

**WORK PROGRAMME 2012**

***COOPERATION***

**THEME 8**

***SOCIO-ECONOMIC SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES***

*(European Commission C(2011)5068 of 19 July 2011)*

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## **OBJECTIVE**

The objective is to generate an in-depth, shared understanding of the complex, interrelated socio-economic challenges that Europe faces. These include the need to foster growth, employment and competitiveness, as well as social cohesion. Social, cultural and educational challenges in an enlarged EU are significant, as are sustainability, environmental protection, demographic change, migration and integration, quality of life, removing barriers to exercising citizenship and global interdependence. The aim is to improve the knowledge base for drawing up policies that have a clear relevance in these fields at European level.

## **I CONTEXT**

### **Innovation Union aspects**

The Innovation Union Initiative sees research and innovation as key drivers of competitiveness, jobs, sustainable growth and social progress. The work programme for 2012 has been designed to support the implementation of the Initiative, by linking research and innovation to address major challenges.

The work programme can contribute to innovation in two ways, and marks a significant change in the approach seen in previous editions:

1/ By supporting more topics intended to generate knowledge to deliver new, more innovative products, processes and services. This could include pilot, demonstration and validation activities.

The focus on innovation will be reflected in the description of the objectives and the scope of specific topics, as well as in the statements on expected impacts. The proposals will be evaluated for their innovation dimension under the criterion 'Impact'.

2/ By identifying and addressing issues such as the capacity for innovation and dissemination, and by enhancing the use of the knowledge generated (protection of intellectual property rights such as patenting, preparing standards, etc).

Information on the Risk-Sharing Finance Facility, an innovative financial instrument under FP7, is available on line<sup>1</sup>. The Commission will take part in activities to meet potential beneficiaries' need for further information on the facility by taking part in awareness-raising with the European Investment Bank, thematic events and other suitable means.

### **Approach for 2012**

In line with the spirit of the 're-launched' European Research Area (ERA), the 2012 SSH work programme focuses on a number of strategic societal challenges. These were selected by taking into account, for instance, the Europe 2020 strategy<sup>2</sup> and the Innovation Union Flagship Initiative<sup>3</sup>, inputs from the Member States<sup>4</sup>, the SSH Advisory Group<sup>5</sup>, and other

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.eib.org/products/loans/special/rsff/?lang=en> and [http://ec.europa.eu/invest-in-research/funding/funding02\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/invest-in-research/funding/funding02_en.htm).

<sup>2</sup> <http://ec.europa.eu/eu2020/>.

<sup>3</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/research/innovation-union/index\\_en.cfm](http://ec.europa.eu/research/innovation-union/index_en.cfm).

<sup>4</sup> Through the Programme Committee assisting the European Commission in the implementation of the Theme Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities of the Cooperation Specific Programme.

Directorates-General of the European Commission. The themes selected for this work programme are also firmly rooted in research already funded and are, in most cases, part of an Indicative Research Roadmap developed for the years 2011-2013<sup>6</sup>.

There are four priorities:

- **The Innovation Union in support of smart growth**, including themes such as *Education systems in the 21st century; Unveiling creativity for innovation in Europe; Smart specialisation for regional innovation; Social innovation in the public sector; Making longevity an asset for economic and social development; European energy security, including its economic dimension.*
- **Inclusive and sustainable growth**, including themes such as *Social innovation against inequalities; Governing cohesion and diversity in an urban context; Understanding disabilities in evolving societies; Innovative policies for labour markets; New forms of offence in a globalised world: the case of environmental crime; Families in transition; Social innovation for vulnerable populations; Dealing with diversity and cohesion: the case of the Roma in the European Union.*
- **Reshaping the European economy and strengthening the political unity of the EU**, including themes such as *The future of macro-economic and monetary integration in Europe; Coordinating economic research agendas; Mapping data opportunities for economic and social research and policy making; Enlargement and the integration capacity of the EU: past experience and future prospects; Exercising EU citizenship: removing barriers; Mobilising institutional reforms in research and innovation systems for better scientific, innovation and economic performances in Europe.*
- **Support for developing the external policies of the European Union**, including themes such as *Human rights in EU external relations and internal policies; Towards an Atlantic Area?; National and regional integration in South-East Asia; Social changes and political transformations in the Arab world; Climate change uncertainties: policymaking for the Pacific front.*

As can be seen from the above, the Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities programme makes a strong commitment to implementing the Innovation Union Initiative in areas where clear added value can be achieved.

Furthermore, while supporting the EU research and innovation strategy, the work programme seeks to strengthen the European Research Area in the field of Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities. In this respect, the research projects should adopt multidisciplinary approaches, promote comparative analysis and, where relevant, include forward-looking activities. Projects should, whenever possible, involve dialogue between the scientific community, stakeholders and policy-makers in Europe and beyond.

#### Dissemination

Proposals should develop clear, targeted dissemination and valorisation strategies, including the use of new media, addressing and involving not just scientific audiences, but also policy-makers, civil society organisations and other key actors and, where appropriate, the general

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<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/research/social-sciences/indicative-strategic-research-roadmap\\_en.html](http://ec.europa.eu/research/social-sciences/indicative-strategic-research-roadmap_en.html).

public. These strategies should be an integral part of the projects, to be implemented from early on in the project life cycle.

### Open Access in FP7

Open access, defined as free access over the internet, is intended to improve and promote the dissemination of knowledge, thereby improving the efficiency of scientific discovery and maximising the return on public research funding bodies' investment in R&D. Beneficiaries funded partially or entirely by the Socio-economic Science and Humanities Programme are required to deposit peer-reviewed articles resulting from their projects to an institutional or subject-based repository, and to make their best efforts to ensure open access to these articles within 12 months.<sup>7</sup>

### Expected impact

The work programme will contribute to the goal of smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities are an important cornerstone for this. Such growth cannot be achieved without EU citizens having a sound, shared understanding of the key challenges facing their society, the factors, actors and trends leading to convergence or divergence in European societies, as well as between Europe and other key actors on the global scene. In particular, the work programme will support the development of the Innovation Union Flagship, including some of its key initiatives like the proposed European Innovation Partnerships. The work programme will also help to strengthen the EU's external policies, and should enhance efforts to ensure peace, stability, human rights, mutual understanding, cultural exchanges and economic development. The work programme will therefore encourage research which directly supports European national or regional policy-making by providing a comparative knowledge base and evidence.

## **International Cooperation**

Researchers and research institutions from International Cooperation Partner Countries (ICPC)<sup>8</sup> are strongly encouraged to take part in proposals submitted under all Challenges and Topics in this work programme. Participation of (a) relevant non-EU country partner(s) could enhance the scientific and technological excellence of projects and enable the research to have more impact. Under Activities 2 and 4, this work programme includes four **Specific cooperation actions dedicated to international cooperation**: SSH.2012.2.1-2. *Social innovation for vulnerable populations*; SSH.2012.4.1-1. *Towards an Atlantic Area?*; SSH.2012.4.1-2. *National and regional integration in South East Asia* and SSH 2012.4.3-1. *Social changes and political transformations in the Arab world*.

## **Theme specific information**

This work programme<sup>9</sup> is structured in terms of *Activities*<sup>10</sup> that are subdivided into *Areas*<sup>11</sup> and *Challenges* and *Topics*. Proposals are invited at the level of *Challenges* (implemented

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<sup>7</sup> Further information: [http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/find-doc\\_en.html](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/open_access), [http://ec.europa.eu/research/science-society/scientific\\_information/](http://ec.europa.eu/research/science-society/scientific_information/).

<sup>8</sup> Please see Annex 1 of the 'Cooperation' work programme for the list of International Cooperation Partner Countries (ICPC).

<sup>9</sup> 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.

<sup>10</sup> The work programme Activities correspond to the activities set out in theme specific part of the 'Cooperation' Specific programme.

<sup>11</sup> An Area is used to describe part of an Activity.

with large integrated projects) and *Topics* (implemented with small to medium size projects and other instruments). 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*.

### Addressing 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 should lead to the production of new knowledge, interface with the needs of policy-makers and other interested stakeholders and contribute to the continuing development of the European Research Area in the field of socio-economic sciences and the humanities. They will include:

- A plurality of perspectives from different disciplines to examine the various dimensions of the societal challenge considered;
- Capitalisation of previous research, stock-taking;
- Forward-looking/foresight analysis on likely developments regarding 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 integration of ethical and gender aspects in the conduct and the content of research.

The work programme proposes a research agenda to address societal Challenges. This is not exhaustive, so proposals may also address research questions complementary to those mentioned in the programme, provided these contribute to addressing a Challenge. However, proposals must always address the core thematic challenge to the greatest possible extent. The composition and 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 in this work programme includes topics for ‘small or medium-scale focused research projects’, either addressing urgent needs or complementing (from a thematic point of view) 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.

All research proposals are expected to:

- Provide an appropriate comparative perspective and the widest possible European (where applicable international) coverage in relation to the research (though not necessarily simply by means of a geographically-diverse consortium);
- Articulate a clear research methodology including the development of quantitative and qualitative analyses where appropriate;
- Achieve cooperation within and between disciplines and involve a plurality of approaches to the degree 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 community<sup>12</sup>;
- Consider ethical and gender aspects in the conduct and the content of research.

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 societal Challenges and Topics** in this work programme, the following seem particularly opportune avenues for the humanities:

*SSH.2012.1.1-1. Education systems in the 21st century*

*SSH.2012.1.1-2. Unveiling creativity for innovation in Europe*

*SSH.2012.2.1-1. Social innovation against inequalities*

*SSH.2012.2.2-1. Governance of cohesion and diversity in urban contexts*

*SSH.2012.2.2-3. New types of offence in a globalised world: the case of environmental crime*

*SSH.2012.2.2-4. Climate change uncertainties: policymaking for the Pacific front*

*SSH.2012.3.1-1. Making longevity an asset for economic and social development*

*SSH.2012.3.2-2. Understanding disabilities in evolving societies*

*SSH.2012.4.1-1. Towards an Atlantic Area?*

*SSH.2012.4.1-2. National and regional integration in South East Asia*

*SSH.2012.4.2-1. Human rights in the EU external relations and internal policies*

*SSH.2012.4.3-1. Social changes and political transformations in the Arab world*

*SSH.2012.5.1-1. Exercising EU citizenship: removing barriers*

*SSH.2012.5.1-2. Dealing with diversity and cohesion: the case of the Roma in the European Union*

*SSH.2012.5.2-1. Enlargement and the integration capacity of the EU: past experience and future prospects*

*SSH.2012.8.8-1. The future of Social Sciences and Humanities in the context of the European Research Area*

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<sup>12</sup> 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.

### 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 should be addressed as an integral part of the research to ensure the highest level of scientific quality. The following Challenges and Topics involve an explicit gender dimension:

*SSH.2012.3.2-1. Families in transitions*

*SSH.2012.3.2-2. Understanding disabilities in evolving societies*

*SSH.2012.4.2-1. Human rights in EU external relations and internal policies*

*SSH.2012.4.3-1. Social changes and political transformations in the Arab world*

*SSH.2012.5.1-1. Exercising EU citizenship: removing barriers*

*SSH.2012.5.1-2. Dealing with diversity and cohesion: the case of the Roma in the European Union*

### Ethics

All SSH research proposals raising ethical issues need to include an Ethics Annex<sup>13</sup> in which the ethical dimension of the research should be thoroughly discussed. In drafting this Annex, applicant(s) should 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 proposed research. In designing a research proposal, applicants should take into account the rights and principles enshrined in the Charter of Fundamental Rights, including the right to protection of personal data.

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<sup>13</sup> For details please consult the Guide for Applicants for a given call and funding scheme.

## II CONTENT OF CALLS

### **Activity 8.1: Growth, employment and competitiveness in a knowledge society - the European case**

#### **Rationale**

Education plays a fundamental role, by preparing people to enter the labour market and by providing them with skills as well as tools to adapt their skills throughout their life. Educational systems also play other important roles, particularly in providing social bonds between citizens. The social transformations at play in Europe since the 1960s have greatly challenged educational systems, making it necessary to envisage innovative policies that will enable educational systems to accompany and support social changes.

The current economic crisis has revealed that economic problems can spread world-wide with unprecedented speed and intensity. In response, the European Union is actively adapting its current policy and regulatory framework and preparing new common rules and coordinated policies. These policies are necessary but also extremely challenging for the economic governance of the EU. They also impact on the way economic research agendas are built.

The crisis also made clear that our employment policies are too fragile to withstand sudden adverse conditions. It is therefore necessary to question how these policies are developed and to suggest ways of improving them, particularly by integrating robust evidence.

#### **Area 8.1.1. Changing role of knowledge throughout the economy**

#### **Objective**

The objective is to develop an understanding of the current imbalance in education and innovation policies in Europe and of new visions to support demand-driven education, research and innovation policies that will enhance the Innovation Union flagship and other relevant policy initiatives under the Europe 2020 Strategy.

#### **Expected impact**

Projects will advance the knowledge base that underpins the formulation and implementation of relevant policies in Europe with the aim of enhancing education, creativity for innovation and smart specialisation in the framework of the Europe 2020 strategy. Projects 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 reforming educational systems and developing innovation policies in Europe.

Topic for a Collaborative Project (large-scale integrated project) addressing an important societal challenge:

#### **SSH.2012.1.1-1. Challenge: Education systems in the 21st century**

#### ***The Challenge***

The Europe 2020 Strategy recognises the role of education for smart and inclusive growth. It aims to reduce the proportion of young people dropping out of school to 10%, and to raise the

proportion of those with tertiary education to at least 40%. The flagship initiative 'Innovation Union' acknowledges that the EU and Member States need to continue to invest in education and to modernise education systems at all levels so as to raise skills and prepare young people to meet the challenges of innovation.

The problems in educational systems are widely shared and urgently need addressing in all European countries. Traditional schooling has mainly been about teaching and testing, producing knowledge and skills for an industrial society of a type which is now in rapid decline. Examples of innovative approaches are widespread. However, many education systems still face difficulties in providing competencies that ensure excellence in a global context as well as reinforcing social cohesion and individual development. They are criticised for being too traditional in their understanding and development of education, and for failing to adapt to the new socio-economic and civic challenges, as the 19th and 20th centuries task of nation-building through education is not as pervasive as it was. For some time now, education systems have appeared ineffective at providing education to the masses, that is, making quality education available to all. They have a role to play in countering the persistence of socio-economic inequalities and the skills mismatch, and in addressing the emergence of new competences, attitudes and behaviours, the need to develop entrepreneurial skills, and in furthering new forms of personal development and modern expressions of social cohesion. Moreover, biological factors could also be taken into account if they help account for differences in learning ability between individuals.

Education systems are in fact key to the fulfilment of people and to the social and political integration of individuals in their society. In other words, they are there to provide, accompany or even mould a whole array of attitudes, behaviours, values and skills that are socially and politically viable in modern society and that no other social institution or group (e.g. the family, local group or social class, faith-based community) can provide. At the same time, societies at large increasingly favour forms of open education with less collective indoctrination and more support for individual or looser group aspirations. The decisive role of education is recognised even at pre-school level.

This leads to harsh questions as to how education systems can simultaneously provide excellence, more social and civic cohesion, and enable personal development, including capacities for creativity. In such a context, paths to innovation and reform of education systems should be systematically explored, taking into account the capacities of all actors in education systems to change the institutional dynamics of education. Changing the fragmented, colossal European education systems requires significant, long-term efforts and the commitment of all stakeholders at all levels.

This Challenge covers all relevant aspects of education, including pedagogy and new ways of learning (including insights from neurosciences if applicable), curricula, assessment of pupils and students, infrastructure, recruitment, training and careers, gender, minorities, educators, the involvement of parents, children and young people, the role of national, regional or local administrations and of all other actors in society in need of strong educational achievements in all fields.

### ***Why it matters for Europe***

Debate has now raged for years in all countries as to how schools could help shape society and its future citizens (beyond purely economic concerns). The European Union has been

active in proposing modernisation and convergence of national education systems, while respecting Member States' autonomous powers of decision. It has, in particular, offered coordination and several EU programmes and initiatives (e.g. Socrates, Lifelong Learning, New Skills for New Jobs). In this framework, comparisons and exchanges of experience between countries have to some degree contributed to fostering a review of policies for education in a national and European setting.

However, much remains to be done in the area of policy for education. The challenge for the EU is to unleash the potential of its young people and to give them the means to develop and define their future in Europe. Reforming education systems to tackle the challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century should integrate all the political, cultural, social and economic aspects of this task, with a particular accent on European citizenship.

### ***Addressing the challenge***

Research dimensions to be taken into consideration

- Understanding the dynamics and processes of changes that education systems have undergone during the construction of the EU, as well as identifying the main actors and decision-making processes behind choices affecting reforms. In particular, aspects related to systemic resistance to change and the political economy of education should be taken into account. Research should produce comparable, sound data on the main obstacles that actors encounter when implementing education policies at all levels, by building on the existing corpus of data available at local and national levels (e.g. Eurydice Network). Particular attention should be paid to the role of teachers and administrative staff, and their attitude to instruments and methodologies in the light of reforms designed at political level, and divergences in private versus public provision of education.
- Providing new insight on current and future challenges linked to the implementation of important European initiatives (e.g. 'Youth on the Move') for the modernisation of the education systems and their adaptation to emerging socio-economic needs. In particular, research should analyse the attitude and behaviour of the main actors vis-à-vis opportunities and requests generated by such initiatives, as well as the logistics of participation and institutional support for their execution.
- Understanding and assessing the main elements required to ensure that education systems in Europe acquire the capacities necessary for change, to face upcoming challenges at societal, economic and political level. Starting from a comprehensive acknowledgement of existing efforts to achieve reform, research should propose typologies of education systems able to shape both fully-fledged individuals and European citizens, and to stimulate creativity and foster innovation, taking into account obstacles and national differences. In this framework, research could assess whether scientific studies on brain power and learning ability can contribute to the development of innovative educational practices, building on synergies between educators, neuroscientists and other social and humanities scientists specialised in the study of children.
- Developing complementary and innovative indicators, helping decision-makers to design efficient education policies, without creating additional burdens in terms of data collection for schools, but taking into account resistance to change and the different contexts contributing to education (e.g. formal/informal education, special schools, shadow education systems/private

supplementary tutoring, attention paid to other forms of intelligence) and focussing on the lowest levels of policy implementation and grey data.

The research should cover pre-school, primary and secondary education (ISCED 0, 1, 2 and 3).

Topic for a Collaborative Project (small or medium-scale focused research project):

### **SSH.2012.1.1-2. Unveiling creativity for innovation in Europe**

The Europe 2020 Strategy and its Flagships, in particular the Innovation Union, the Digital Agenda for Europe, the Agenda for New Skills and Jobs and European cultural and creativity initiatives as well as the Commission's recent IPR Strategy ("A Single Market for Intellectual Property Rights"), are based on new approaches which aim to harness European culture and creativity for innovation. Culture and creativity have a value for society and individual well-being, and often arise from curiosity-driven behaviour. Europe has a huge potential for emerging cultural/creative innovations, activities and industries across the Member States and regions because of its cultural heritage and its historical dimension. This potential for innovation and competitiveness has not been sufficiently recognised.

There needs to be better understanding of the relationships between culture, design, creativity, entrepreneurship and innovation and the measurement of culture- and creativity-based innovation. In particular, research should investigate:

- Types and models of innovation in the cultural and creative sectors, in industries and their relationships to competitiveness. Understanding creativity as a driver of innovation and the role of design for innovation. How can creativity be fostered and develop new ideas?
- The contribution of innovation in and from the cultural and creative sectors/industry to smart growth, entrepreneurship, employment (including self-employment) and wellbeing, as well as the relevance of research results for European public policies. The creation of new firms and SMEs through new business models and their financing is important.
- The evolving system of digital creativities in production, distribution and participation and their contribution to innovation. The impact of evolving digital media on the individual, both as consumer and producer, should also be considered.
- Developing European policies on intellectual property (patents, designs, copyright, trademarks and trade-related intellectual property rights) in the context of both the European and global economy (web, piracy etc).
- Improved international comparative data for analysing relationships between creativity, culture, design and innovation as well as on the setting up of businesses, their performance, and on employment.

Topic for a Collaborative Project (small or medium-scale focused research project):

### **SSH.2012.1.1-3. Smart specialisation for regional innovation**

Smart specialisation is an important policy rationale and concept for regional innovation policy. It promotes efficient, effective and synergetic use of public research and innovation investments and supports Member States and regions in diversifying and upgrading existing economic systems, and in strengthening their innovation capacity. It aims at identifying factors of competitiveness and bottlenecks for innovation as well as at concentrating resources on key priorities. It also aims to harness regional diversity by avoiding uniformity, duplication and fragmentation in regional investment goals. It combines priority-setting (EU 2020, Innovation Union) with a dynamic and entrepreneurial discovery process involving key stakeholders from government, business, academia and other knowledge-generating institutions based on a strong partnership. The concept of smart specialisation has therefore the potential to exploit opportunities for joint programming and trans-national cooperation. It might be a way to reconcile strong centripetal forces towards the emergence of world class clusters with a relatively balanced geographical distribution of innovation capacities across countries and regions.

A smart specialisation strategy is a multi-annual strategy aimed at developing a well-performing national or regional research and innovation system as part of the National Reform Programme. It defines a policy mix and budgetary framework focusing on a limited number of priorities targeted at stimulating smart growth. The strategy is preceded by an analysis of all the assets of a region concerning innovation strengths and weaknesses and of emerging opportunities and market developments to identify the existing and potential competitive advantages in comparison with other regions.

To this end, a “Smart Specialisation Platform” will be launched in June 2011. It will provide assistance to national and regional innovation policy-makers for the development and review of smart specialisation strategies, bringing together the relevant EU funding programmes and policy support activities in research, regional, enterprise, innovation, information society-related, sustainability, health and education policies. Analysis and data are needed to inform the process of designing smart specialisation strategies and specifically to assess their implementation and impact on smart growth.

This research aims at supporting the “Smart Specialisation Platform” by providing methodological guidance, analytical underpinning and strategic intelligence in the process from the design to the implementation and the assessment of the impacts of smart specialisation strategies.

The following issues should be addressed:

- Identification of institutional and systemic bottlenecks for smart specialisation and the possible need for reforms in a comparative perspective;
- Development of processes of peer review assessment of strategies;
- The role of organisations and their interaction for the development and implementation of smart specialisation strategies;

- Organisation of studies, seminars and conferences concerning the production of better metrics, evaluation and monitoring of smart specialisation strategies and the design of an asset-based multi-sectoral policy mix;
- Assessment of the challenge for Member States and regions with less-developed research and innovation systems to design and maximise the impact of their smart specialisation strategies.
- The link between smart specialisation and social innovation: the role of social innovation in smart specialisation: social innovation as public service innovation, involvement of users and citizens in processes of design and decision.

### **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 in which innovation and new economic thinking are likely to play a key role.

#### **Expected impact**

Projects will advance the interdisciplinary knowledge that can improve the coordination of economic research agendas for better economic governance of Europe. 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 coordinating economic research agendas.

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

#### **SSH.2012.1.2-1. Coordinating research agendas on economic policy, prioritisation and coordination in Europe**

European economic policymakers need to make difficult choices under tight budgetary conditions, fiscal consolidation and economic growth in a context of interdependent economies. The prioritisation between innovation, employment and growth policies and other macro-economic and budgetary — often shorter-term — policy objectives is particularly difficult. Research activities at national level by economic research institutes, appropriate private foundations and public funding organisations on prioritisation and coordination of policies in the European institutional set-up could be usefully coordinated at European level in order to develop a critical mass of economic knowledge and tools to improve efficiency in addressing such policy issues as well as prioritisation among these policies.

A research network for agenda-setting and coordination of research activities in the EU, should notably make proposals on effective ways of funding research - basing the arguments also on stock taking about current research - covering the following areas:

- Economics of research, education and innovation in a European and global context, including economics of smart specialisation;

- Knowledge-based growth and employment; prioritisation of policies, in particular, the need for short-term consolidation and long-term growth policies like fiscal consolidation and smart, sustainable growth;
- The link between monetary and fiscal policy, and between fiscal and private debts; efficient use of unconventional monetary policies; insolvency problems and the management of rescue funds;
- Cross-border spillovers, interdependencies and coordination of policies across borders;
- Institutional and structural reforms in the Member States and associated countries concerning issues like ageing, health systems, energy and resources efficiency, transport or environment in the context of Europe 2020 and their budgetary and macroeconomic consequences;
- Supporting the role of EU strategies and policies like Europe 2020, European Semester, the European research Area, The Innovation Union, the Internal Market, the Employment Strategy and Cohesion policy among others.

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

### **SSH.2012.1.2-2. Mobilising institutional reforms in research and innovation systems for better scientific, innovation and economic performances in Europe**

European research and innovation policy and programmes open an opportunity to accelerate research and innovation and therefore economic growth with new employment opportunities. Many countries and regions which have open, competitive and modern research and innovation systems are well in a position of using these opportunities. However, others which have either inherited non-adequate institutions from the past or others having not yet set up adequate institutions for today's open and competitive world cannot exploit these European and global opportunities. This slows down their scientific and economic performance or their catching-up processes. Although this mixture of well-performing and underperforming scientific and innovation systems poses a strong challenge to the design of European research and innovation policy it also constitutes an opportunity to learn from successful institutional models. Successful reforming of institutional structures in science and innovation systems calls for strong cooperation between the scientific community and policy makers as well as public administration and business sector.

This coordination action aims at bringing together the stakeholders from various Member states, regions and associated countries in order to analyse the necessity and ways of reforms at institutional and systems level. Addressing the issues of practical implementation is equally important. The following issues should be addressed:

- Organising studies, seminars and conferences concerning institutional structures and principles which support openness, competition and mobility in research and innovation systems. The use and comparison of up-to-date indicators is essential;
- Identification of institutional and systemic sources of underperforming research and innovation systems which prevent promotion of quality and dynamism, in particular, institutional conditions preventing successful cooperation and international participation;

- General funding opportunities, openness of academic posts and working conditions as well as selection criteria with respect of scientific excellence, gender and age openness and the power of the existing establishment;
- The role of accountability and autonomy of research institutions and universities as well as their cooperation with the business sector for better transferring knowledge to innovation and economy;
- Assessment of the necessary institutional reforms with respect of better exploitation of European research and innovation programmes and participation in the European Research Area, including improving scientific excellence and capacity building like through strengthening the links and cooperation with the Structural funds.

It is essential that the proposal brings together all concerned stakeholders and organisations for policy dialogues and studies.

### **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 macro-economic and monetary integration in Europe and to provide a critical assessment of policymaking in the employment and labour sectors.

#### **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 macro-economic and monetary integration in Europe, as well as the development of adapted employment and labour policies 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 enhancing macro-economic and monetary integration in Europe and to providing a critical assessment of policymaking in the employment and labour sectors.

Topic for a Collaborative Project (small or medium-scale focused research project):

#### **SSH.2012.1.3-1. The future of macro-economic and monetary integration in Europe**

Economic and monetary integration, with the creation of the common currency, has contributed to the construction of Europe through monetary stability and also, importantly, through its symbol of unity. However, progress in fiscal consolidation and the reduction of public debt has proved very difficult. As a result of the financial and economic crisis, the public debt of EU countries has reached unprecedented levels, while slow economic growth reduces scope for applying fiscal policy. Demographics characterised by the ageing of the population continue to increase the costs of health care systems and of retirement schemes, putting public finances under even more pressure.

One of the framework conditions to effectively pursue the goals of the Europe 2020 Strategy and the Innovation Union Initiative is a stable macroeconomic environment. It is therefore vital to maximise the benefits of monetary integration in Europe and to ensure its economic stability. With increasing budgetary constraints on public demand, this can only be achieved

if new relationships between Member States and stakeholders of the public and private sectors are established. The diversity of national economies in the Eurozone and the EU also creates challenges and puts to the test European governance structures. New mechanisms established to reinforce economic policy coordination need to ensure the EU is more resilient, and able to effectively prevent major economic instabilities in the future. At the same time, as more countries adopt the Euro, the complexity of conducting a common monetary policy and ensuring financial stability might be increased.

Research should investigate:

- How the evolving system of economic governance in the EU (including the implementation of the common monetary policy, mechanisms of economic policy coordination and the system of financial market supervision) can help to restore economic stability in the Union and in individual Member States, taking into account the risks involved and the challenge of solving the debt problem.
- How the evolving system of economic governance is likely to work in practice, given the complex inter-institutional setting which might combine Community and intergovernmental efforts. The research should analyse the integration of the decision-making processes of economic governance in Europe and the roles of actors involved at national and EU levels from both a contemporary and historical perspective.
- How the EU (or the Member States) should evaluate and anticipate risks, and how the institutional framework should evolve in order to respond to these risks and find longer-term systemic solutions. Research should also assess how citizens perceive monetary integration and the advancement of economic policy coordination.
- Relations between the Eurozone countries and other EU Member States, especially in the context of deepening macro-economic integration in the Eurozone. This should include the specific situation of countries opting out and those undergoing a convergence process with the aim of adopting the Euro.

Topic for a Collaborative Project (small or medium-scale focused research project):

### **SSH.2012.1.3-2 Innovative policies for employment and labour markets**

Labour markets have undergone substantial reforms, still underway, over the past decade(s), due in part to activation and flexicurity policies. Such policies have had some success since employment rates had, until recently, been rising. However, there is also substantial evidence about unfavourable tendencies and persistent rigidities (dualisation, in-work poverty, low employment rates for migrants, low levels of geographical mobility, high labour taxation ...), which are at odds with active employment and inclusion policies. Besides, the recent economic shock was very detrimental to employment in many countries, and longer-term effects are very likely. With 11 unemployed for every job vacancy, according to Eurostat, the EU will need innovative policies beyond flexicurity and labour market activation. The European flagship 'An Agenda for New Skills and Jobs' encourages activities to support job creation and to improve the quality of work and working conditions, while 'Youth on the Move' supports innovative activities to combat youth unemployment.

The objective of the research is thus to identify post-crisis sustainable policies that, by giving a very high priority to employment, particularly for young people and other vulnerable categories of workers, can raise the level of good-quality employment and diminish

unemployment along with its economic and social costs. In a comparative perspective covering at least 10 EU countries, the research should:

- Analyse policy learning in the Member States and associated countries. It should thus study the rationality of the processes leading to decision-making on employment, and in particular consider how stakeholders deal with information about the labour market, education and lifelong learning, SMEs, (social entrepreneurship and self-employment, flexicurity, salaries and non-wage costs, working time and taxation, mobility and job quality as well as other relevant information.
- It should analyse how tools and data necessary for innovative policymaking in the area of employment and the fight against unemployment or undeclared work are actually used (or not used) in the policymaking process and during policy monitoring and implementation. What factors drive the use or misuse of such measures? Are any critical information sources missing? Are there differences in policies before and after the crisis?
- Analyse policy participation. It should identify the formal and informal networks of actors in decision-making, and assess the quality of bipartite and tripartite social dialogue, negotiation and consultation processes. It should suggest ways of improving the representativeness of workers' and employers' organisations, their cooperation and empowerment. It should also suggest how policymaking could improve the extent to which it meets the expectations of specific categories of those unemployed, such as young people, migrants and senior workers.
- Analyse how to improve policy coordination and enhance the job content of economic growth at EU level. It should study the internal working of the European Employment Strategy and assess critically how this strategy can be based on enhanced mutual learning, improved visibility and ownership, wider participation beyond specialised expert circles, so as to develop an innovative and practical approach in the definition of guidelines that would help Member States improve their own policy-making.

## **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. It should also address regions where the EU can help develop new models of sustainable economy and society. The period of economic growth in the early 21<sup>st</sup> century did not lead to a substantial reduction in poverty rates, and the financial, economic and social crisis may have severe repercussions on the weakest and poorest people in both European societies and abroad. Multidisciplinary research is expected in this activity, involving any relevant scientific discipline.

To anticipate changes, Europe needs to develop its capacities for innovation in the broadest sense, whether technological, or at social, cultural and economic levels. In the spirit of the Innovation Union Flagship and the Europe 2020 Strategy, research should tackle directly and comprehensively the issue of social innovation, focusing on how it can help fight persistent socio-economic inequalities in Europe, or develop technologies adapted for vulnerable populations.

Europe has long policy experience in the domain of regional, territorial and social cohesion. But this faces challenges, given the speed at which changes are taking place. Populations in rural areas are declining, while those in urban areas are rising, so it is particularly important to address the issue of the governance of cohesion and diversity in urban contexts.

Europe will also have to face unpleasant realities on several fronts unless it anticipates problems with smart policies. On the energy front, in line with the Resource Efficient Flagship and other policies, Europe should think now about how it can anticipate the post-carbon society. Analysing European energy security in all its dimensions, including the economic one, is essential. Regarding the environment, though the EU has a strong tradition of environmental protection, there are still serious concerns as to whether it can effectively tackle environmental crime and whether it can develop strong policies against the effects of climate change. As regards the latter, learning from experience in the Pacific is crucial. In this context this SSH work programme - focussing on legitimacy and efficacy aspects of policy-making, forward looking approaches, systemic changes and long-term economic impacts - is complementary to the 2012 work programme of the Environment (incl. climate change) theme which addresses specifically environmental and climate change economics in relation to mitigation policies and adaptation to climate change.

### **Area 8.2.1. Socio-economic development trajectories**

#### **Objective**

The objective is to understand how social innovation can be harnessed to change policies and improve policy learning in order to promote an inclusive and sustainable society, and growth.

#### **Expected impact**

Through research and networking, projects will advance the knowledge base that underpins the formulation and implementation of policies supporting inclusive and sustainable growth in Europe or, where relevant, outside Europe. Projects 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 and decrease inequalities.

Topic for a Collaborative Project (small or medium-scale focused research project):

### **SSH.2012.2.1-1. Social innovation against inequalities**

The Europe 2020 Strategy makes explicit reference to promoting 'social innovation for the most vulnerable, in particular by providing innovative education, training and employment opportunities for deprived communities'. Building on this, it will be important to investigate what the role of social innovation could be in tackling inequalities.

Despite achievements in economic development and welfare, inequalities in Europe are persistent or even rising. The inequalities go beyond income, and usually reinforce each other. For instance, education systems tend to replicate or even reinforce inequalities rather than reducing them. Health inequalities increase. Environmental goods and burdens are unevenly distributed. Inequalities between generations also seem to be on the increase, as younger people are experiencing more difficulties than their parents did in climbing the social ladder. Inequalities can also result in vulnerable populations being unable to make policymakers hear of their predicament. In fact a process of social dualisation is at work, generating a growing population of outsiders with precarious jobs, low pay and little social protection and health care. Women, single-parent families, young people, migrants and their children are overrepresented among those most vulnerable.

According to existing research, it seems that no European country is ready to tolerate the levels of inequality accepted in other parts of the developed world. But recent trends also show that these same European countries have so far taken no large-scale initiative to tackle inequalities more systematically. What is at stake is thus not only the welfare state, but also the social model(s) that Europe wants to keep or develop under its inclusive growth agenda.

The research should cover at least 10 European countries and two main policy areas (such as education, employment and social entrepreneurship, taxation, housing, youth) and cover historical and cultural understanding. It should address these three main issues:

- How is the issue of combating inequalities built into policymaking and policy implementation? Is the fight against inequalities a key concern in policy? What qualitative and quantitative data on inequalities are stakeholders using in the policymaking and policy implementation processes?
- As social innovation often flourishes bottom up 'between State and market', particularly through being embedded in the activities of the third sector, how can social innovation against inequalities be spotted, encouraged and harnessed in policymaking processes at local, national or European level? What instruments are societies using for their own empowerment and how do communities create meaning for themselves? Does the post-crisis situation encourage or discourage social innovation against inequalities and how do such developments affect stakeholders and the practices of policymaking and policy implementation? How should policies to combat poverty connect with policies against inequalities?
- How can social innovation be encouraged, to find smart solutions in post-crisis Europe, especially in terms of more effective and efficient social support? How can the development of methods, capacity-building and dissemination of good practice for

the design, implementation and evaluation of social innovation be encouraged? This approach applies to the initiatives that will be promoted under the European Platform against Poverty and Social Exclusion as well as to other initiatives such as, for instance, those in favour of social business in the internal market. How can research results be disseminated more effectively, and used by stakeholders in policymaking and implementation, thus extending social innovation to policy processes? How can local and national experiences be scaled up at EU level and integrated in EU policy-making? What would be the potential added value of EU intervention in that field?

Topic for a Collaborative Project (small or medium-scale focused research project) for specific cooperation action dedicated to international cooperation:

### **SSH.2012.2.1-2. Social innovation for vulnerable populations**

Technological solutions to generate alternative scenarios of economic and social development to help vulnerable populations have received attention recently in a number of countries, in particular in Brazil. They have, for instance, been referred to as ‘appropriate technology’, ‘intermediate technologies’, ‘social technologies’ and ‘social innovation’.

Social technologies are thus products, techniques and/or re-applicable methodologies, developed in interaction with local communities or social groups experiencing social and/economic difficulties, offering solutions for social transformation. Such a concept of social innovation and its application imply an approach to science and technology which is quite innovative, as these communities or social groups become actively involved in the research process and are no longer mere beneficiaries of technologies developed ‘elsewhere’. It is clear that there are issues related to technology ownership and autonomy which can not be resolved in laboratories, nor from theoretical models. It is thus necessary to incorporate community or social group members in the planning process, and in the execution and implementation of research. As the processes of social transformation are closely related to cultural transformation, the involvement of local stakeholders at the stages of design and implementation of technology is vital to the success of the research. Such processes can be developed in very different social and economic settings.

In the context of the Brazilian experience, this interdisciplinary research should:

- Assess how appropriate technologies can be developed in the area of water treatment (for instance, innovative solutions for monitoring and improving water quality, making it suitable for human consumption, better use of water through reuse, improving the supply of water, sanitation).
- Provide for the construction of a baseline at the beginning and at the end of the project, in particular through the development of indicators measuring the intensity of the issue at stake before and after the introduction of the relevant innovative technology.
- Develop recommendations on how such innovative technologies can be supported in different socio-cultural and economic contexts and actually re-used in Brazil, Latin America or in other countries with similar needs.

The research should include International Cooperation Partners from Brazil and in particular representatives of the social groups/communities concerned.

## **Area 8.2.2. Regional, territorial and social cohesion**

### **Objective**

The objective is to provide new knowledge on the processes (including social innovation) and policies which underpin regional, territorial and social cohesion, in line with the Europe 2020 Strategy and other relevant policies.

### **Expected impact**

Through research and networking, projects will advance the knowledge base that underpins the formulation and implementation of relevant policies supporting inclusive and sustainable growth and societies in Europe or, whenever relevant, outside 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 the development of the intellectual foundations of new European social models that encourage the combination of economic, social and environmental objectives under the Europe 2020 Strategy.

Topic for a Collaborative Project (large scale integrated project) addressing an important societal challenge:

### **SSH.2012.2.2-1. Challenge: Governance of cohesion and diversity in urban contexts**

#### ***The challenge***

Understanding diversity and its governance plays a key role in the institutional arrangements and mechanisms needed to face social cohesion challenges in the city. Diversity is regarded as a problem by some, but is seen as an essential condition for urban development by others. However, tensions between growing diversity and social cohesion in the city as a whole have not been systematically researched. This weakness needs to be overcome through a much greater appreciation of the character, scale and spatial expressions of diversity and the ways in which diversity connects to inequality and social cohesion, of the political and social impacts in this context of the different modes of urban multi-level governance including interactions between central and local governments, of the restructuring and transformation of inequalities and segregations between inhabitants' social categories, whether ethnic, gender or other, and of the impact on urban social cohesion of community, community building and fragmentation at the neighbourhood, city and higher geographical levels. The research requested below aims to make a substantial contribution to this.

The research should also help prepare the ground for the introduction of new tools of urban governance for cohesion and diversity such as participatory ways of planning, with a strong focus on local development, as well as the inclusion of 'strategies from below' into urban policies. The ongoing debate in Europe on citizenship practices is relevant here, with the growing conviction that these practices are helping to reinforce the social fabric as well as to incorporate different views of societies' well-being, even if sometimes not free of contradictory effects. Such practices involve the full utilisation of legally-established citizenship rights (formal citizenship practices) as well as socially innovative citizenship practices with the purpose of making bottom-linked collective decision-making and social protection more effective for all inhabitants (informal citizenship practices), usually

considered as essential for ‘governance in diversity’. Research methodologies appropriate to this should be used and further developed, notably a multidisciplinary and transdisciplinary approach in which urban actors representing urban diversity play a significant role, mobilising their often tacit knowledge. The methodology, or appropriate parts of it, should be transferable to urban policy analysis and practice, and proposals should indicate ways in which this might be done.

### ***Why it matters for Europe***

Cities in Europe are almost continuously confronted with the important issue of governance in diversity. Although urban history shows a high degree of similarity across the continent, there are considerable differences between cities in different parts of Europe. These differences need to be appreciated in their historical and geographical context, particularly differences in economic development, population change and social cohesion. The research under this challenge needs to take these into account.

The European Union favours the competitiveness of European cities in the world and at the same time is aware of the importance of promoting social and territorial cohesion. In policy practice, however, the conciliation of the two objectives is difficult. European institutions at various levels need to be more informed regarding the character, scale and spatial expressions of diversity and the ways in which it is related to inequality and social cohesion. The research outcomes should help to inform the appreciation of how some policy choices, including those taken in the domain of economic policies, are more capable than others in producing social cohesion.

### ***Addressing the challenge***

Research dimensions to be taken into consideration:

- Understanding the gap between policy intentions dealing with social cohesion and diversity, on the one hand, and the actual implementation and outcomes of those policies, on the other. This should include discourses and policies of ‘social and cultural mixing’ and ‘multidimensional diversity’ (including social inequalities and differences in terms of age, gender, ethnic origin, religion, lifestyles, etc.), and critical assessments of the rationales behind them and their assumed impacts, as well as economic discourses and policies affecting cities, such as the linking of competitiveness and innovation with social cohesion.
- Understanding the new relationships that have emerged between the private and the public domains due to the ways in which diversity of various kinds is being dealt with, their impacts on social cohesion and how they might be better governed to improve such cohesion. New approaches to the meaning of public urban space, its governance and management, are often leading to real or symbolic privatisation. Has this affected accountability and the ‘spaces for democracy’, the decision-making spaces needed for the proper working of democracy? Has it had an impact on social, cultural and political rights in local arenas, and should these rights be redefined and re-institutionalised? One particular focus is how multilevel governance actually affects local practices; another concerns the democratic control of security in public spaces and the risk of erosion of civic rights of members of communities under surveillance.
- Understanding conflicting value systems, social practices and interests, in cities of diversity as well as in fragmented cities, and how their governance might be better organised to

improve social cohesion. Is there a need for new modes of communication between urban groups and communities, political decision-makers and others? Research focusing on differences in civic and political organisation and their role in improving relations, solving social conflicts and facilitating community development should be included. Communities should be considered in their complexity and change. Research should take into account the importance of governance dynamics in empowering disadvantaged groups as well as creating democratic mechanisms for conflict resolution, with a special focus on intercultural competences and learning processes.

- Understanding in greater depth interculturality and ways of learning to live together with differences of culture, economic and social practice, and identities, and how this might be better managed. How accumulated knowledge from daily practices in society at large (schools, public administrations, neighbourhood communities, in businesses, etc.) can be taken into account in achieving this. The role of urban planning in its various aspects, collective services and welfare in creating collective identities should also be included.

This societal challenge has been elaborated following the activities of the social platform on 'social cohesion and cities' funded under FP7. The full research agenda from the platform and related material are available at the project's web site ([www.socialpolis.eu](http://www.socialpolis.eu)). Proposers are advised to take note of this preparatory work when preparing their proposals.

They should also include in their proposal any useful cooperation with the Council of Europe and UN Habitat.

Topic for a Collaborative Project (small or medium-scale focused research project):

### **SSH.2012.2.2-2. European energy security, including its economic dimension**

The concept of energy security in the broad sense — beyond self-sufficiency — has a strong socio-economic dimension and it is a clear pan-European concern. The geopolitical risks related to energy security (including the international dimension) need to be taken into account, as well as energy prices, social acceptability and the 'willingness to pay' of consumers, companies or governments to face these risks. This willingness to pay depends on the level of acceptable environmental damage and on its 'psychological' value. The social dimension also embraces possible improvements in the quality of life and the creation of new jobs in a sustainable economic context. For the first time in 2011, a European Council was entirely dedicated to energy and innovation.

The economic and social issues related to energy are increasingly considered as a key challenge of the Europe 2020 Strategy, the 20/20/20 targets and the Resource-efficient Europe Flagship. EU energy independence is at stake. This situation calls for research addressing social, economic, political, technological and environmental issues in the field of energy, with a forward-looking perspective. The horizon time should be 2050 so as to define a long-term strategy for energy security of supply and related concerns.

Research should:

- Identify the options allowing the well-being of European citizens to be maintained (pricing, taxation, subsidies, internalisation of external costs, quality of life,

sustainability and resource efficiency, protection of vulnerable populations) and the competitiveness of EU companies.

- Examine how social behaviours and sustainable lifestyles can have an impact on the final consumption of ‘small consumers’ in the building and transportation sectors.
- Focus on individual consumers’ energy management practices and behaviour.
- Analyse the legitimacy and efficacy of policies, the long-term economic impacts and the innovative socio-economic measures in mitigating and adapting to climate change and biodiversity, in enhancing energy savings and energy efficiency, and in increasing the share of renewable energy sources and other eco-innovations.
- Evaluate the potential of job creation (both high and low skilled) in the energy-related sector, taking into account recent innovations (cf. the Strategic Energy Technology Plan).
- Analyse historical transformations of the ways in which energy technologies are constructed through interaction between economic, policy and institutional stakeholders, and how this co-construction informs current energy policies and actions in view of changing energy systems.
- Explore geopolitical tensions and their link with energy costs (e.g. new energy corridors, new energy options, new anti-speculation mechanisms).

Topic for a Collaborative Project (small or medium-scale focused research project):

### **SSH.2012.2.2-3. New types of offence in a globalised world: the case of environmental crime**

Today, sustainability means fully-fledged protection of the environment, which implies both preventive and corrective action, taken at European level. It is therefore necessary to take steps against the emerging phenomenon of environmental crime, such as air, water and land pollution, destruction of natural resources, criminal extinction of animal species, etc. Apart from their immediate threat for the environment, the economy and security, these crimes often involve organised crime on a transnational basis, carried out to extract profit from such offences.

Coordinated EU action is needed to combat such crimes to guarantee that Member States act in a consistent manner, beyond legal limits of national boundaries of judiciary competence. Given the background of recent European Court of Justice case law on the issue, and the changes introduced by the Treaty of Lisbon in the former III Pillar of Justice and Home Affairs, light needs to be shed on the extent of the EU's role in combating environmental crime, which might be justified by the need for comprehensive protection of the environment, and which could override the competence of Member States in the field of crime.

Research should therefore investigate:

- The meaning of environmental crime and its different components;
- How to develop a harmonised approach at the EU level internally and externally, by exploring possibilities offered by the Treaty of Lisbon and other possible changes. Moreover, the role of agencies, and partnership among different actors should be

explored further, especially in light of linkages between scientific communities who study criminality and ecology.

- The costs of environmental crime (and new methodologies to calculate them), in terms of economic, social and ecological impacts;
- The link with organised crime and the impact of this phenomenon on growth and competitiveness;
- Data and information management issues, such as how to collect, exploit and interpret reliable, significant data across the EU, and concrete solutions for the current lack of integration (e.g. compliance with legislation on hazardous waste and law enforcement)
- The role of the judiciary and how to develop a common framework to both uniformly understand and counteract the phenomenon, especially in view of planning and strategic intervention. Moreover, research should recommend strategies to assign more value to environmental harm within criminal justice systems and to overcome legal and political obstacles to action on this front.
- The successes as well as shortcomings of current provisions in the field of environmental liability, at international, European and national levels, should be examined with a view to suggesting changes to the current provisions.

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

#### **SSH.2012.2.2-4. Climate change uncertainties: policymaking for the Pacific front**

Pacific countries are not directly responsible for climate change, but it has become a very critical issue for them, going beyond the topics usually raised in planning development aid. Climate change has already had a negative impact on the livelihoods of Pacific people, and is affecting infrastructure, agriculture, food and housing availability as well as access to land and water resources. It can exacerbate tensions around scarcer resources and affect food security.

However, despite the quality of their work, European researchers on the Pacific are poorly coordinated and insufficiently linked to policymaking. A network of European researchers should thus be created, which should also include European and non-European researchers from the Pacific and the Overseas Territories in the region, and which should develop tools to:

- Take stock of ongoing research on the impact of climate change on the Pacific Islands, and other small island states sharing similar problems. Support EU policy-making work on the links between climate change and security-stability-conflict prevention issues, but also migration, governance, access to resources and economic development, so as to define better options for sustainable development;
- Help to address key policy coherence issues (such as combining Official Development Assistance and non-Official Development Assistance funds, ways to support EU Member States and other partners to define the Pacific as a ‘climate change global priority’); analyse the adaptation of international funding instruments to the Pacific context and priorities;

- Make recommendations on strategies to involve Pacific and EU non-state actors, local authorities, parliaments and the private sector in addressing climate change;
- Define a relevant and forward-looking social sciences and humanities research policy agenda for the Pacific region.

### **Activity 8.3: Major trends in society and their implications**

#### **Rationale**

It is now well-known that the ageing of societies in Europe will bring about a number of important changes likely to affect economic activities, public budget sustainability, and the very nature of intergenerational links. Ageing is often portrayed exclusively as a problem. It is actually more challenging to consider it as an opportunity for economic and social development in line with the vision of an inclusive and sustainable society. In the same vein, a new understanding of disabilities is required, which should help to minimise barriers to integration and maximise participation on equal terms.

Families have evolved into many different configurations that make the term ‘family’ a rather diverse notion. Individuals combine in various forms of households or groups with different kinds of social, sexual and cultural bonds. Taken together, these different types of families may have more hopes of self-fulfilment, but also have to face high strains on their relationships and increasing risks of break-up of intimate and private relations. Transitions in life-course and in family life have thus become more complicated and imply a critical review of family policies in Europe.

Building an inclusive and sustainable society cannot be achieved without a major overhaul of public services and public service objectives, missions and processes. Though public services in all Member and Associated States have experienced major reforms over the past decades, there is a strong feeling among European citizens that public services are not properly valued and supported. It is thus important to assess how innovation can spread into public services and lead to improvements in the daily lives of the EU's inhabitants.

Research on better-known phenomena such as drug trafficking and drug consumption still remains very fragmented in Europe. It is very important to mobilise researchers in the Social Sciences and Humanities in this field to improve scientific exchange and to inform public policies and citizens from an enriched social perspective.

#### **Area 8.3.1. Demographic changes**

##### **Objective**

The objective is to provide new knowledge on the phenomenon of ageing in European societies and to suggest new processes (including social innovation) and policies which could help making longevity an asset for economic and social development. The research should in particular provide innovative socio-economic and humanities analyses in the context of active and healthy ageing.

##### **Expected impact**

Through research and networking, projects will advance the knowledge base that underpins the formulation and implementation of policies and initiatives supporting inclusive societies in Europe, in particular in the context of active and healthy ageing. The projects 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 practices, values, policies and behaviours which could help Europe turn ageing into a successful social and economic phenomenon.

Topic for a Collaborative Project (large scale integrated project) addressing an important societal challenge:

**SSH.2012.3.1-1. Challenge: Making longevity an asset for economic and social development**

*The Challenge*

The number of people over 60 will nearly double between 2005 and 2025, from 673 million (10.3% of world population) to 1 201 million (15% of world population). The EU's population is ageing faster than that in most other world regions, so without activating the potential of seniors, it will not be able to meet the goals of the Europe 2020 Strategy nor to start a path towards long-term growth. These developments imply many inter-related changes in the nature of demand for consumer goods and social services, as well as in the dynamism and creativity of societies. In making longevity an asset for economic and social development, a new approach is needed, integrating macro-meso-micro perspectives involving active public policies and cultural change in perceptions of older age groups.

Adapting to these changes might require:

- Social and cultural innovation in policies for the provision of services for the elderly and promotion of new types of living arrangements in the community;
- Employment policies to allow people to stay active longer, stimulating more variety in careers and flexible work arrangements, lifelong learning as well as the organisation of other activities, including voluntary service, which would allow active ageing and deploy the potential of older age groups;
- More flexible pension systems and retirement rules, so as to meet the needs, capabilities and preferences of ageing people more effectively;
- Research, innovation and industrial policies for new services and products adapted to economies in which there are more older people, grasping the new opportunities this creates and transforming them into new growth potential, as well as promoting social integration; this could include the need for economic approaches to support solving the challenges related to longevity;
- Change of perspectives on the role of older age groups in society, particularly at the level of the workplace, in the family and at community level.

*Why it matters for Europe*

For Europe, the trend towards an ageing population might have an influence on:

- Growth and competitiveness: retirement of skilled workers, potential labour shortages, but also the emergence of new markets, new approaches to housing needs and the expansion of personal services;
- Inter-generational solidarity as the demographics make their impact on social security systems (health care and pensions — increasing pressure on public finances) or on the ways old people are taken care of while remaining integrated in our societies through deploying their experience and skills;

- Employment policies regarding retirement and immigration, but also employment relations (status, contract, career prospects, content of work, management of social relations, ways of working, etc.);
- Science and technology policies (ageing-related research, development of new communication and assistive technologies).

***Addressing the challenge:***

Research dimensions to be taken into consideration:

- Carrying out ‘State of the Art reviews’ and research mapping exercises, including a review of comparative longitudinal surveys of the elderly, in order to consolidate Europe’s knowledge bases in this area.
- Comprehensive analysis of the economic consequences of an ageing population, including the impact on growth potential, constraints on competitiveness, accumulation of savings, and current accounts (with changing patterns of imports and exports) employing an integrated approach to the role of older age groups in the economy, including various types of informal work and its impacts.
- Analysis of the combinations of employment policies, pension systems and retirement rules which would effectively encourage elderly workers to stay in employment longer, while guaranteeing adequate resources for those unable to do so, taking into account the major concerns of the elderly, as well as work on pension systems and the employability of older workers in the private and public sectors.
- Integrated approach to intergenerational relations, including the adaptation of society to changes in its composition as regards age; analysis and evaluation of past and current social arrangements, social structures and incentives, social support systems, policies and behavioural patterns as well as investigation of the changes required to cope with ageing more effectively and to promote better integration of older age groups in society.
- Investigation of new markets with high growth potential due to the increase in the number of older people, including products and services for them; a comprehensive assessment of this sector in Europe, its competitiveness and prospects, as well as the role of public policy in its development, including public procurement and various forms of incentives.
- Analysis of the political consequences of an ageing society, including changes in political preferences over a lifetime; acceptance of policy change and innovative solutions.
- Cultural studies on imaginaries – the set of values, institutions, laws, and symbols related to older ages in order to understand the obstacles to greater inclusion of older people in society derived from social and cultural attitudes to age; exploiting the rich potential of interaction between different generations through involving ageing communities in compiling a comprehensive record of oral histories across the enlarged Europe.
- Mapping and exploration of social innovation processes that lead to new types of living arrangements in the community.
- Foresight into possible, probable and desirable scenarios for Europe’s ageing societies.

### **Area 8.3.2. Societal trends and lifestyles**

#### **Objective**

The objective is to analyse modern societal trends and lifestyles. Projects should in particular focus on the comparative dimensions of these trends and lifestyles and help the development of relevant policies at European level.

#### **Expected impact**

Projects will advance the knowledge base that underpins the formulation and implementation of policies related to families, disabilities, social innovation in the public sector and drug demand and supply 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 strengthen various forms of social cohesion.

Topic for a Collaborative Project (large-scale integrated project) addressing an important societal challenge:

#### **SSH.2012.3.2-1. Challenge: Families in transitions**

##### *The challenge*

European societies — and the growing European society — are becoming increasingly complex from the viewpoint of both individuals and their families. Families have evolved into many different configurations that make the term ‘family’ a rather diverse notion. Individuals combine in various forms of households or groups with different kinds of social, sexual and cultural bonds. Taken together, these different types of families may have more hopes of self-fulfilment, but also have to face high strains on their relationships and increasing risks of break-up of intimate and private relations. Transitions in life-course and in family life have become more complicated, and some have become more frequent, with both planned and intended transitions (getting a job, parenthood, becoming retired), and unforeseen transitions (separation, divorce, unemployment, widowhood).

Unemployment, on the one hand, and rising employment rates (especially for women and older persons), on the other hand, have led to various challenges in managing family life. As a result, we increasingly find young people and families living in precarious conditions with adverse effects on decisions to become parents. There is general consensus that the transmission of precariousness across generations is unacceptable, since it hampers children’s chances in the education system, then in future career and income trajectories.

The decreasing number of children as well as high societal expectations regarding parenting can also lead to a lack of experience in the care of infants and child rearing, with a loss of confidence in parenthood skills. At the same time, modern and assisted reproduction techniques give considerable scope for establishing different types of family. EU laws in this area vary widely in scope, rights and obligations and still leave significant social demands unsatisfied.

Despite many recent developments in gender equality (for example, in educational attainment and general employment rates), family management is still strongly gender-biased and experienced very differently by mothers and fathers. The role of grand-parents or elderly

people has changed, and more generally, the clear distinctions between the different roles of different generations and social positions have become blurred. Finally, in recent years, recognition of violent behaviour within families has triggered debates and policy reactions in many European countries, demystifying the traditional positive values often associated with the nuclear family.

The challenge is thus to understand these family transitions and their effects, i.e. how these various types of families are likely to evolve, and how adequate policies to address the different types of family can support them as important social institutions.

### **Why it matters for Europe**

Under Welfare State regimes, policymakers have varied in the amount of attention they have given to families, depending on political, cultural and historical patterns. However, established policies may become less relevant under new patterns of modernisation, and policymakers may have to devise new regulatory and redistribution policies that support modernisation and maintain meaningful social bonds within various forms of families and societies.

The transitions experienced by families, economies and societies are so important that new innovative policies may have to be designed in a number of areas, whether for care, employment, education, lifelong learning, cultural activities or leisure, for instance.

### ***Addressing the challenge***

Addressing the challenge requires a multidisciplinary approach combining social sciences and the humanities, with the involvement of civil society actors.

Research dimension to be taken into consideration:

- To identify policy strategies that support wellbeing for families, it is important to know more about how decisions on family issues and family forms are made within the interplay of three factors: the biographical and social situation of family members and the family as a whole, societal values and the socio-political framework. The main target of the research should be to identify the obstacles that occur at the point of different transitions in family life, to work out the main coping strategies that different kinds of families develop with regard to existing socio-political frameworks, and to identify socially innovative ways of supporting families undergoing transitions over the course of the lifetimes of those involved.
- Family policies address the needs of families, but rarely consider the perceptions and preferences of those involved concerning the type of support they need. Thus, many measures address the 'traditional' nuclear family. Given the growing variety of 'family' configurations, there is a need for more research about the subjective perspective of both modern and traditional types of family concerning their policy needs, especially regarding means to improve a) transitions to parenthood and parenting, b) intergenerational links within families and c) the need for care.

- The development of several forms of assisted reproduction has given much hope to families that wish to have children, but has also created much uncertainty on filiation (i.e. about the position of children in families in our societies) and has had unforeseen effects (intrafamily conflicts, health issues, 'reproduction tourism'). In a multidisciplinary perspective, it would definitely be useful to take stock of the various approaches, similarities and differences on all forms of assisted reproduction and filiation in Europe, so as to ensure more coherence in the principles underpinning national laws.
- In an ageing society, Europe needs sustainable care arrangements that help families overcome difficult transitions at various stages of life. It is important to investigate what innovative forms of providing care there already are in Europe, what the impacts of such new care arrangements are on well-being, how best practices can be identified, disseminated and mainstreamed widely, and how policies at EU, national and local levels support or hinder such innovative forms of care-giving. Care receivers and family members could also contribute to analysis of care arrangements for such research.
- The research should aim at a deeper understanding of social inequalities between families, and of the role of families in reproducing social inequality across the generations. The specific situation, problems and opportunities as regards migrant families and those living precariously should be taken in consideration. It is important to look at the resources such families can activate to deal with their demanding situation, so as to identify the phases in which the need for support is most acute, and what the preconditions are for families to overcome precariousness.
- Forward-looking analyses are encouraged as long as they mobilise relevant policymakers.

This societal challenge has been developed as a result of the coordination and support activities of the 'Social Platform on Research for Families and Family Policies'. The European Research Agenda is available at the project's website ([www.familyplatform.eu](http://www.familyplatform.eu)). It is based on the preparatory stages of stock-taking, scenario-building, critical review and stakeholder discussion. Proposers are advised to take note of this preparatory work when drafting their proposals.

Topic for a Collaborative Project (small or medium-scale focused research project):

### **SSH.2012.3.2-2. Understanding disabilities in evolving societies**

An estimated 15% of the EU's population experience some form of psycho-social, intellectual, sensory or physical impairment. The incidence is expected to rise as the EU's population ages. Furthermore, significant structural phenomena (such as the end of regular work patterns, changes in the structure of the family, the fact that some long-established social communities are disappearing transform or weaken traditional social ties, and have an impact on the support given to individuals with disabilities.

Recent policy developments have moved away from the medical model of disability and support the view that disability is also a matter of law and policies, which should be approached from a human rights and equal opportunities perspective. The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union recognises the right of a person with disabilities to benefit from measures to ensure their independence, social and occupational integration

and their participation in the life of the community. The European Disability Strategy 2010-2020 (COM-2010-636) aims to empower people with disabilities so that they can benefit from their full rights, and participate fully in society and in the European economy. The strategy focuses on eliminating barriers. The EU is also legally bound to the United Nations Conventions on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which aims to protect and safeguard a comprehensive range of civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights and fundamental freedoms. In this perspective, disability, as a form of inequality, results from the interaction between persons with impairments and physical, attitudinal or environmental barriers that hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others. Modifications in this environment (social, attitudinal, physical, virtual) should thus help to minimise barriers and maximise participation and inclusion on equal terms. Disability is an issue to be taken into account at every lifestage and for all age categories.

Research should:

- Investigate developments in disability, addressing changes in impairments and in barriers in the environment. Research should particularly address potentially conflicting developments regarding rights and growing inequalities.
- Address the recognition of new forms of psycho-social impairment and mental health conditions at young and adult ages in contemporary European societies, and assess how such impairments relate to different forms of disabilities and inequalities in society. Research should include quantitative and qualitative analyses and review critically the variety of scientific and non-scientific interpretations of these social phenomena.
- Assess what modifications of the environment and which innovative products and services are needed to maximise disabled people's opportunities for inclusion in society, civil participation, the transition from institutional to community-based care, and equal access to the labour market, education, leisure, sport and other relevant sectors. The socio-economic impacts of changes in the environment and of the growth of new products and services should also be carefully considered.
- Assess new initiatives undertaken to reinforce the integration of persons with disabilities, measure their effectiveness, evaluate the reasons for success or failure and draw lessons for policy.

Topic for a Collaborative Project (small or medium-scale focused research project):

### **SSH.2012.3.2-3. Social innovation in the public sector**

Public administrations and public utilities have undergone major changes in the last 25 years. The need to restrain public spending and public deficits in the 1980s and the 1990s drove governments to introduce market-oriented reforms intended to reduce the cost of the public sector. An important consequence of these reforms is that services previously delivered on the basis of free and equitable access have been disrupted, or undertaken by private organisations. Public authorities have also had to tackle several important new policy challenges with obvious impacts on their missions, competences and organisation, with the development of public-private partnerships in particular. They have also kept pace with the transformation of work in society, for instance through the development of information and communication technologies and new forms of work organisation very different from public servants' traditional career patterns.

Most public sector organisations will have to face new social demands for redistribution in the context of budget austerity, while having to ensure their mission of social justice and support to economic activity. It is important to know whether and how innovation processes take place in the public sector (drivers and barriers) and/or in areas where private organisations provide a public service. Social innovation processes in such services are often discrete and happen in the margins of official administrative policies or processes, or are difficult to structure, export and/or copy. Empirical and theoretical research is thus needed on how innovations which can have a positive impact on the efficiency, effectiveness and fairness of public services can be developed, supported and made socially acceptable.

In a comparative perspective covering at least 10 European countries and six major policy areas (including utilities and public sector support to economic activities), research should:

- Analyse the drivers and barriers for innovation in the public sector. The research should build on results of investment made by the European Social Fund (through training, strengthening regional and local administrations, support to social dialogue, social partners and Non Governmental Organisations, e-government, etc.) as well as on reports published by national ombudsmen, Courts of Auditors or other supervising bodies. It should assess how similar social and economic problems in Member States and associated countries are dealt with and whether/how such services develop innovative approaches (such as new forms of work organisation, cross-referencing of administrative data, development of new professional competences, use of public procurements, links with volunteer associations and/or the third sector, fora with users, etc).
- Make recommendations as to how the work of administrative supervising authorities such as ombudsmen or Courts of Auditors can be taken up more systematically in reforming the delivery of services to the public at large.
- From the above analyses, develop measurements of various public service activities to help define relevant indicators for innovation in the public sector. This work should be made in full cognition of other indicator development initiatives in the area, in particular the Innobarometer survey on public sector innovation and OECD work.
- Identify future trends in innovation processes in public services.

#### **SSH.2012.3.2-4. Drug demand and supply reduction (ERA-Net)**

Drug abuse and drug-related crimes continue to be 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 understanding the drug problem better than at present. 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 these areas of research. 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 identifying priorities for research in the field of illicit drugs, and the development of a joint strategy, ultimately leading to the pooling of

resources and the launch of joint research projects, enhancing collaboration among researchers from different countries.

The ERA-NET should address research gaps in the fields of reducing the demand for drugs, and reducing their supply. Given the multifaceted nature of drug problems in European society, the ERA-NET should promote multidisciplinary and cross-national research activities with added European value. These activities should aim to improve understanding of the cause and nature of drug problems and how these develop in society; analyse trends and developments (e.g. patterns of consumption, drug markets) and promote effective policy responses based on new knowledge translated into practice. Research activities to be coordinated may include, in particular, psycho-social interventions, treatments for addiction, and 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 will be encouraged where relevant.

**NB: This topic is part of a separate horizontal Call within the ‘Cooperation’ work programme. For Call details please refer to the *FP7-ERANET-2012-RTD* call fiche in Annex 4 to the 2012 ‘Cooperation’ work programme.**

**Area 8.3.3. Cultural interactions in an international perspective (no topic in 2012)**

## **Activity 8.4: Europe in the world**

### **Rationale**

Despite an extensive international and European legal framework, human rights violations occur every day. This is often the case in situations of violent conflicts and severe poverty, where violations can be perpetrated by authoritarian regimes as much as by individuals. But it can also occur in democracies where peace, the respect of the rule of law and human rights protection are among core values. Therefore, understanding how best to ensure that fundamental rights and freedoms are protected and promoted in a coherent way in both EU external and internal policies is a key challenge for Europe and for the development of its relations with other global actors.

With a view to enhancing EU's international cooperation in fields ranging from economy to security, research on future trends in relations among different regions across the Atlantic area (North and South) is an important priority for the EU. This includes the development of new forms of inter-regionalism in the broader Atlantic dimension.

South East Asia is a region experiencing significant changes because of its rapid economic development under the influence of its large neighbours and political developments within them. Research should thus address the process of national and regional integration in South-East Asia.

The Arab world is experiencing rapid, significant changes. It is important to understand the root causes, evolution and future outlook for processes that started in early 2011, as well as previous, often unnoticed phenomena. They have significant implications at both regional and global levels, as well as for Europe and its relations with neighbouring countries.

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

#### **Objective**

The main aim is to foster understanding of the driving forces in global interactions and interdependencies, the relationships between world regions and the factors favouring democracy, peace and human rights in a forward-looking perspective seeking to explore prospects for Europe in a multi-polar world.

#### **Expected impact**

Projects will advance the knowledge base that underpins the formulation and implementation of policies concerning the EU's relationships with other regions. They will achieve a critical mass of resources and involve relevant communities, stakeholders and researchers in the countries concerned, with a view to exploring the reshaping of geo-political relations in areas of strategic importance for the EU, such as the Atlantic Area and South-East Asia.

Topic for a Collaborative Project (small or medium-scale focused research project) for specific cooperation action dedicated to international cooperation:

### **SSH.2012.4.1-1. Towards an Atlantic Area?**

While many studies and policy statements refer to the rise of the Pacific, and transatlantic relations are mostly seen as Europe/US relations, the relations between all the main actors across the Atlantic, including North and South America and Europe and Africa, need further systematic analysis. While both Europe and the US have long-standing roles in Africa and the increasing role of China in that continent is widely acknowledged, relations between Latin American Countries and African countries are less well known. Similarly, while inter-regional agreements have been developed between the EU and the AU, MERCOSUR or NAFTA, the impacts of such forms on inter-regionalism in a broader Atlantic and global dimension need further analysis. Research should focus on the key drivers (economic, environmental, security, social, political and diplomatic factors), intensity (measured according to criteria such as trade relations, number of bi/multilateral agreements in selected policy areas or other criteria), and changes in relations among different countries and regions across the Atlantic with a view to identifying emerging trends and implications for EU foreign relations.

Topic for a Collaborative Project (small or medium-scale focused research project) for specific cooperation action dedicated to international cooperation:

### **SSH.2012.4.1-2. National and regional integration in South East Asia**

The objective of this topic is to enable research on common challenges relevant to all South East Asian countries that could be met more effectively by collective action rather than individually. The research should be multidisciplinary, including the humanities; it should 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 South East Asia and with Europe. It should help European researchers specialised in South East Asian studies to strengthen their cooperation in the framework of the European Research Area.

The research should address the following issues with the aim of investigating more closely the processes leading to national and regional integration in South East Asia; and analyse their broader geopolitical significance for the region and for the European Union:

- Issues of national integration. All countries in the region are confronted with the difficulties, resolved with varying success, of integrating large ethnic, cultural, religious and social diversities into national frameworks. At the same time, current trends of economic modernisation and development have increased inequalities between cities, rural areas, and provinces. Research should therefore analyse the relationships evolving between central and local powers, and between central authorities and minorities. It should include the transformation of rural areas, the participation of peripheries in national development, and the place of ethnic, cultural and religious minorities within this national framework.
- Issues of regional integration. The South East Asia region has since ancient times played an important role as a crossroads between civilisations. Historically, Hinduism played a prevailing role in the development of Southeast Asian city-states and centres of civilisation. The expanding economic and cultural influence of China has been significant recently. Research should bear on the mobility of people, goods, ideas and cultures in the region through exchanges, migration and diasporas, changing frontier

dynamics (notably through the development of regions and towns with cross-border significance), the growing influence of China (possibly rivalled by India tomorrow). It should assess how these changes may have an impact on ASEAN as a model of regional integration or lead to new forms of regional cooperation/integration (for instance with North-East Asia).

The research should cover at least four different countries in South East Asia.

#### **Area 8.4.2. Conflicts, peace and human rights**

##### **Objective**

The main objective of the Challenge under this Area is to understand evolving patterns and future trends in the protection and promotion of human rights in a complex, interdependent world, and to help ensure consistency between EU external and internal policies.

##### **Expected impact**

Projects will advance the knowledge base that underpins the formulation and implementation of policies by the EU and its international partners to foster respect for human rights.

They will enhance cooperation between European teams and, where relevant, researchers from outside Europe, whose inclusion in research consortia is strongly encouraged.

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. This will also enhance the diffusion of research results in Europe as well as in other locations involved in projects.

Topic for a Collaborative Project (large scale integrated project) addressing an important societal challenge:

#### **SSH.2012.4.2-1. Challenge: Human rights in EU external relations and internal policies**

##### ***The challenge***

Claiming human rights ranging from freedom of expression and association to protection from torture or other degrading treatment is a prominent feature of democratisation movements. This was the case in Eastern Europe before the fall of the Berlin Wall/Iron Curtain, to cases in Latin America, Africa and the Middle East. While human rights may seem to be taken for granted in the EU and other democratic polities, their widespread violation by authoritarian regimes as well as democracies (usually by way of exceptions to the general rule, on the basis of concerns over safety or security), indicates that human rights are far from uncontested. Not only is the problem persistent; it is also changing in nature due to globalisation, new forms of violence and war, and technological advances in information and communication technologies, biological sciences, transport and other fields. All of these factors influence how rights are perceived and are protected or violated. We need to build on past and present knowledge, but also to investigate changes and identify ongoing patterns and future trends.

### ***Why it matters for Europe***

Fundamental rights figure prominently in EU external actions (including trade, with clauses on human rights in bilateral agreements since 1995) and the enlargement processes (especially since the introduction of the Copenhagen criteria) as well as in internal policies (from anti-discrimination to migration and justice).

The European Charter of Fundamental Rights, which became binding with the ratification of the Lisbon Treaty and the prospect of EU accession to the European Convention of Human Rights, adds judicial as well as political and symbolic dimensions to the EU's commitment to take such rights seriously. Such commitment and legal obligations are, however, challenged by factors that need deeper analysis so as to inform EU external and internal policies, and to foster their coherence.

### ***Addressing the challenge***

Research dimensions to be taken into consideration:

- Provision of a systematic overview and comparative analysis of the social, economic, legal, cultural or other factors that facilitate or hamper the protection of human rights in the external and internal policies of the EU — as well as the coherence and consistency between such external and internal dimensions in fields such as cross-border mobility, counter-terrorism and judicial cooperation. The role of national, EU and international human rights institutions in monitoring fundamental rights could be part of the analysis.
- The protection of human rights as a component of global governance, given that globalisation brings the prospect of global diffusion of wealth, but also entails the risk of deeper inequalities. Research could examine why and how large numbers of people — especially in lower income countries — may see their basic rights eroded if globalisation is not wisely managed. It could focus on specific rights and/or their interactions, namely rights of access to health, education and family planning, to food, water, clear air or safe energy; and how such access may be helped or hindered by global regulatory frameworks or the absence of these (including, for example, on Intellectual Property Rights). The share of responsibility and legal competences between the EU and its Member States in the above (including trade, development and other multilateral instruments —and their consistency with internal policies) could also be addressed.
- Human rights violations are a key aspect of violence among and within states, between communities (along ethnic, religious or linguistic divides) and within communities (e.g. along gender divides). Research could examine how historical and cultural contexts may have influenced such divides and cause or exacerbate such violations, and how these divides and violations could be overcome. It could assess the conditions under which state and non-state actors may be among the perpetrators of human rights violations or, on the other hand, offer protection of human rights. The relationship between the protection of human rights, humanitarian law and assistance should also be examined, with a focus on vulnerable groups in society (e.g. children, internally displaced persons, refugees). The relationship between the protection of human rights and promoting democracy (including the role of EU Electoral Observation Missions) and international criminal law could also form part of the research.
- The use of existing indicators (e.g. for understanding the human rights situation at country level, for assessing the capacities of rights holders and duty bearers) or the development of new indicators could help in mapping and identifying the main danger spots, as well as areas in which there have been improvements. Assessing human freedoms is often contentious — thus any choice of indicators, and the methodology to develop them, should be transparent to

allow informed debate. A forward-looking perspective on developments in human rights violations and protection would be another useful research component.

### **Area 8.4.3. Europe's changing role in the world**

#### **Objective**

The main objective under this area is to improve the analysis of the changing role of the EU in world affairs, taking into account enhanced understanding of significant developments at play in different parts of the world. This call is particularly timely for developing EU policy towards the Arab world.

#### **Expected impact**

Projects will advance the knowledge base that underpins the formulation and implementation of EU policies to foster mutual understanding, trust and cooperation with countries in the Arab world. They will achieve a critical mass of resources as well as the networking and mobility of researchers, and will involve relevant communities, stakeholders, and practitioners in the research, with a view to improving the understanding of social changes and political transformations in the Arab world.

Topic for a Collaborative Project (small or medium-scale focused research project) for specific cooperation action dedicated to international cooperation:

#### **SSH.2012.4.3-1. Social changes and political transformations in the Arab world**

The Arab world, which includes very diverse countries and societies with different, though interconnected social, historical, cultural, political and economic backgrounds, is experiencing rapid, significant changes. These mark a turning point that is at times compared with the geopolitical transformations and democratisation processes that took place after the collapse of Soviet Union and other European authoritarian regimes. It is important to understand the root causes, evolution and future outlook for processes that started in early 2011, as well as previous, often unnoticed phenomena. They have significant implications at both regional and global levels, as well as for Europe and its relations with neighbouring countries.

Research should identify the factors that triggered and may foster future political, social, economic and cultural changes in the Arab world, particularly in the Southern Mediterranean and Middle East region. Why 'early signals' of change were not robust enough, and why they were underestimated need to be investigated. Research should include early identification of emerging issues that could lead to further developments. The focus could be on processes, actors, instruments (e.g. media, legal provisions, economic dis/incentives) that may exacerbate existing socio-economic cleavages and tensions or facilitate inclusive change and conflict resolution. The analysis should unravel the specific role of young people and the intergenerational as well as gender dynamics of mobilisation and the quest for democratic transformation. The use and impacts of new media, as well as the local to regional and global transmission (and vice-versa) of messages and claims for human rights, social justice, economic and political reform should be examined. Prospects for enhancing women's roles and rights in such processes, relations between politics and religion, the combat against human rights violations and insight into the conditions under which minorities live should be part of the research.

The influence of the changes in the Arab world on relations between Europe, the South Mediterranean countries and the Middle East and the role of the EU in the region (including the Middle East peace process and cooperation agreements in the framework of the Union for Mediterranean) should be investigated. Whether and how the EU is seen as a reference for democracy and prosperity and what the EU may learn from changes in this region is to be explored. A comparative perspective, taking into account at least four countries in the Middle East and South Mediterranean region is strongly recommended and a foresight perspective should be included.

## **Activity 8.5: The Citizen in the European Union**

### **Rationale**

The European Union is constantly evolving, as its institutions adapt, and as the diversity and richness of cultures and views that it encompasses develops. We need to improve our understanding of the functioning and the impact of European integration on the daily lives of people living in the EU to ensure the respect of fundamental rights and freedom, as well as to foster sustainable and inclusive growth in Europe.

Often EU citizens are not fully aware of their rights and do not fully exercise them. To meet the challenge of building a democratic, just and effective EU, there needs to be research to investigate how to improve citizens' knowledge of their rights so that they may exercise them, not just within the EU, across its borders, but wherever they reside in the EU or outside it. Informed, active, mobile citizens who make use of their rights and who take part in the decision-making process are a prerequisite for the EU and national institutions to function well. The entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty, in line with the priorities set by the previous adoption of the Stockholm Programme, has opened up new ways to enhance the participatory features of European democratic governance. These include the European Citizens' initiative and deserve further investigation.

Diversity of cultures and identities in the EU has to be built on respect for the fundamental rights and freedoms of all minorities. Roma communities suffer from a lack of integration in society, reflected in their limited access to education, housing, labour market and health care as well as in low political participation and a lack of respect for their civil rights. Research will gather reliable data so as to identify the main causes of these issues, and will suggest ways to address such shortcomings. The participation of the Roma scientific community in carrying out research would add value to the investigation.

Building on previous research, further examination of the impacts of and prospects for additional countries joining the EU is needed. The consequences of changes in EU membership on geopolitical, socio-economic and cultural boundaries, as well as on public discourse and citizens' behaviour are closely interlinked. Research will help generate an in-depth understanding of the EU's capacity to integrate new countries and the implications of past enlargements on EU and non-EU citizens.

### **Area 8.5.1. Participation and citizenship in Europe**

#### **Objective**

The main objectives for this Challenge are to identify and explain factors undermining EU citizens' full awareness of their rights and the extent to which they exercise them, as well as examining their knowledge of their obligations in all 27 Member States; and to point out possible ways of removing existing barriers and enabling the EU to become a space for participatory democracy.

The objective of the topic is to address shortcomings regarding the full integration and respect for the fundamental rights of Roma communities in European societies, taking into account diversity among them, as well as their specific concerns as one of the largest minorities in the EU.

### **Expected Impact**

Research will take stock and advance knowledge in the two distinct themes addressed under this area. Considering the Challenge, research will advance interdisciplinary knowledge and provide clear input in the formulation, development and implementation of relevant policies at EU level, particularly concerning citizenship, justice and fundamental rights, home affairs and the internal market, as well as at national level. The issues addressed under the second topic are linked to the EU's endeavours to achieve a common EU Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies by 2020, while fostering the participation of the Roma scientific community in research at EU level. It will provide support for policy initiatives at EU, national and local levels.

Topic for a Collaborative Project (large-scale integrated project) addressing an important societal challenge:

### **SSH.2012.5.1-1. Challenge: Exercising EU citizenship: removing barriers**

#### *The challenge*

The concept of European Union citizenship lies at the heart of the EU's unique polity. The way in which citizens perceive and exercise it is inherently connected with the development and implementation of all EU policies, and reflects the development of the EU political project as a space of democracy, rule of law and fundamental rights.

It is therefore very important to understand EU citizens' ways of interacting and engaging in the public space across all Member States so as to develop the EU's democratic strength. Significant developments in EU law, jurisprudence and institutional settings that have taken place over recent years, as well as the specificities of Union citizenship as the only form of supranational citizenship, require further, encompassing analysis of the factors that help or hinder EU citizens' awareness of their rights and obligations in all Member States, and their exercise of those rights whether they live within or outside the EU.

#### *Why it matters for Europe*

European Union citizenship has always ranked high among European priorities. This is even more the case in a landscape marked by the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty which introduced the new European citizens' initiative, reinforced the role of the European Court of Justice, and made the Charter of Fundamental Rights legally binding. The appointment of a European Commissioner in charge of 'Justice, Fundamental Rights and Citizenship', and the adoption of the Stockholm Programme for 'An open and secure Europe serving and protecting the citizens' have also contributed to a renewed emphasis on citizens' rights.

The EU Citizenship Report 2010, recent polls and survey studies consistently point out that EU citizenship rights are often underused. Many EU citizens are not fully aware of what rights and duties their EU citizenship entails. Even when they are aware of them, they may find it difficult to exercise them in many respects. Furthermore, the low voter turnout in European elections also points to the need to foster reflection about the reasons for what has been seen as a democratic gap and to design new ways of encouraging citizens, including younger people, to take part in active democracy.

While the EU has funded research on citizenship since its 5th research Framework Programme, these persistent gaps still need to be addressed. In view of recent political and legal developments, new analytical and empirical challenges have to be considered.

### *Addressing the challenge*

Interdisciplinary research should engage in broad, systematic reflection on the current status and practices of EU citizenship. The analysis should include a historical dimension, and aim to identify what added value EU citizenship offers and how it can deploy its full potential in facilitating citizens' daily life. The research should include the articulation of EU citizenship with national citizenship, and the rules on acquisition and loss of those citizenships for both non-EU nationals and EU citizens alike. Accordingly, it should focus on rights in Art. 20 TFEU, such as freedom of movement, consular protection, and political participation, but also go beyond these and look into issues affecting citizens' rights in a broader perspective, including, for instance, issues of mutual recognition in the field of civil justice, family law, social security.

Research dimensions to be taken into consideration:

- Provide a comparative overview and classification of the main shortcomings related to the exercise of EU citizens' rights and obligations in all 27 EU Member States and possibly candidate countries. They should identify the grounds for these, including, for instance, persistent differences in legal and judicial systems, diverging conceptions of the welfare state and socio-economic systems, immigration and integration laws and policies in the Member States, diverse cultural models, and historical traditions. When relevant and building on past and ongoing EU level research, analysis should also take into account the specific needs and status of EU citizens residing outside the EU, as well as access of non-EU nationals to Member State nationality and EU citizenship, and of EU citizens to the nationality of the host state in cases where they live outside the EU.
- Analyse how and to what extent these shortcomings can be overcome, and the main challenges ahead for EU institutions and Member States in this process. Research should be forward-looking and take into account possible further expansion in the notion of EU citizenship through EU law and jurisprudence, for instance, by looking at how fundamental rights contribute to shaping EU citizenship; its linkages with Member States' competence on acquisition and loss of national citizenship, its connections with the right to free movement under EU law; future ways of implementing art. 25 TFEU by strengthening or adding new rights to those currently enshrined in art. 20(2) TFEU, or more. In this respect, future developments in Lisbon Treaty provisions addressing the involvement of citizens in policy making, such as the European Citizens' Initiative, and regulating space for dialogue with representative associations and civil society could be analysed.

As men and women may perceive and exercise citizenship rights in different ways, both at EU and national level, a gender dimension should be taken into account in all of the above. Furthermore, a comparative investigation of developments in other federal-like contexts could be pursued, as, for instance, in Canada, the USA or India.

Topic for a Collaborative Project (small or medium-scale focused research project):

**SSH.2012.5.1-2. Dealing with diversity and cohesion: the case of the Roma in the European Union**

Roma (including for the purposes of this study Sinti, Kkale, Gypsies, Gens de Voyage and related groups) are one of the main ethnic minorities in Europe and most of those living in the EU are EU citizens. However, evidence continues to show a consistent pattern of discrimination against them and lack of integration into the societies in which they live. This, together with their low involvement in the policy-making process is a common feature in all EU Member States where Roma live.

One of the main tools to foster integration of ethnic minorities is to facilitate their active, informed participation in political, economic, social and cultural life. In this context, research should:

- Focus on the governance of political and social participation, providing an analysis of the main trade-offs to identify successful models of involvement and consultation, as well as activities that proved effective in enhancing social inclusion and preventing discrimination. Besides being the subject of research, Roma should also be encouraged to take part actively in carrying out the investigation. European countries with a significant indigenous Roma population and those to which large numbers of Roma have moved after the disintegration of former Yugoslavia as well as EU enlargements should be included in the investigation.
- The analysis, which would benefit from an interdisciplinary outlook, including the historical and cultural context, should build on recent and ongoing EU-level comparative research in this field. It should provide and elucidate upon a comparable set of data on Roma ethnic minorities and their involvement in society, considering the relationship between participation and key axes of rights such as gender equality, respect for children's rights, the existence of legal documentation for individuals and property, employment and entrepreneurship, access to basic and higher education, health care, housing and social services, and ways to improve them.
- Various methodologies (e.g. deliberative polling, Delphi techniques, randomised impact evaluation, micro-simulation, interviews, daily life stories) could be used to conduct research on a statistically representative sample of the Roma population to gain a systematic view of their needs and aspirations, as well as their own ideas about solutions that could help them overcome the main obstacles to fuller integration, benefiting from existing instruments at local, national and EU level.

Further relevant research dimensions could include:

- The identification of consequences for Roma of different legal statuses (third country nationals, undocumented migrants, etc.) on their living conditions and the exercise of fundamental rights.
- Roma are frequently victims of stereotypes portraying them as criminals involved in offences ranging from petty theft to drug trade and human trafficking, and this can fuel negative perceptions. Specialised qualitative fieldwork research could provide useful input to deconstruct such stereotypes, while advancing knowledge of the extent

to which there are such activities, both regarding their causes and consequences, of which little is known.

Given the high diversity of the groups tackled by research in this topic, an internal comparative dimension is intrinsic in the analysis to be carried out. In addition, research would benefit from a comparative perspective, taking into account patterns of integration and anti-discrimination of different ethnic minorities in Europe.

In all the above, a focus on gender should be taken into account, by examining the specificity of the situation of Roma women, among the major drivers of change in their communities.

### **Area 8.5.2. Diversities and commonalities in Europe**

#### **Objective**

The main objective is to understand the impacts and future developments of the EU enlargement process in a comparative perspective, addressing alternative methods of integrating countries in the EU sphere, as well as mechanisms facilitating or inhibiting more countries from joining.

#### **Expected Impact**

In view of recent and future enlargements, research will provide input for policy formulation, development and implementation, and more broadly, for its current and future relations with the countries studied. Projects will involve relevant scientific communities, stakeholders and practitioners so as to integrate insights from them in the empirical as well as theoretical inquiry.

Topic for a Collaborative Project (small or medium-scale focused research project):

#### **SSH.2012.5.2-1. Enlargement and the integration capacity of the EU: past experience and future prospects**

The European Union has been marked by successive waves of enlargement. There are currently a number of countries at various stages on the road towards EU membership, and others have also declared their ambition to join. Every enlargement has raised hopes that it would strengthen the common European project and bring stability, democracy and prosperity to all parts of Europe. This has indeed occurred to a notable extent. However, others have expressed concern that admitting more countries might lead to dilution of core policies and impede the EU's integration.

Research should:

- Look in a comparative perspective into the question of how past and present enlargement processes impacted on individual citizens, and how they were perceived by them, the Member States, and the accession countries themselves. Proposals should highlight what lessons can be drawn for ongoing and future EU enlargements. Research should address the question of the relationship between widening and deepening of the European Union, how these two objectives have been reconciled in the past and whether/how they can be reconciled in future. Questions may include whether there are limits to the number of EU members in political, economic, social,

and cultural terms, and what their nature is. The extent of so-called 'enlargement fatigue' and how it can be addressed should be researched.

- Examine EU enlargement policies and investigate whether they re-structure neighbouring countries and regions (e.g. the Western Balkans) and whether these policies de- or re-structure geopolitical, socio-economic and cultural boundaries.
- Investigate in a comparative perspective the existing alternative and complementary models of integrating countries that may not have the prospect of accessing the European Union, such as the European Neighbourhood Policy, and give indications with regard to the comparative advantages and disadvantages of such models.
- Address the key mechanisms that facilitate or inhibit the accession of new members, taking the examples of individual countries, as well as regions. Investigations could take into account factors such as provisions related to economic integration, freedom of movement, solidarity, environmental protection, internal security, geopolitical factors and cultural differences.

## **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 reconsider critically the economic and social data that are or should be used in policymaking. Though there is a vast array of economic data, important links are often missing between such data at European level, thus making high-quality comparisons difficult.

### **Area 8.6.1. How indicators are used in policy (no topic in 2012)**

### **Area 8.6.2. Developing better indicators for policy**

#### **Objective**

The main objective is to improve the analysis of how indicators are or should be used in policymaking, so as to foster critical assessment of the effective use of indicators. This is particularly important for economic and social research, where there is a vast array of often high quality economic and social data at the international, European, national and regional levels, but links between them are missing. Such links should be identified and supported by projects.

#### **Expected impact**

Projects will advance the knowledge base that underpins the mapping of data opportunities for economic and social research and policy. 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 improving data mapping in the field.

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

### **SSH.2012.6.2-1. Mapping data opportunities for economic and social research and policy**

Research on European economic and social issues, such as the current economic crisis, innovation, or social and employment topics is often hampered because the economic and social data available are not exhaustive, do not have generally valid quality guarantees, or are located in different places. Work needs to be done to define the most appropriate future research agenda for interlinking existing data and defining common quality criteria for improving future comparative economic and social research for European policymaking.

There is already a vast array of often high-quality economic and social data at international, European, national and regional levels, but links between them are missing. This means that there are many unexploited opportunities to improve the supply of data for comparative policy relevant economic and social research. Many data sources that already exist in different places could be 'connected'; common quality criteria could be developed for future data collection, while including more countries or regions. There could, for example, be an opportunity to interconnect datasets from different Member States and associated countries

statistical offices, research institutes or even banks/insurance companies and consulting firms. Linking different types of data would also facilitate better policy-relevant research (for example, similar to the work of connecting the Community Innovation Survey with ICT data). Further, research projects from the 6<sup>th</sup> and the 7<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme in Social Sciences and the Humanities (for example EUKLEMS) have already created valuable datasets which could be integrated through a data portal and/or linked together with other data collection activities.

This activity requires systematic mapping of unexploited opportunities for obtaining better, comparative data, the preparation of a research agenda and recommendations as to how this agenda could be undertaken in the context of the European Statistical System and other high quality sources at state and regional level, while also taking into account the work of international organisations. It will be important to involve research institutes, statistical offices and international organisations, as well as data councils in Member States and associated States, employment agencies, private research institutes or even banks, insurance companies or consulting organisations that have relevant activities and experience in this field. The ease and cost of access to the newly-created datasets for research purposes is an important issue to be taken into account.

**Area 8.6.1. How indicators are used in policy (no topic in 2012)**

**Area 8.6.2. Developing better indicators for policy (no topic in 2012)**

**Area 8.6.3 Provision of underlying official statistics (no topic in 2012)**

**Area 8.6.4 Use of indicators and related approaches for the evaluation of research policies and programmes (no topic in 2012)**

## **Activity 8.7: Foresight activities**

### **Rationale**

Foresight and forward-looking activities help to anticipate the great challenges that Europe will have to face in the next 20-30 years. They help to 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 envisage scenarios 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, highlighting the transition challenges and trying to identify 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 and IMF).

### **Area 8.7.1. Wide socio-economic foresight on key challenges**

#### **Objective**

Through the development and implementation of innovative qualitative and quantitative tools and methods, the objective is to enhance research on forward-looking activities, notably on the future of Europe.

#### **Expected impacts**

Projects will contribute to European policymaking, addressing major societal challenges. By providing a critical mass of resources and involving relevant communities, stakeholders, and practitioners in foresight and forward-looking activities, the European Research Area should be strengthened.

Topic for a Collaborative Project (small or medium-scale focused research project):

#### **SSH.2012.7.1-1. Forward-looking tools and methods for answering major societal challenges**

Forward-looking activities (FLA) should help to anticipate major challenges that Europe will have to face in the next 20-30 years in the context of the Innovation Union. They could help assess the impacts of medium- to long-term demographic, economic, social, political and technological trends in Europe in a world context. Progress in technological and social innovations should be assessed.

Several tools and methods such as the pan European Delphi survey, macro economic modelling and technology assessment could be used. New and improved tools and methods — including more systematic collaboration between explorative qualitative studies of novel phenomena and quantitative data analysis of their diffusion — should also be part of the research.

Based on innovative forward-looking tools and methods, research should address:

- The trends and tensions provoked by globalisation, international competition, climate change, energy, an ageing population, migration fluxes and security, and their possible interconnection.
- EU policy responses to such trends and tensions, highlighting transition challenges.
- The identification of emerging issues, ‘weak signals’ and disruptive factors, including ‘wild cards’ focussing on EU Research and Innovation policies.
- The potential role of Europe in shaping global governance (cf. G20, reforms of international institutions such as UN, WB, IMF), the new territorial dynamics (cf. places of economic growth, of knowledge attractiveness, of social cohesion and cultural interactions) and impacts on public and private stakeholders.

**Area 8.7.2. Focused thematic foresight (no topic in 2012)**

**Area 8.7.3. The Future Dynamics of Key S&T Actors in Europe (no topic in 2012)**

**Area 8.7.4. Blue Sky Research on Emerging Issues Affecting European S&T (no topic in 2012)**

**Area 8.7.5. Mutual Learning and Cooperation (no topic in 2012)**

## **Activity 8.8: Horizontal actions**

### **Rationale**

This Activity offers an opportunity to address a number of important research topics or strategic actions to develop the European Research Area in Social Sciences and the Humanities that cannot be addressed by the other main Activities.

### **Objective**

The main objective is to improve analysis of cooperation practices in social sciences and the humanities with a view to developing ideas, tools and methods for the European Research Area. It also aims to strengthen cooperation among National Contact Points in Social Sciences and the Humanities.

### **Expected impact**

Projects will advance the knowledge base that underpins the development of cooperative practices in Social Sciences and the Humanities in the context of developing the European Research Area. They will also strengthen cooperation among National Contact Points in Social Sciences and the Humanities. They will achieve a critical mass of resources as well as achievements in terms of networking and mobility of researchers and/or National Contact Points, and will involve relevant communities, stakeholders, and practitioners.

Topic for a Collaborative Project (small or medium-scale focused research project):

### **SSH.2012.8.8-1. The future of Social Sciences and Humanities in the context of the European Research Area**

Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH) in Europe have undergone transformations that are not well-known. Exchanges and attempts at cooperation or harmonisation still face a very diverse reality made up of traditions and national histories. SSH are often used explicitly or implicitly in various social, economic and political configurations, but their relevance for making sense of our modernity is questioned. A wide empirical analysis, based on a sound socio-historical analysis of SSH since 1945, is thus necessary to understand the potential and the future of SSH in the context of the European Research Area.

Research should:

- Include detailed comparative studies between countries on the development of disciplines (including between social sciences and humanities), on educational and research training systems, funding mechanisms, recruitment and careers, research programming and design and so on.
- Analyse the evolution of scientific cooperation between European countries and between European countries and other world regions (in particular the USA), including European research policy. This socio-historical approach should combine quantitative and qualitative methods.

The overall objective of this research should be to identify the obstacles to cooperation in SSH in Europe and thus help define a policy-relevant approach for the European Research Area in the specific domain of SSH.

Topic for a Coordination and Support action (supporting action)

**SSH.2012.8.8-2. Mobilising the network of National Contact Points in Social Sciences and the Humanities**

National Contact Points for Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities (SSH) have been organised in a network to promote good practice and to support the implementation of the programme, and to overcome barriers due to the fragmentation of research communities along national lines. In addition, contact points have provided important feedback on issues relating to programme evaluation and programme design.

In view of the changes brought about by the adoption of the Common Strategic Framework within future financial perspectives, the network of national contact points will organise a limited number of transnational events to a) draw lessons on best practice for cooperation in SSH and b) communicate with all interested scientific communities regarding new research actions.

Only officially nominated NCP organisations can apply. Only one project will be selected. The network to be selected does not have to involve all NCPs in its partnership, but needs to provide sufficient assurances that it will involve potentially all NCPs in its activities to reach the desired outcomes.

### III IMPLEMENTATION OF CALLS

CALL TITLE: FP7-SSH-2012 — COLLABORATIVE PROJECTS (LARGE SCALE INTEGRATED RESEARCH PROJECTS)

- Call identifier: **FP7-SSH-2012-1**
- Date of publication 20 July 2011<sup>14</sup>:
- Deadline<sup>15</sup>: 2 February 2012 at 17.00.00 Brussels local time
- Indicative budget:<sup>16</sup> EUR 39 000 000; *Indicative budget breakdown of this call per Activity is shown in the table below*

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
<b>Activity 8.1: Growth, employment and competitiveness in a knowledge society — the European case (total budget per Activity EUR 6.5 million)</b>		
Area 8.1.1. Changing role of knowledge throughout the economy	SSH.2012.1.1-1. Education systems in the 21st century	Collaborative project (large scale integrating project)  <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not be less than EUR 5 500 000</i>
<b>Activity 8.2: Combining economic, social and environmental objectives in a European perspective: paths towards sustainable development (total budget per Activity EUR 6.5 million)</b>		
Area 8.2.2. Regional, territorial and social cohesion	SSH.2012.2.2-1. Governance of cohesion and diversity in urban contexts	Collaborative project (large scale integrated project)  <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not be less than EUR 5 500 000</i>

<sup>14</sup> The Director General responsible for the call may publish it up to one month prior or after the envisaged date of publication.

<sup>15</sup> The Director General responsible may delay this deadline by up to two months.

<sup>16</sup> Under the condition that the draft budget for 2012 is adopted without modifications by the budget authority.

<b>Activity 8.3: Major trends in society and their implications (total budget per Activity EUR 13 million)</b>		
Area 8.3.1. Demographic changes	SSH.2012.3.1-1. Making longevity an asset for economic and social development	Collaborative project (large scale integrated project)  <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not be less than EUR 5 500 000</i>
Area 8.3.2. Social trends and lifestyles	SSH.2012.3.2-1. Families in transitions	Collaborative project (large scale integrated project)  <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not be less than EUR 5 500 000</i>
<b>Activity 8.4: Europe in the world (total budget per Activity EUR 6.5 million)</b>		
Area 8.4.2. Conflicts, peace and human rights	SSH.2012.4.2-1. Human rights in the EU external relations and internal policies	Collaborative project (large scale integrated project)  <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not be less than EUR 5 500 000</i>
<b>Activity 8.5: The Citizen in the European Union (total budget per Activity EUR 6.5 million)</b>		
Area 8.5.1. Participation and citizenship in Europe	SSH.2012.5.1-1. Exercising EU citizenship: removing barriers	Collaborative project (large scale integrated project)  <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not be less than EUR 5 500 000</i>

- **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.

<b>Funding scheme</b>	<b>Minimum conditions</b>
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 <sup>17</sup> , and no 2 of which are established in the same MS or AC.

<sup>17</sup> MS = Member State, AC = Associated Country (for list of countries associated to the Framework Programme please see [http://ftp.cordis.europa.eu/pub/fp7/docs/third\\_country\\_agreements\\_en.pdf](http://ftp.cordis.europa.eu/pub/fp7/docs/third_country_agreements_en.pdf)).

The following additional eligibility criterion applies in this call:

- The minimum requested EU contribution under the funding schemes 'Collaborative project (large scale integrated project)' is EUR 5 500 000

• **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 expert evaluators 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;
- 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)';
- Only the top-ranked proposal per challenge will be selected, on condition that proposals pass all the requisite evaluation thresholds;
- A reserve list of projects will be drawn up, to be used should the negotiation for entering into a grant agreement fail.

Any parts of the budget of this call that will remain unspent will be transferred to the call FP7-SSH-2012-2.

- **Indicative evaluation and contractual timetable:** evaluation of proposals will take place in May 2012 and first grant agreements are expected to be signed in November 2012.
- 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 offers 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](http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/find-doc_en.html) under 'Guidance documents/Flat rates for daily allowances'.

Dissemination: Grant agreements for projects financed under this call for proposals will include the special clause 39 on 'Open Access in FP7'. Under this clause, beneficiaries are required to make their best efforts to ensure free access to peer-reviewed articles resulting from projects via an institutional or subject-based repository.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> Please see [ftp://ftp.cordis.europa.eu/pub/fp7/docs/fp7-ga-clauses-v6\\_en.pdf](ftp://ftp.cordis.europa.eu/pub/fp7/docs/fp7-ga-clauses-v6_en.pdf)

**CALL TITLE: FP7-SSH-2012 — COLLABORATIVE PROJECTS (SMALL OR MEDIUM-SCALE FOCUSED RESEARCH PROJECTS) AS WELL AS COORDINATION AND SUPPORT ACTIONS**

- Call identifier: **FP7-SSH-2012-2**
- Date of publication 20 July 2011<sup>19</sup>:
- Deadline<sup>20</sup>: 2 February 2012 at 17.00.00 Brussels local time
- Indicative budget:<sup>21</sup> EUR 48 000 000; *Indicative budget breakdown of this call per Activity is shown in the table below*

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:**

Area	Topics called	Funding Schemes
<b>Activity 8.1: Growth, employment and competitiveness in a knowledge society — the European case</b> <b>(total budget per Activity EUR 13 million)</b>		
Area 8.1.1. Changing role of knowledge throughout the economy	SSH.2012.1.1-2. Unveiling creativity for innovation in Europe	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project) <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 2 500 000</i>
	SSH.2012.1.1-3. Smart specialisation for regional innovation	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project) <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 2 500 000</i>
Area 8.1.2. Structural changes in the European knowledge economy and society	SSH.2012.1.2-1. Coordinating research agendas on economic policy, prioritisation and coordination in Europe	Coordination and Support action (coordinating action) <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 1 500 000</i>

<sup>19</sup> The Director General responsible for the call may publish it up to one month prior or after the envisaged date of publication.

<sup>20</sup> The Director General responsible may delay this deadline by up to two months.

<sup>21</sup> Under the condition that the draft budget for 2012 is adopted without modifications by the budget authority.

	SSH.2012.1.2-2. Mobilising institutional reforms in research and innovation systems for better scientific, innovation and economic performances in Europe	Coordination and Support action (coordinating action) <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 1 500 000</i>
Area 8.1.3. Strengthening policy coherence and coordination in Europe	SSH.2012.1.3-1. The future of macro-economic and monetary integration in Europe	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project) <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 2 500 000</i>
	SSH.2012.1.3-2. Innovative policies for employment and labour markets	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project) <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 2 500 000</i>
<b>Activity 8.2: Combining economic, social and environmental objectives in a European perspective: paths towards sustainable development (total budget per Activity EUR 10 million)</b>		
Area 8.2.1. Socio-economic development trajectories	SSH.2012.2.1-1. Social innovation against inequalities	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project) <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 2 500 000</i>
	SSH.2012.2.1-2. Social innovation for vulnerable populations	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project) for specific cooperation action dedicated to international cooperation <b>Additional eligibility criteria: at least 2 ICPC<sup>22</sup> partners from Brazil</b> <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 1 000 000</i>
Area 8.2.2. Regional, territorial and social cohesion	SSH.2012.2.2-2. European energy security, including its economic dimension	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project) <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 2 500 000</i>

<sup>22</sup> Please see Annex 1 of the 'Cooperation' work programme for the list of International Cooperation Partner Countries (ICPC).

	SSH.2012.2.2-3. New types of offence in a globalised world: the case of environmental crime	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project) <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 2 500 000</i>
	SSH.2012.2.2-4. Climate change uncertainties: policymaking for the Pacific front	Coordination and Support action (supporting action) <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 1 500 000</i>
<b>Activity 8.3: Major trends in society and their implications (total budget per Activity EUR 5 million)</b>		
Area 8.3.2. Societal trends and lifestyles	SSH.2012.3.2-2. Understanding disabilities in evolving societies	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project) <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 2 500 000</i>
	SSH.2012.3.2-3 Social innovation in the public sector	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project) <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 2 500 000</i>
<b>Activity 8.4: Europe in the world (total budget per Activity EUR 7.5 million)</b>		
Area 8.4.1. Interactions and interdependences between world regions and their implications	SSH.2012.4.1-1. Towards an Atlantic Area?	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project) for specific cooperation action dedicated to international cooperation <b>Additional eligibility criteria: at least 4 ICPC<sup>23</sup> partners from Latin America, the Caribbean and Africa</b> <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 2 500 000</i>
	SSH.2012.4.1-2. National and regional integration in South East Asia	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project) for specific cooperation action dedicated

<sup>23</sup> Please see Annex 1 of the 'Cooperation' work programme for the list of International Cooperation Partner Countries (ICPC).

		to international cooperation <b>Additional eligibility criteria: at least 4 ICPC<sup>24</sup> partners from South East Asia.</b> <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 2 500 000</i>
Area 8.4.3. Europe's changing role in the world	SSH.2012.4.3-1. Social changes and political transformations in the Arab world	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project) for specific cooperation action dedicated to international cooperation <b>Additional eligibility criteria: at least 4 ICPC<sup>25</sup> partners from South Mediterranean and the Middle East</b> <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 2 500 000</i>
<b>Activity 8.5: The Citizen in the European Union (total budget per Activity EUR 5 million)</b>		
Area 8.5.1. Participation and citizenship in Europe	SSH.2012.5.1-2. Dealing with diversity and cohesion: the case of the Roma in the European Union	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research projects) <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 2 500 000</i>
Area 8.5.2. Diversities and commonalities in Europe	SSH.2012.5.2-1. Enlargement and the integration capacity of the EU: past experience and future prospects	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research projects) <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 2 500 000</i>
<b>Activity 8.6: Socio-economic and scientific indicators (total budget per Activity EUR 1.5 million )</b>		
Area 8.6.2. Developing better indicators for policy	SSH.2012.6.2-1. Mapping data opportunities for economic and social research and policy	Coordination and Support action (supporting action) <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 1 500 000</i>
<b>Activity 8.7 Foresight activities (total budget per Activity EUR 2.5 million)</b>		

<sup>24</sup> Please see Annex 1 of the 'Cooperation' work programme for the list of International Cooperation Partner Countries (ICPC).

<sup>25</sup> Please see Annex 1 of the 'Cooperation' work programme for the list of International Cooperation Partner Countries (ICPC).

Area 8.7.1. Wide socio-economic foresight on key challenges	SSH.2012.7.1-1. Forward-looking tools and methods for answering major societal challenges	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research projects) <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 2 500 000</i>
<b>Activity 8.8.: Horizontal actions (total budget per Activity EUR 3.5 million)</b>		
	SSH.2012.8.8-1. The future of Social Sciences and Humanities in the context of the European Research Area	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research projects) <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 2 500 000</i>
	SSH.2012.8.8-2. Mobilising the network of National Contact Points in Social Sciences and the Humanities	Coordination and Support action (supporting action) <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 1 000 000</i>

- **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.
- 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.

<b>Funding scheme</b>	<b>Minimum conditions</b>
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	At least 4 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. The other 2 must be established in different international cooperation partner countries (ICPC).  <b>Additional eligibility conditions:</b> 1) SSH.2012.2.1-2. Social innovation for vulnerable populations: <u>at least 2 ICPC partners from Brazil.</u> 2) SSH.2012.4.1-1. Towards an Atlantic Area?: <u>at least 4 ICPC<sup>26</sup> partners from Latin America and the Caribbean and Africa.</u>

<sup>26</sup> Please see Annex 1 of the ‘Cooperation’ work programme for the list of International Cooperation Partner Countries (ICPC).

	3) SSH.2012.4.1-2. National and regional integration in South East Asia: <u>at least 4 ICPC<sup>27</sup> partners from South East Asia.</u> 4) SSH.2012.4.3-1. Social changes and political transformations in the Arab world: <u>at least 4 ICPC<sup>28</sup> partners from South Mediterranean and the Middle East.</u>
Coordination and support action (coordinating action)	At least 3 independent legal entities, each of which is established in a MS or AC, and no two of which are established in the same MS or AC
Coordination and support action (supporting action)	At least one independent legal entity.

The following additional eligibility criterion applies in this call:

- The maximum requested EU contribution under the funding schemes is indicated for each topic in the table above

### **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 expert evaluators 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, with the consensus session being held in Brussels;
- 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)’.

<sup>27</sup> Please see Annex 1 of the ‘Cooperation’ work programme for the list of International Cooperation Partner Countries (ICPC).

<sup>28</sup> Please see Annex 1 of the ‘Cooperation’ work programme for the list of International Cooperation Partner Countries (ICPC).

Proposals will be ranked within each Activity according to the procedure described in Annex 2, taking into account the fact that at least one proposal per topic will be selected provided it passes all evaluation thresholds.

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 above the evaluation threshold) will be put in a reserve list. Within each reserve list, proposals will also be 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 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 2012 and first grant agreements are expected to be signed in November 2012.
- 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 offers the possibility of using 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](http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/find-doc_en.html) under ‘Guidance documents/Flat rates for daily allowances’.

Dissemination: Grant agreements for projects financed under this call for proposals will include the special clause 39 on ‘Open Access in FP7’. Under this clause, beneficiaries are required to make their best efforts to ensure free access to peer-reviewed articles resulting from projects via an institutional or subject-based repository<sup>29</sup>.

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<sup>29</sup> Please see [ftp://ftp.cordis.europa.eu/pub/fp7/docs/fp7-ga-clauses-v6\\_en.pdf](ftp://ftp.cordis.europa.eu/pub/fp7/docs/fp7-ga-clauses-v6_en.pdf)

**IV OTHER ACTIONS<sup>30</sup>**

No other action in 2012.

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<sup>30</sup> 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).

## V BUDGET

### Indicative budget for the Theme Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities for the 2012 Work Programme (in EUR million)<sup>31</sup>

Call <i>FP7-SSH-2012-1</i>	39
Call <i>FP7-SSH-2012-2</i>	48
Call <i>FP7-ERANET-2012-RTD</i> <sup>32</sup>	2
<b>General activities</b>	0.95
<b>Other activities</b>	1.41
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluations (1.11)</li> <li>• Monitoring and reviews (0.3)</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	
<b>Estimated total budget</b>	<b>91.36</b>

### Budget allocation to general activities 2012 (EUR)

CORDIS	146 645
Eureka/Research Organisations	6 497
ERA-NET	18 564
- Support Actions	
- External expertise	
COST	778 489
Strat. oriented support actions	NA
JTIs, article 185	NA
Experts (eval + rev) horizontal taxation	1 114
<b>Total</b>	<b>951 309</b>

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:

- 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;

<sup>31</sup> Under the condition that the draft budget 2012 is adopted without modifications by the Budgetary Authority.

<sup>32</sup> See Annex IV

- 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.