proposal page limits: Applicants must ensure that proposals conform to the page limits and layout given in the Guide for Applicants, and in the proposal part B template available through the EPSS;

²⁶ Please see Annex 1 of the 'Cooperation' work programme for the list of International Co-operation Partner Countries (ICPC).

- The Commission will instruct the experts to disregard any pages exceeding these limits;
- The minimum font size allowed is 11 points. The page size is A4, and all margins (top, bottom, left, right) should be at least 15 mm (not including any footers or headers);
- At least one proposal per topic will be selected provided it passes all evaluation thresholds;
- A one-stage submission procedure will be followed;
- Experts will carry out the individual evaluation of proposals remotely;
- The procedure for prioritising proposals with equal scores is described below;
- 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 to 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 subject of research (though not necessarily simply by reason of a geographically diverse consortium)²⁷.

Proposals will be ranked within each Activity according to the procedure described in Annex 2.

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

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

In a second step, any additional funds that may become available 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 that address topics that are not otherwise covered by more highly-rated proposals. In cases where all topics concerned are already covered, priority will be given to the 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.

- **Indicative evaluation and contractual timetable:** evaluation of proposals will take place in May 2011 and first grant agreements are **expected** to be signed in November 2011.
- Participants are required to conclude a consortium agreement prior to grant agreement
- **The forms of grant** which will be offered and the maximum reimbursement rates are specified in Annex 3 to the 'Cooperation' work programme.
- **Flat rates to cover subsistence costs:** In accordance with Annex 3 to this work programme, this call provides for the possibility to use flat rates to cover subsistence costs incurred by beneficiaries during travel carried out within grants for indirect actions. For further information, see the relevant Guides for Applicants for this call. The applicable flat

²⁷ For topic 'SSH.2011.4.1-2. Connections between rural areas and cities in sub-Saharan Africa' this sub-criterion will refer to an 'appropriate comparative perspective and the largest possible **international** coverage in relation to the subject of research (though not necessarily simply by reason of a geographically diverse consortium).

rates are available at the following website: http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/find-doc_en.html
under 'Guidance documents/Flat rates for daily allowances'.

Call title: FP7-SSH-2011 – Coordination and support actions

- Call identifier: **FP7-SSH-2011-3**
- Date of publication 20 July 2010²⁸:
- Deadline²⁹: 2 February 2011 at 17.00.00 Brussels local time
- Indicative budget:³⁰ EUR 6.3 million

The budget for this call is indicative. The final budget awarded to actions implemented through calls for proposals may vary:

- The final budget of the call 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.

• **Topics called:**

Activity/Area	Topic	Funding scheme	Budget per topic (EUR)
Activity 8.1: Growth, employment and competitiveness in a knowledge society – the European case			
Area 8.1.2. Structural changes in the European knowledge economy and society	SSH.2011.1.2-2. Social Platform on innovative Social Services	Coordination and support action (supporting action) or Research for the Benefit of Specific Groups - Civil Society Organisations	EUR 1 500 000
Activity 8.6: Socio-economic and scientific indicators			
Area 8.6.2. Developing better indicators for policy	SSH.2011.6.2-1. Beyond GDP – Measuring economic performance and societal progress	Coordination and support action (coordinating action)	EUR 1 500 000
Activity 8.7: Foresight activities			
Area 8.7.1 Wide socio-economic foresight on key challenges	SSH.2011.7.1-1. Forward looking for ERA	Coordination and support action (supporting action)	EUR 1 500 000

²⁸ The Director General responsible for the call may publish it up to one month prior or after the envisaged date of publication.

²⁹ The Director General responsible may delay this deadline by up to two months.

³⁰ Under the condition that the draft budget for 2011 is adopted without modifications by the budget authority.

Activity 8.8: Horizontal activities			
	SSH.2011.8.8-1. Networking of Dissemination Activities Involving International Transfer Knowledge Institutes	Coordination and support action (supporting action)	EUR 300 000
	SSH.2011.8.8-2. ICT-based networking and exploiting of SSH projects and results	Coordination and support action (supporting action)	EUR 500 000
	SSH 2011.8.8-3: Career paths and patterns of SSH graduates	Coordination and support action (supporting action)	EUR 1 000 000

Eligibility conditions:

The general eligibility criteria are set out in Annex 2 to this work programme, and in the guide for applicants. Please note that the completeness criterion also includes that part B of the proposal shall be readable, accessible and printable. Only information provided in part A of the proposal will be used to determine whether the proposal is eligible with respect to budget thresholds and/or minimum number of eligible participants.

Funding scheme	Minimum conditions
Coordination and Support Action (supporting action)	At least 1 independent legal entity.
Coordination and Support Actions (coordinating action)	At least 3 independent legal entities, each of which is established in a MS or AC, and no 2 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 2 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).

• **Evaluation procedure:**

- The evaluation criteria and scoring scheme are set out in Annex 2 to the work programme.
- Proposal page limits: Applicants must ensure that proposals conform to the page limits and layout given in the Guide for Applicants, and in the proposal part B template available through the EPSS.
- The Commission will instruct the experts to disregard any pages exceeding these limits.

- The minimum font size allowed is 11 points. The page size is A4, and all margins (top, bottom, left, right) should be at least 15 mm (not including any footers or headers).
- A one-stage submission procedure will be followed;
- Only the top ranked proposal per topic will be selected, on the condition that proposals pass all the requisite evaluation thresholds.
- Experts may carry out the individual evaluation of proposals remotely;
- The procedure for prioritising proposals with equal scores is described in Annex 2.
- 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 to 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 subject of research (though not necessarily simply by reason of a geographically diverse consortium)'.
 - A reserve list of projects will be established to be used in case the negotiation for entering into a grant agreement fails.

Any parts of the budget of this call that will remain unspent will be transferred to the call FP7-SSH-2011-2.

- Indicative evaluation and contractual timetable: evaluation of proposal will take place in May 2011 and first grant agreements are **expected** to be signed in November 2011.
- **The forms of grant** which will be offered and the maximum reimbursement rates are specified in Annex 3 to the 'Cooperation' work programme.
- Participants are not required to conclude a consortium agreement prior to grant agreement.
- **Flat rates to cover subsistence costs:** In accordance with Annex 3 to this work programme, this call provides for the possibility to use flat rates to cover subsistence costs incurred by beneficiaries during travel carried out within grants for indirect actions. For further information, see the relevant Guides for Applicants for this call. The applicable flat rates are available at the following website: http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/find-doc_en.html under 'Guidance documents/Flat rates for daily allowances'.

IV OTHER ACTIONS³¹

Rationale

This chapter includes any other relevant actions in the area of Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities that aim at supporting the European Commission, the Member States and the research community in policy making in this area.

Expected impact: actions should improve knowledge base in the given policy area and contribute to establishing concrete policy recommendations.

SSH 2011.8-2 Polish Presidency conference on the "European integration process in the new regional and global settings".

A conference will be organised on the issue of the European integration process in the new regional and global settings, with a focus on three main policy areas: social reforms and social cohesion, the single market, and a new financial perspective. A special emphasis will be on convergence and integration which better recognize interdependencies at different levels within the EU as well as between the EU and other countries. The conference will attempt to highlight the contribution of an open European Research Area to effectively addressing these challenges. The programme of the conference will integrate lessons drawn from projects funded under the Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities programme.

Funding scheme: Coordination and Support Action - Grant to an identified beneficiary

Recipient Legal entity: Warsaw School of Economics, Al. Niepodległości 162, 02-554
Warsaw, Poland

Rate of co-financing: up to 75% of conference costs

Budget (EU maximum requested contribution): EUR 150 000

Selection and award criteria: The selection and award criteria of Article 15 of the FP7 EC Rules of Participation will apply, as described in Annex 2 for Coordination and Support Actions.

SSH 2011.8-3: Patterns and dimensions of international cooperation within the SSH Programme.

International Science & Technology Cooperation is an integral component in the making of a genuine European Research Area and represents one of the five specific initiatives to support its development. In this context it is foreseen to launch a study on the international cooperation dimension of the SSH Programme, including the programme, project and policy level. The FP6 and FP7 SSH Work Programmes, the impact of coordinated calls and specific instruments for international cooperation as well as of funded projects will be analysed. Additional focus will be put on Europe's agenda setting role in international co-operation in SSH research compared to other world regions.

Funding scheme: Coordination and Support Action - public procurement

Indicative Budget: EUR 450 000

³¹ In accordance with Article 14, 17 and 27 of Regulation (EC) No 1906/2006 of 18 December 2006 laying down the rules for the participation of undertakings, research centres and universities in actions under the Seventh Framework Programme and for the dissemination of research results (2007-2013).

The summary tables herewith are given for information purposes.

Public procurement

Topic	Indicative number and type of contract	Indicative timing	Indicative million)	Budget (EUR
SSH 2011.8-3: Analysis of international cooperation within the SSH Programme	Service contract (1)	1 st semester		0.45

Grants to identified beneficiaries

Topic	Indicative timing	Indicative million)	Budget (EUR
SSH.2010.8-2.Polish presidency conference	2 nd semester	0.15	

V BUDGET**Indicative budget for the Theme Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities for the 2011 Work Programme (in EUR million)³²**

Call FP7-SSH-2011-1	40
Call FP7-SSH-2011-2	29.7
Call FP7-SSH-2011-3	6.3
Call FP7-ERANET-2011-RTD	8
General activities	0.98
Other activities	1.39
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluations (0.59) • Monitoring and reviews (0.2) • Actions implemented through public procurement and grants to named beneficiaries (0.6) 	
Estimated total budget	86.37

Budget allocation to general activities 2011 (EUR)

CORDIS	151 764 ³³
Eureka/Research Organisations	6 724
ERA-NET - Support Actions - External expertise	N/A
COST	805 662
Strat. oriented support actions	11 526
Cooperation with non University Research performing org	5 763
Experts (eval + rev) horizontal taxation	1 921
Total	98 3360

All budgetary figures given in this work programme are indicative. The final budgets may vary following the evaluation of proposals.

The final budget awarded to actions implemented through calls for proposals may vary:

³² Under the condition that the draft budget 2011 is adopted without modifications by the Budgetary Authority

³³ This amount is reserved to support the CORDIS activities in 2011. The exact content of the CORDIS activities in 2011 will be specified through an update of Annex 4 to the Cooperation work programme at a later stage

- The total budget of the call 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.

For actions not implemented through calls for proposals:

- 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 all other actions not implemented through calls for proposals may vary by up to 10% of the indicated budget for these actions.