

**WORK PROGRAMME 2013**

***COOPERATION***

**THEME 8**

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

*(European Commission C (2012) 4536 of 09 July 2012)*

## **INDEX**

<b><u>OBJECTIVE</u></b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b><u>I CONTEXT</u></b> .....	<b>5</b>
Political landscape .....	5
Approach for 2013.....	5
Innovation dimension of the activities and bridging towards Horizon 2020 .....	7
Strengthening the European Research Area.....	8
International Cooperation .....	8
Cross-thematic approaches .....	9
Theme-specific information.....	9
<b><u>Activity 8.1: Growth, employment and competitiveness in a knowledge society</u></b> .....	<b>12</b>
Area 8.1.1 Changing role of knowledge throughout the economy .....	12
SSH.2013.1.1-1 Economic underpinnings of social innovations.....	13
SSH.2013.1.1-2 Intangibles in the public sector - an unrecognised source for innovation, well-being and smart growth.....	14
Area 8.1.2. Structural changes in the European knowledge economy and society .....	15
SSH.2013.1.2-1. Overcoming youth unemployment in Europe .....	15
Area 8.1.3. Strengthening policy coherence and coordination in Europe.....	17
SSH.2013.1.3-1 The impact of ageing societies on public finances in Europe.....	18
SSH.2013.1.3-2 Better integrating financial markets into, policy focussed, macro models.....	19
<b><u>Activity 8.2: Combining economic, social and environmental objectives in a European perspective</u></b> .....	<b>21</b>
Area 8.2.1 Socio-economic development trajectories.....	21
SSH.2013.2.1-1 Obstacles and prospects for sustainable lifestyles and green economy in Europe .....	21
SSH.2013.2.1-2. Social entrepreneurship for innovative and inclusive societies .....	23
SSH.2013.2.1-3. The role of multinational companies in addressing global development challenges.....	24
SSH.2013.2.1-4 The future of the welfare state .....	25
Area 8.2.2 Regional, territorial and social cohesion (no topics in 2013) .....	26
<b><u>Activity 8.3: Major trends in society and their implications</u></b> .....	<b>27</b>
Area 8.3.1. Demographic changes .....	27
SSH.2013.3.1-1. Addressing European governance of temporary migration and mobility to Europe .....	27
Area 8.3.2. Societal trends and lifestyles .....	29
SSH.2013.3.2-1. Social Innovation – empowering people, changing societies? .....	29
SSH.2013.3.2-2. Early childhood education and care: promoting quality for individual, social and economic benefits .....	31
SSH.2013.3.2-3. The impact of the third sector on socio-economic development in Europe.....	32
Area 8.3.3. Cultural interactions in an international perspective (no topics in 2013) .....	33
<b><u>Activity 8.4: Europe in the world</u></b> .....	<b>34</b>
Area 8.4.1. Interactions and interdependences between world regions and their implications.....	34
SSH.2013.4.1-1. Security and democracy in the neighbourhood: the case of the Caucasus.....	35
SSH.2013.4.1-2. Facing transition in the South and East Mediterranean area: empowering the young generation .....	36
Area 8.4.2. Conflicts, peace and human rights .....	37
SSH.2013.4.2-1. Media in conflicts and peace building.....	37
Area 8.4.3 Europe’s changing role in the world .....	38
SSH.2013.4.3-1. EU-India Social Sciences and Humanities Platform .....	39
SSH.2013.4.3-2. Transatlantic Social Sciences and Humanities Platform .....	40
SSH.2013.4.3-3. Untapped potential for growth and employment – reducing the cost of non-tariff measures in goods, services and investment.....	41

<b><u>Activity 8.5: The Citizen in the European Union</u></b> .....	<b>43</b>
Area 8.5.1. Participation and citizenship in Europe.....	43
SSH.2013.5.1-1. Citizens' resilience in times of crisis .....	44
SSH.2013.5.1-2. Addressing demand in anti-trafficking efforts and policies.....	45
Area 8.5.2. Diversities and commonalities in Europe.....	46
SSH.2013.5.2-1. The multilingual challenge for the European citizen.....	46
SSH.2013.5.2-2. Transmitting and benefiting from cultural heritage in Europe .....	48
<b><u>Activity 8.6 Socio-economic and scientific indicators</u></b> .....	<b>50</b>
Area 8.6.1. How indicators are used in policy (no topic in 2013).....	50
Area 8.6.2. Developing better indicators for policy (no topic in 2013) .....	50
Area 8.6.3 Provision of underlying official statistics.....	50
SSH.2013.6.3-1. Towards a European longitudinal childhood and youth survey.....	50
Area 8.6.4 Use of indicators and related approaches for the evaluation of research policies and programmes (no topic in 2013).....	51
<b><u>Activity 8.7: Foresight activities</u></b> .....	<b>52</b>
Area 8.7.1 Wide socio-economic foresight on key challenges .....	52
SSH.2013.7.1-1. Post-carbon cities in Europe: A long-term outlook .....	52
Area 8.7.2. Focused thematic foresight (no topic in 2013).....	53
Area 8.7.3. The Future Dynamics of Key S&T Actors in Europe (no topic in 2013).....	53
Area 8.7.4. Blue Sky Research on Emerging Issues Affecting European S&T (no topic in 2013) .....	53
Area 8.7.5. Mutual Learning and Cooperation (no topic in 2013).....	53
<b><u>Activity 8.8.: Horizontal actions</u></b> .....	<b>54</b>
SSH.2011.8-1. Evaluation, monitoring and comparison of the impacts of EU funded SSH research in Europe.....	54
<b><u>III IMPLEMENTATION OF CALLS</u></b> .....	<b>56</b>
<b><u>Call identifier: FP7-SSH-2013-1</u></b> .....	<b>56</b>
<b><u>Activity 8.1: Growth, employment and competitiveness in a knowledge society</u></b> .....	<b>56</b>
SSH.2013.1.2-1 Overcoming youth unemployment in Europe .....	56
<b><u>Activity 8.2: Combining economic, social and environmental objectives in a European perspective</u></b> .....	<b>56</b>
SSH.2013.2.1-1 Obstacles and prospects for sustainable lifestyles and green economy in Europe .....	56
<b><u>Activity 8.3: Major trends in society and their implications</u></b> .....	<b>57</b>
SSH.2013.3.2-1 Social Innovation – empowering people, changing societies? .....	57
<b><u>Activity 8.5: The Citizen in the European Union</u></b> .....	<b>57</b>
SSH.2013.5.2-1 The multilingual challenge for the European citizen.....	57
<b><u>Call identifier: FP7-SSH-2013-2</u></b> .....	<b>60</b>
<b><u>Activity 8.1: Growth, employment and competitiveness in a knowledge society</u></b> .....	<b>60</b>
SSH.2013.1.1-1 Economic underpinnings of social innovations.....	60
SSH.2013.1.1-2 Intangibles in the public sector - an unrecognised source for innovation, well-being and smart growth .....	60
SSH.2013.1.3-1 The impact of ageing societies on public finances in Europe.....	60
SSH.2013.1.3-2 Better integrating financial markets into, policy focussed, macro models .....	61
<b><u>Activity 8.2: Combining economic, social and environmental objectives in a European perspective</u></b> .....	<b>61</b>
SSH.2013.2.1-2 Social entrepreneurship for innovative and inclusive societies .....	61
SSH.2013.2.1-3 The role of multinational companies in addressing global development challenges.....	61
<b><u>Activity 8.3: Major trends in society and their implications</u></b> .....	<b>61</b>
SSH.2013.3.1-1 Addressing European governance of temporary migration and mobility to Europe .....	61

SSH.2013.3.2-2 Early childhood education and care: promoting quality for individual, social and economic benefits .....	61
SSH.2013.3.2-3 The impact of the third sector on socio-economic development in Europe.....	62
<b><u>Activity 8.4: Europe in the world.....</u></b>	<b><u>62</u></b>
SSH.2013.4.1-1 Security and democracy in the neighbourhood: the case of the Caucasus.....	62
SSH.2013.4.1-2 Facing transition in the South and East Mediterranean area: empowering the young generation .....	62
SSH.2013.4.2-1 Media in conflicts and peace building .....	62
SSH.2013.4.3-1 EU-India Social Sciences and Humanities Platform .....	62
SSH.2013.4.3-2 Transatlantic Social Sciences and Humanities Platform .....	63
SSH.2013.4.3-3 Untapped potential for growth and employment – reducing the cost of non-tariff measures in goods, services and investment.....	63
<b><u>Activity 8.5: The Citizen in the European Union.....</u></b>	<b><u>63</u></b>
SSH.2013.5.1-1 Citizens' resilience in times of crisis .....	63
SSH.2013.5.1-2 Addressing demand in anti-trafficking efforts and policies.....	63
SSH.2013.5.2-2 Transmitting and benefiting from cultural heritage in Europe .....	63
<b><u>Activity 8.6: Socio-economic and scientific indicators .....</u></b>	<b><u>63</u></b>
SSH.2013.6.3-1 Towards a European longitudinal childhood and youth survey .....	63
<b><u>Activity 8.7 Foresight activities .....</u></b>	<b><u>64</u></b>
SSH.2013.7.1-1 Post carbon cities in Europe: A long-term outlook .....	64
<b><u>Activity 8.8.: Horizontal actions.....</u></b>	<b><u>64</u></b>
SSH.2013.8.1 Evaluation, monitoring and comparison of the impacts of EU funded SSH research in Europe.....	64
<b><u>IV OTHER ACTIONS.....</u></b>	<b><u>67</u></b>
SSH.2013.8-2 Lithuanian Presidency conference on the input of SSH to European and global development.....	67
<b><u>V BUDGET.....</u></b>	<b><u>68</u></b>

## OBJECTIVE

Generating an in-depth, shared understanding of complex and interrelated socio-economic challenges Europe is confronted with, such as growth, employment and competitiveness, social cohesion and inclusion, social, cultural and educational challenges in an enlarged EU, as well as issues of sustainability, environmental challenges, demographic change, migration and integration, quality of life and global interdependence, in particular with a view to providing an improved knowledge base for policies in the fields concerned.

## I CONTEXT

### Political landscape

Against the backdrop of the current economic situation and increased global competition, the Union has defined a Europe 2020 strategy to support growth and job creation. The Innovation Union Flagship initiative supports this strategy through specific commitments. Research and innovation are key drivers of competitiveness, jobs, sustainable growth and social progress.

The work programme 2013 aligns with, and contributes towards, the objectives of Europe 2020, the Innovation Union Flagship, and other EU policies. There is a reinforced focus on fostering new ideas, supporting world class teams tackling significant societal challenges, and ensuring that the fruits of our investments can be properly exploited.

In this way the work programme provides for a smooth transition towards Horizon 2020, which is the new research and innovation programme for 2014-2020.

### Approach for 2013

This work programme contributes to the following priority themes:

- **Public sector reform**

The financial and economic crisis, alongside ongoing demographic change, has exacerbated the challenges facing the public sector in Europe. Successful economic recovery, raising employment and ensuring the long-term sustainability of public finances require new approaches to public policy and the role of the State.

The following topics make a major contribution to addressing these issues:

*SSH.2013.1.1-2. Intangibles in the public sector – an unrecognised source and facilitator for innovation, well-being and smart growth;*

*SSH.2013.1.2-1. Overcoming youth unemployment in Europe*

*SSH.2013.1.3-1. The impact of ageing societies on public finances in Europe*

*SSH.2013.1.3-2. Better integrating financial markets into, policy focused, macro models*

*SSH.2013.2.1-4. The future of the welfare state*

*SSH.2013.3.1-1. Addressing European governance of transnational mobility: assessing forms of temporary migration*

*SSH.2013.5.1-1. Citizens' resilience in times of crisis*

*SSH-2013.5.1-2. Addressing demand in anti-trafficking efforts and policies*

- **Smart Cities**

Socio-economic aspects of developing smart cities in Europe will be addressed within the following topic:

*SSH-2013.7.1-1. Post-carbon cities in Europe: a long-term outlook*

- **Bio-resource efficiency**

Socio-economic aspects of this priority will be addressed within the following topic:

*SSH-2013.2.1-1. Obstacles and prospects for sustainable lifestyles and green economy in Europe*

In addition, in line with the spirit of the ‘re-launched’ European Research Area (ERA), the 2013 SSH work programme focuses on a number of other strategic societal challenges. These were selected by taking into account, for instance, the Europe 2020 strategy<sup>1</sup> and the Innovation Union Flagship Initiative<sup>2</sup>, inputs from the Member States<sup>3</sup>, the SSH Advisory Group<sup>4</sup>, and other Directorates-General of the European Commission. The themes selected for this work programme are also firmly rooted in research that is already funded and aim to create a bridge towards Horizon 2020 with particular attention being paid to topics that are relevant to public sector reform and focus on enhancing growth.

This approach is reflected in the remaining three priorities of the work programme:

- **Underpinning innovation for smart growth**, including themes such as *Economic underpinnings of social innovations; Social entrepreneurship for innovative and inclusive societies; Social innovation – empowering people, changing societies?; Transmitting and benefiting from cultural heritage in Europe.*
- **Inclusive growth**, including themes such as *Early childhood education and care and the cost of inequities; The impact of the third sector on socio-economic development in Europe; The multicultural challenge for the European citizen; Towards a European longitudinal childhood and youth survey in Europe;.*
- **Support for developing the external policies of the European Union**, including themes such as *The role of multinational companies in addressing global development challenges; Security and democracy in the neighbourhood: the case of the Caucasus; Facing transition in the South and East Mediterranean area: empowering the young generation; Media in conflicts and peace building; EU-India social sciences and humanities platform; Transatlantic social sciences and humanities platform; Untapped potential for growth and employment – reducing the cost of non-tariff measures in goods, services and investment.*

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.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://ec.europa.eu/eu2020/>.

<sup>2</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/research/innovation-union/index\\_en.cfm](http://ec.europa.eu/research/innovation-union/index_en.cfm).

<sup>3</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.

<sup>4</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 a view to strategy, relevant objectives and scientific priorities.

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 that address and involve not just scientific audiences, but also policy-makers, civil society organisations and other key actors and, where appropriate, the general public. These strategies should be an integral part of the projects, to be implemented from an early stage in the project life cycle.

#### 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 in this respect. Such growth cannot be achieved unless EU citizens have 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 such as reinforcing social innovation. 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.

### **Innovation dimension of the activities and bridging towards Horizon 2020**

The 2013 SSH work programme supports broader aspects of innovation, in particular through topics addressing creativity and intangible assets (*Transmitting and benefiting from cultural heritage in Europe* and *Intangibles in the public sector – an unrecognised source and facilitator for innovation, well-being and smart growth*) as well as topics that focus in particular on social innovation (*Economic underpinnings of social innovations* and *Social innovation – empowering people, changing societies?*) or address one of its components (*Social entrepreneurship for innovative and inclusive societies*). Research on the latter topic is expected to involve entrepreneurs, while the topic on *The role of multinational companies in addressing global development challenges* will address new business models and will involve both larger companies and other users. In addition to this, the topic on *Obstacles and prospects for sustainable lifestyles and green economy in Europe* will analyse the potential for and effectiveness of public procurement.

In order to create an effective bridge to Horizon 2020, the SSH Work Programme for 2013 is continuing the strategy launched in 2010 in order to focus on societal challenges. In particular, the majority of the activities we propose are directly linked to inclusive, innovative and secure societies. They include, among others, research on overcoming youth unemployment, on social innovation and on addressing trafficking of human beings.

## **Strengthening the European Research Area**

All activities proposed in this work programme will reinforce the European Research Area by fostering collaboration between researchers across Europe and by promoting a comparative perspective on societal challenges. In particular, the Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities programme places emphasis on open access to research results and on gender equality and the gender dimension of research. Specific measures to strengthen the European Research Area focus on reinforcing cooperation and synergies between national research policies and activities, as well as their coordination at European level. This will be implemented in particular through the following topics:

*SSH.2013.2.1-4. The future of the welfare state*

*SSH.2013.4.3-1. EU-India social sciences and humanities platform*

*SSH.2013.4.3-2. Transatlantic social sciences and humanities platform*

### *Open Access*

The aim of Open Access, which is defined as free access over the internet, is to improve and promote the dissemination of knowledge, thereby improving the efficiency of scientific discovery and maximising the return on investment in R&D by public research funding bodies. Beneficiaries who are funded partially or entirely by the Socio-economic Science and Humanities Programme are required to deposit peer-reviewed articles resulting from their projects in an institutional or subject-based repository, and to make their best efforts to ensure open access to these articles within 12 months.<sup>5</sup>

### 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 Topics involve an explicit gender dimension:

*SSH.2013.1.2-1. Overcoming youth unemployment in Europe*

*SSH.2013.1.3-1 The impact of ageing societies on public finances in Europe*

*SSH.2013.3.1-1. Addressing European governance of transnational mobility: assessing forms of temporary migration*

*SSH.2013.4.1-2. Facing transition in the South and East Mediterranean area: empowering the young generation*

*SSH-2013.5.1-1. Citizens' resilience in times of crisis*

*SSH-2013.5.1-2. Addressing demand in anti-trafficking efforts and policies*

## **International Cooperation**

Researchers and research institutions from International Cooperation Partner Countries (ICPC)<sup>6</sup> are strongly encouraged to take part in proposals submitted under all 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 a greater impact. Under Activities 2 and 4, this work programme includes three Specific cooperation actions dedicated to international cooperation: *SSH.2013.2.1-3 The role of multinational*

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<sup>5</sup> Further information: [http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/page/fp7\\_documentation](http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/page/fp7_documentation).

<sup>6</sup> Please see Annex 1 of the 'Cooperation' work programme for the list of International Cooperation Partner Countries (ICPC).

*companies in addressing global development challenges; SSH.2013.4.1-1 Security and democracy in the neighbourhood: the case of the Caucasus; and SSH.2013.4.1-2 Facing transition in the South and East Mediterranean area: empowering the young generation.*

Additionally, the *EU-India social sciences and humanities platform* and the *Transatlantic social sciences and humanities platform* will encourage more effective, structured and coherent international scientific cooperation in the social sciences and humanities at global level.

### **Cross-thematic approaches**

In preparation of the 2013 SSH work programme research covered under other themes has been taken into account. No joint or coordinated calls are used. However, there are two topics that are of particular relevance for other themes: *SSH.2013.2.1-1. Obstacles and prospects for sustainable lifestyles and green economy in Europe* is relevant also for Theme 5: Energy and Theme 6: Environment (including climate change); and *SSH-2013.5.1-2. Addressing demand in anti-trafficking efforts and policies* complements a topic on the fight against trafficking in human beings under Theme 10: Security.

### **Theme-specific information**

This work programme<sup>7</sup> is structured in terms of *Activities*<sup>8</sup> which are subdivided into *Areas*<sup>9</sup> and *Topics*. Proposals are invited at the level of *Topics* (implemented with small to medium-size or large collaborative projects or other instruments). Proposals must make a clear and significant contribution to the core objectives described in each *Area* in accordance with the specificities of the *Topic*.

#### Topics for research projects

This work programme includes topics for 'small or medium-scale focused research projects' and for 'large-scale integrating projects', either focusing on urgent needs or addressing an important European phenomenon. Proposals need to address the research agenda described under each *Topic* with a focus 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.

The work programme proposes a research agenda for each topic, and proposals are expected to address the core subjects 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. Large-scale integrating projects, in particular, are encouraged to include a comprehensive stock-taking of previous research as well as forward-looking/foresight analysis on likely developments within that research field, where relevant.

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<sup>7</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>8</sup> The work programme Activities correspond to the activities set out in theme specific part of the 'Cooperation' Specific programme.

<sup>9</sup> An Area is used to describe part of an Activity.

All research proposals are expected to:

- Provide an appropriate comparative perspective and the widest possible European (international, where applicable) coverage in relation to the research (although not necessarily simply via a geographically-diverse consortium);
- Develop quantitative and qualitative analyses, if possible by separating age groups, where appropriate;
- Achieve cooperation within and between disciplines and involve a plurality of approaches to the degree most appropriate for the issues addressed;
- Involve users and stakeholders in the implementation of the project, as appropriate;
- Define and pursue appropriate strategies for making the data generated in the project available to the broader research community<sup>10</sup>;
- Consider ethical and gender aspects in the conduct and the content of research.

Including the humanities

Based on an explicit request from the scientific community and the Member States, the work programme ensures that humanities research receives proper attention by drawing on the wealth of knowledge and experience of humanities researchers in addressing European challenges.

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

*SSH.2013.1.2-1. Overcoming youth unemployment in Europe*

*SSH.2013.2.1-1. Obstacles and prospects for sustainable lifestyles and green economy in Europe*

*SSH.2013.2.1-2. Social entrepreneurship for innovative and inclusive societies*

*SSH.2013.2.1-3. The role of multinational companies in addressing global development challenges*

*SSH.2013.2.1-4. The future of the welfare state*

*SSH.2013.3.1-1. Addressing European governance of transnational mobility: assessing forms of temporary migration*

*SSH.2013.3.2-1. Social innovation – empowering people, changing societies?*

*SSH.2013.3.2-2. Early childhood education and care and the cost of inequities*

*SSH.2013.3.2-3. The impact of the third sector on socio-economic development in Europe*

*SSH.2013.4.1-1. Security and democracy in the neighbourhood: the case of the Caucasus*

*SSH.2013.4.1-2. Facing transition in the South and East Mediterranean area: empowering the young generation*

*SSH.2013.4.2-1. Media in conflicts and peace building*

*SSH.2013.4.3-1. EU-India Social Sciences and Humanities Platform*

*SSH.2013.4.3-2. Transatlantic Social Sciences and Humanities Platform*

*SSH.2013.5.1-1. Citizens' resilience in times of crisis*

*SSH.2013.5.1-2. Addressing demand in anti-trafficking efforts and policies*

*SSH.2013.5.2-1. The multilingual challenge for the European citizen*

*SSH.2013.5.2-2. Transmitting and benefiting from cultural heritage in Europe*

*SSH.2013.6.3-1. Towards a European longitudinal childhood and youth survey*

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<sup>10</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.

Ethics

All SSH research proposals that raise ethical issues need to include an Ethics Annex<sup>11</sup> in which the ethical dimension of the research should be thoroughly discussed. In drafting this Annex, applicants 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 ethical issues most frequently-raised in the area of Social Sciences and Humanities include data protection and privacy (as specified in the Data Protection Directive 95/46/EC) and the terms of involvement of vulnerable populations and children in proposed research. When 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>11</sup> For details please consult the Guide for Applicants for a given call and funding scheme.

## II CONTENT OF CALLS

This section describes all the topics which will be a subject of the calls for proposals in this work programme. This concerns the content of the calls only. For the practical modalities related to these calls, please refer to section III 'Implementation of calls'. For actions not implemented through calls for proposals, please refer to section IV 'Other actions'.

### **Activity 8.1: Growth, employment and competitiveness in a knowledge society**

#### **Rationale**

Following the financial and economic crisis there has been sharp increase in unemployment in the EU, especially in those countries which were hit hardest by the financial turmoil and economic slowdown. The situation is particularly difficult for young people as unprecedented numbers of their population remain jobless, which threatens their ability to live an economically and socially independent life. At the same time, European society is ageing rapidly. Growing numbers of pensioners and an increasing dependency ratio will continue to put pressure on public finances which have already been significantly constrained by the crisis. Long-term implications for public expenditures and revenues are still unclear and far-going reforms of public services and social security systems are likely to be necessary. The crisis has also exposed a major weakness in the analytical framework used for macro-economic policy-making, and the workings of the global banking and financial system need to be better integrated into macro models.

Intangible investment is at the heart of an innovative economy and its contribution to productivity growth in the business sector is widely recognised. On the other hand, in the public sector, intangible investments and assets are regarded as expenditures that are not being rightfully recognised as a competitive asset. Due to this, there is an inherent danger that wrongly targeted austerity programmes could undermine long-term growth potential.

Many different forms of innovation are important for smart growth. In this context a lot of attention is being paid to social innovation, even though its economic underpinnings are still largely unexplored.

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

##### **Objective**

The objective is to develop an understanding of the economic dimensions of social innovation as well as of the importance of intangible investments by the public sector to foster competitiveness and productivity. This will support innovation policies that enhance the Innovation Union flagship and other relevant policy initiatives as part of 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 the economic perspective on social innovation and ensuring a proper recognition of the role of intangibles in the public sector. Projects will achieve a critical mass of resources in terms of collaboration, networking and mobility of researchers, and will involve relevant communities, stakeholders and practitioners

in the research, with a view to stepping up social innovation and reinforce the role of intangible assets and investments.

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

### **SSH.2013.1.1-1 Economic underpinnings of social innovations**

#### **Context**

Social innovation plays a prominent role in the Europe 2020 strategy. It is an instrument both for empowering citizens and for facilitating the transition towards smart, inclusive and sustainable growth in Europe. Policies that target the recovery from the economic and financial crisis and the social goals within Europe 2020 require the potential of social innovations to be exploited. The Innovation Union Flagship explicitly mentions the social innovations as an opportunity for citizens and businesses to address today's urgent societal challenges in Europe.

Although social innovation has become an important policy instrument, we lack systematic research about how markets, public sector and institutions (including incentives, norms, legal provisions) work for those groups of society which are marginalised and/or in a poor economic position (including the unemployed, the elderly, women, non-educated persons, and young people). A particular question refers to the issue why markets do not function or what institutions are preventing these groups from satisfying their basic needs and changing their social and economic situation. Is it the lack of sufficient income and of access to borrowing, entry costs, lack of education or gender, ethnic and cultural discrimination? How do incentives work, what role does wealth (or the lack of it) play and how can behavioural patterns and characteristics of demand be explained?

Social innovations also differ in one important feature from technology-based innovations, because profits are not necessarily their only driver, especially when based on alternative models for self-financing. Social innovations therefore require alternative business models of financing, distribution and/or employment. Social innovation that addresses the basic societal needs and demands of the most vulnerable may be driven by the public, market or tertiary sector, or by a combination of these and can provide important new employment and business opportunities. Also the user plays a more central role in the innovation process given that the aim is to facilitate empowerment and the responsibility of citizens.

#### **Research dimensions**

Research is needed in order to understand what works, how and why it works for economically successful social innovations and how public policy, including the European perspective, can facilitate them:

- Explain how institutions (including incentives, norms, laws), public sector and markets function (or not function) in looking after the poor, marginalised and vulnerable in society and the economy, taking the gender dimension into account;
- Develop stronger concept(s) of social innovation as compared to the economic ones (purely profit-oriented) which are technology based and non-technological innovation models; explaining the differences and similarities between technological and social innovations as well as the specific (economic and social) drivers of and barriers for social innovation;
- The nature and co-evolution of technology-based growth and social innovations to facilitate systemic change; taking stock of the past – successful and less successful -

models providing social innovations (microcredit, mutual self-help, co-operatives) and identifying their economic underpinnings;

- The changing importance of various factors, such as skilled people and creative entrepreneurs and technologies, including networking as well as the relative roles of the State and civil society in the provision of social innovations throughout its life cycle; as well as the scaling up of economic conditions for pilots or prototypes;
- Development of public policy instruments for effective financing and self-financing, public-private partnerships, networks to support social innovations; in particular, identifying what role EU level initiatives and instruments can play in comparison to the Member States and at the regional level;
- Developing indicators to measure social innovations (inputs, outputs) and measuring their contribution to well-being, as well as to smart growth, new economic activities and employment (economic rate of return) across countries and regions by taking into account the development of National Accounts;
- Methods for evaluating the economic and social impact of social innovation initiatives, programmes and policies in European and/or global cross-country comparisons.

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

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

### **SSH.2013.1.1-2 Intangibles in the public sector - an unrecognised source for innovation, well-being and smart growth**

#### **Context**

The role of intangible investment such as research, innovation, culture or education is at the heart of smart growth and the innovation of the European business sector. There is recognition that the role of public sector intangibles also needs to make progress in terms of their measurement and, therefore, allows us to assess their contribution to the productivity growth of the economy and well-being.

However, we lack a clear understanding and measure of the importance of intangible investment and assets in the public sector, as they are regarded as expenditures. Their contribution to the innovation and growth of the economy, including historical and cultural resources, and their role as a competitive asset of a country and intergenerational well-being are not recognised fully. The structure of public sector expenditure, budget and efficiency are crucial for long-term growth, particularly during a period of fiscal consolidation and austerity. Yet, in the present European economic situation, there is an inherent danger that such public sector investment in intangibles – which is important for long term smart, inclusive and sustainable growth and for the society – are understood merely as a ‘cost and cut’ exercise during austerity policy.

One of the main preliminary steps in this research agenda around the public sector's role in supporting innovation and smart, inclusive and sustainable growth is to arrive at a common understanding of what types of public sector expenditure should be regarded as intangible investment within the meaning of the system of national accounts.

#### **Research dimensions**

Research should include the following aspects:

- The role of public sector intangible investment for long-term smart growth by taking the nature and structure of public sector expenditure investment in intangibles into account;
- The role of public sector intangibles for the competitiveness of the business sector as an intangible asset of countries and regions;
- The public sector innovation potential and intangible investment, in particular with respect to the societal challenges and well-being of citizens in an intergenerational perspective;
- Methods of transforming expenditure in intangibles to intangibles investment in the public sector for the purposes of the National accounts methodology and to develop methodologies to improve the collection of data through cross-country comparisons for an economic analysis of the differences between countries;
- New economic analysis of how intangibles contribute to the public sector in the shape of innovation, creativity and economic growth, as well as prosperity, which also covers inclusion and sustainability;
- Empirical analysis of the impact of austerity policies due to the financial, economic and budgetary crisis on public sector intangibles, and therefore on long-run growth and productivity effects, as well as intergenerational well-being.

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

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

#### **Objective**

The objective is to develop a comprehensive understanding of the causes of the very high unemployment among young people and to assess the effectiveness of labour market policies designed to mitigate this phenomenon.

#### **Expected impact**

Projects will advance the knowledge base that underpins the formulation and implementation of relevant policies in Europe with the aim of enhancing employment of young people and their transition to economic and social independence. Projects will achieve a critical mass of resources in terms of collaboration, networking and mobility of researchers, and will involve relevant communities, stakeholders, and practitioners in the research, with a view to supporting employment policies in Europe.

Topic for a large scale integrating project:

#### **SSH.2013.1.2-1. Overcoming youth unemployment in Europe**

#### **Context**

Despite rising levels of overall education and skills, youth unemployment remains high and has been increasing during the period of economic crisis. Indeed, young people are often the first to be affected by downsizing and restructuring measures. With a youth unemployment rate well over 20% (and even above 40% in some Member States), more than 5 million young people in the EU are currently unemployed; this rate is twice as high as for the working population as a whole.

These figures do not even include those young people who are continuing their education because of the lack of available jobs. Moreover, there is growing evidence that young people with a good education have better chances of obtaining a good job, but there are certainly no guarantees of that. Young women, despite high educational achievements, appear to experience even more problems in entering the labour market. Whereas public investments in education and training have been very substantial, it seems that the prospect of more and better jobs still remains a distant dream for many young people. Dual labour markets, with older 'insiders' and younger 'outsiders', raise issues of intergenerational fairness.

According to Eurostat figures, the youth employment rate in Europe dropped to 32.9% in the first quarter of 2011, the lowest value ever recorded in the history of the European Union. Recruitment strategies and decisions by employers are governed by many spoken and unspoken rules, and there is some doubt about the extent to which the expectations and requirements with regard to applicants are always realistic and necessary. Lifting the lid on the black box of supply and demand may provide important insights for both public and private policies, as well as on individual decisions.

This high level of unemployment is a threat to young people individually, since it undermines their self-confidence, economic independence and long-term settling plans, thereby 'scarring' them well beyond the unemployment spells. It also represents a threat to society as a whole, because youth unemployment means missed economic growth, an increase in social inequalities and rising public expenditure. Recently, EUROFOUND<sup>12</sup> has valued the economic cost of young people who are not in employment or education or training (NEETs) at approximately €100 billion (which corresponds to 1% of the aggregated GDP of the 21 countries considered, on the basis of the figures for 2008).

Moreover, in certain parts of Europe rising house prices further limit young people's access to housing, while reductions in pensions undermine the capacities of families to support the young, thereby exacerbating the effect of increased unemployment and underemployment. Thus, the gap between young people and economic institutions, labour markets and societies as a whole appears to be widening. As a result young people need to be empowered and enabled to create an attractive future (or at least a living) for themselves.

At both national and European level, various initiatives are being taken (traineeships, volunteering and mobility) to engage young people as active citizens - providing them with relevant skills, as well as useful semi-formal, non-formal and informal learning. At the same time there is a risk that such schemes might keep young people trapped in such temporary, precarious and low-earning pre-employment regimes, while possibly making the gap even wider in relation to those who are not taking (or unable to take) advantage of these opportunities.

Entrepreneurship is another way of creating jobs and combatting exclusion, and is therefore a key element in achieving the goal of smart, sustainable and inclusive growth set out in the Europe 2020 strategy. However, empirical and analytical work on entrepreneurial activity in Europe (especially by unemployed or vulnerable groups) is fragmented and lacks common frameworks and indicators. Since self-employment may be a decision that is imposed rather than chosen voluntarily, it also entails certain risks for the young person who is starting his or her own business.

### **Research dimensions**

The research should conduct a comparative analysis on the performance of countries and regions, assess previous policy measures and separate out the factors and measures that make a difference. Research should consider the following aspects:

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<sup>12</sup> European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions - [www.eurofound.europa.eu](http://www.eurofound.europa.eu)

- Critically review the mismatch in supply and demand, the reasons and drivers for the low levels of employment among young people, as well as the recruitment strategies and decisions taken by employers;
- Within the cultural context of family organisation, focus on the drivers of youth unemployment and barriers to achieving economic and social independence, and seek to enhance alternative pathways to such independence;
- Analyse the nature and mechanisms of the flexicurity regimes and how they contribute to overcoming youth unemployment, as well as the implications of unemployment in the longer term (regarding healthcare, psychological wellbeing, pensions, etc.);
- Consider the nature, rate and success of business start-ups and self employment, and its social and economic impact, as well as the short-term benefits and risks of particular labour market transition schemes for young people (traineeships, volunteering and mobility, etc.);
- Consider different education and training platforms and their respective implications for labour market selection and exclusion, as well as both knowledge-intensive and low-skilled or differently skilled entries to the labour market or to a professional occupation, including for the most marginalised and vulnerable groups.

With a specific gender awareness and taking the historical and institutional context and the limitations of policy transfer mechanisms into account, the results of this research should provide useful input for policy design and for mutual learning between, and technical assistance to, Member States and Associated Countries in designing and improving relevant schemes and programmes, such as under the European Social Fund.

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

**Area 8.1.3. Strengthening policy coherence and coordination in Europe**

**Objective**

The objective is to understand the long-term impact of population ageing in Europe on public finances and their sustainability as well as to develop analytical tools to effectively integrate the macro and financial aspects of economies.

**Expected impact**

Projects will advance the knowledge base that underpins the formulation and implementation of relevant policies in Europe with the aim of enhancing effective management of public finances and strengthening macro-economic policy making. Projects will achieve a critical mass of resources in terms of the networking and mobility of researchers, and will involve relevant communities, stakeholders, and practitioners in the research, with a view to supporting the financial and economic sustainability that is crucial to achieving the goals of Europe 2020 Strategy.

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

### **SSH.2013.1.3-1 The impact of ageing societies on public finances in Europe**

#### **Context**

Life expectancy in the EU continues to increase rapidly while fertility rates still remain low. This brings about a very considerable change in the age structure of the European population with a share of persons over 65 in the society rising rapidly. As a result of this trend the median age of the EU population, which is currently estimated at around 41 years, is projected to reach 48 years by the year 2060. The changing age structure is also bringing significant changes in the activity structure of society, with a decreasing share of the working age population expected to double the old-age dependency ratio by 2060. At the same time, especially in the wake of the financial and economic crisis, public finances are under tremendous pressure, with the EU public debt reaching over 80% of GDP, while pension systems in many countries are already, or will soon be, in structural deficit. It is therefore vital to understand how the gradual progress of population ageing will impact on public finances and their sustainability in the long term.

Demography has an influence on government finance both through expenditure and revenue channels. On the one hand, public expenditures are affected, among others, by the activity structure of the population, health care and long-term care costs, as well as the scale of public services. By 2060, age-related expenditure is expected to increase by almost 5 percentage points of GDP overall. On the other hand, the share of population in employment and pension system reforms combined with changing patterns of consumption and investment, all have an impact on the structure of budget revenues. We need to gain a clearer understanding of all these linkages and interdependencies.

#### **Research dimensions**

Research should include the following aspects:

- A comprehensive analysis of national public finance systems in the European Union from the perspective of revenues and expenditures structure, as well as an assessment of how the ongoing ageing of the population has changed this structure so far and how it has affected the sustainability of public finances.
- Analysis of the intergenerational dimension of tax systems including how the changing age structure of the society impacts on the distribution of income and wealth across generations, for both women and men, and how it affects public finances and social cohesion.
- Assessment of the long-term impact (over 30-50 years) of population ageing on the structure of budget revenues and expenditures as well as on the sustainability of public finances. This should take into account different scenarios of labour market participation among older age groups.
- Analysis of the necessary reforms of the tax system (both the revenue and expenditure sides), public services and the social security system in order to enhance the long-term sustainability of public finances and, at the same time, ensure social cohesion and intergenerational fairness, as well as an assessment of the broader social and economic implications of these reforms.

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

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

### **SSH.2013.1.3-2 Better integrating financial markets into, policy focussed, macro models**

#### **Context**

A key societal challenge facing Europe and the world is to better understand the workings of the global banking and financial system. Due to the extent and nature of the crisis provoked by the collapse of Lehman Brothers, policy making with respect to financial markets has been moving very quickly in recent years, with decisions being taken which will have far-reaching economic consequences. In many cases, however, decisions are agreed in a scientific vacuum, with the research agenda in this field often being forced to play catch-up with the policy agenda. It is cause for concern that policy makers still do not have models where the macro and financial aspects of economies are effectively integrated, and that researchers are still unable to decide whether to start this work from scratch, to adapt existing models, or to aggregate the results from detailed micro models. Given this lack of consensus in the academic community, it is clear that fundamental research still needs to be carried out before any attempt is made to integrate these emerging insights into operational macro models. Considerably more research is needed on the most effective ways of introducing financial market imperfections into macro models and towards developing more realistic models of bank behaviour.

In order to successfully meet the challenge posed by the crisis for macro modelling and to address the inadequacies in existing models, the aim of the proposed research work in this area is to build on earlier research efforts, in particular research on relaxing the representative agent assumption. At a more general level, there is a need to explicitly model financial institutions, and not just add them on to existing models. New models must allow for specific shocks in the financial sector and must be able to distinguish between "normal" regimes (i.e. without bubbles and the bursting of bubbles) and "crisis" regimes (where high leverage and high risk-taking leads inevitably to widespread insolvencies which in turn alters the macro context). It is crucial to focus on understanding how and when we move from "normal" to "crisis" regimes as well as deciphering the specific features of the transition period.

#### **Research dimensions**

Research needs to explore how to develop new or existing macro models along the following four distinct dimensions:

- Firstly, how such models can effectively allow for temporarily binding credit constraints (or sudden stops in liquidity flows);
- Secondly, how to modify models to allow for bubbles and the interactions of bubbles with financial market constraints;
- Thirdly, more explicit modelling work is needed in order to explore the behaviour of agents under conditions of risk and uncertainty;
- Finally, work must be initiated on explicitly modelling both financial institutions and the key transmission channels / mechanisms via which financial markets shift between "normal" and "crisis" regimes. This work could build on existing research on agent-based modelling (particularly the behaviour of actors on financial markets and systemic risk) and behavioural finance (in particular with regard to expectation formation and herding behaviour).

Research should be relevant for new or existing applied models of macro-economics and financial markets which can be used by policy making institutions, including the Commission.

The research should therefore lead to more credible policy evaluation tools, such as the production of more realistic model simulation exercises, with assessments of specific policy initiatives that are able to take on board the essential insights from current, state-of-the-art, research in finance and macroeconomics.

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

## **Activity 8.2: Combining economic, social and environmental objectives in a European perspective**

### **Rationale**

The rapid growth in the world population, assisted by ongoing urbanisation and progressing social changes, places an increasing pressure on our planet's natural resources and environment. This calls for a long-term vision of an effective transition to a more sustainable society that will stimulate future growth and contribute to well-being around the globe. The private sector needs to play an important role in this transition, not only by developing new technologies, but also through responsible business practices that support local development and promote long-term economic, social and environmental sustainability.

In Europe, pertinent demographic change and increasing constraints on the public sector present immense challenges to sustainability of the welfare state. This demands a comprehensive analysis of the whole spectrum of social and political changes in Europe that impact on social welfare. In this context, a potentially important role can be played by social enterprises whose primary aim is to generate and maximise social value.

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

#### **Objective**

The objective is to understand the underlying factors, challenges and opportunities linked to the transition to a sustainable society from an economic, social and environmental point of view. Research will analyse the role of the various actors, public and private, taking both the European and the global perspective into account.

#### **Expected impact**

Projects will advance the knowledge base that underpins the formulation and implementation of relevant policies to support inclusive and sustainable growth and societies in Europe and, whenever relevant, outside Europe. Projects will achieve a critical mass of resources in terms of collaboration, networking and mobility of researchers, and will involve the relevant communities, stakeholders, and practitioners in research and innovation, in order to reinforce solutions and policies that stimulate the transition to a sustainable society in line with the goals of Europe 2020 Strategy and beyond (cf. European Commission 2050 roadmaps).

Topic for a large-scale integrating project:

### **SSH.2013.2.1-1 Obstacles and prospects for sustainable lifestyles and green economy in Europe**

#### **Context**

At world level, environmental pressures and impacts will be exacerbated in the future by an increasing population (expected to rise to at least 9 billion in 2050), urbanization (almost 70% by 2050) and social changes (cf. an additional 1.2 billion people joining the "middle class" population in emerging economies). Future economic growth is expected to be fastest in emerging economies. If this growth is well managed, it will help to lift people out of poverty. However, if the current consumption and production patterns continue, this will increase the

use of natural resources (fossil fuels, water, forests, etc.), accelerate environmental degradation and worsen climate change.

Technology is an important part of the transition to a more sustainable society, but is not the only thing that needs to change. Meeting these global challenges also requires an economic paradigm shift and a change in lifestyles. The move towards sustainable lifestyles and a green economy requires a comprehensive grasp of the nexus between institutional, technological, political, economic and societal factors in order to envisage a new paradigm.

Therefore, key research areas need to address the demand side, re-evaluate current growth models, find ways of accounting for major uncertainties and examine the ways in which new paradigms and new consumer behaviours are likely to develop.

In Europe, although there are many challenges along the road, progress towards achieving sustainability has been made, particularly in terms of making growth more sustainable. The Europe 2020 Strategy calls for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. Its aim is to transform the EU into a knowledge-based, resource efficient and low-carbon economy.

In line with the "20/20/20" climate/energy targets and the roadmap for a competitive low carbon economy in 2050, Europe needs to develop an economy that is capable of securing growth and development, while at the same time having the capacity to improve human well-being, provide decent jobs, reduce inequalities, tackle poverty and preserve the natural environment. A green economy on those lines involves making use of low-carbon and resource efficient solutions and stepping up efforts to promote sustainable consumption and production, starting with a better understanding of the role and impacts of changes in consumption behaviour and consumer culture. This should be seen not only as a way of reversing negative environmental trends, but also as a vehicle for sustainable lifestyles, new business models, green growth and new jobs.

### **Research dimensions**

Research and innovation dimensions to be taken into consideration:

- Understanding the complex relationships between natural resources, human needs, technology, economics, ecology, and the physical system focusing on consumers' values and behaviour and their consequences on Europe.
- Assessing the short and long-term obstacles and opportunities associated with the transition to European sustainable lifestyles and green economy using qualitative and quantitative methods (scenario analysis and modelling), highlighting the nexus between consumer behaviours, wealth and welfare.
- Investigating new ways and new business models capable of efficiently managing natural resources such as water, energy and food, reducing current levels of consumption and at the same time improving health and quality of life in the EU by analysing, for example, the role of 'Green Public Procurement', marketing for eco-products, cleaner production, greening chains and eco-labelling.
- Measuring the prospects for sustainable lifestyles and the green economy (trends up to 2050) by addressing future demand for services, new ways of consuming, producing, living and moving (cf. role of digital technologies) including the evaluation of the potential of 'distributed systems' in areas such as power generation, water management and manufacturing in their economic, social and cultural components.
- Assessing the political dimensions of this evolution in sustainable lifestyles in Europe, i.e. how such lifestyles can impact on policies and be supported by new kinds of policies and how the evolution of lifestyles is also accompanied by new approaches to social and political life that may also have an impact on political ideas and democratic systems.

This topic has been developed based on the work of the Social Platform on lifestyles (<http://www.sustainable-lifestyles.eu/>).

*Specific feature: Projects will be expected to coordinate their activities with the activities of projects selected under the Environment work programme topic ENV.2013.6.2-3 "Transition to sustainable, low-carbon societies".*

### **Funding scheme: Collaborative project (large-scale integrated research project)**

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

### **SSH.2013.2.1-2. Social entrepreneurship for innovative and inclusive societies**

#### **Context**

The importance of social entrepreneurship is constantly growing. Surveys have shown that new 'social' start-ups are emerging at a faster rate than more conventional ventures. It is estimated that, currently, social enterprises account for at least 2% of all private enterprises in Europe, while the social economy, of which social enterprises are part, engages more than 11 million employees, or 6% of all employees in Europe. At least one in four newly established enterprises is a social enterprise, this figure rising to one in three in some Member States.

Social entrepreneurship refers to an activity whose primary purpose is to pursue social goals, produce goods and services in a highly entrepreneurial, innovative and efficient manner to generate benefits for society and citizens, use surpluses mainly to achieve social goals, and accomplish its mission through the way in which it involves workers, customers and stakeholders affected by its business activity. The prime objective of social entrepreneurship, therefore, is to generate and maximize social value while remaining economically profitable. Social entrepreneurship is perceived to be a source of new and innovative solutions to the persistent problems of society, as well as a mean to allow a better inclusion of workers and consumers in the Single Market. It is also acknowledged as a major producer or "laboratory" of social innovations, especially at local or community level.

However, social entrepreneurship still suffers from numerous deficiencies – such as poor understanding of its functioning, a bad visibility of its local, domestic and international role, inadequate access to resources and inappropriate legal environments – which prevent it from realising its full potential. Therefore, empirical and theoretical research is needed in order to better understand the conditions under which social entrepreneurship can contribute effectively and efficiently to solving societal challenges in a sustainable way.

#### **Research dimensions**

Research should address both the European and the non-European dimension and different sectors or services in a comparative and interdisciplinary manner taking most of the following issues into consideration:

- The extraordinary breadth of their operations and organisational forms of social enterprises makes them difficult to classify. The aim of research is to identify the history of and trends in operations and organisational forms, the role of communities, cultures and traditions, the differing economic relevance of the various organisational forms, and to analyse what these variations mean in terms of national and European policy-making and laws. Research should lead to the establishment of a database of 'good practices'.

- What kind of finance (from fully grant funded to fully self-sufficient) and cooperation strategies do social enterprises embrace in order to increase social impact? How do they improve the social capital market, including "crowd financing" and enhance the capacities of social enterprises to absorb social finance?
- What institutional, political, cultural and economic environments favour the development and survival of social enterprises, their potential for growth, and the sustainability of their activities (in terms of growth, jobs, well-being and the environment)? What role do skills, ethnicity, gender and demography play in developing and scaling-up social entrepreneurship, both domestically and Europe-wide?
- How does social entrepreneurship impact on societal behaviour and behavioural change? To what extent does social entrepreneurship influence consumer-producer relations?
- The proposition that social entrepreneurs play a significant role in producing social innovations should be quantified and qualified, and the process of achieving social innovations should be analysed. Research could include innovation in organisation, management as well as workplace innovation to improve the quality of jobs.
- How can social entrepreneurship be encouraged and fostered in policy-making processes at local, national or European level?

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

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

**SSH.2013.2.1-3. The role of multinational companies in addressing global development challenges**

**Context**

The beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century was marked by the United Nations Millennium Declaration which spelled out the societal challenges in an increasingly globalised world. It stipulated that every individual has the right to dignity, freedom, equality and a basic standard of living. This involved a global call to all actors to combat poverty and reinforce health care, to promote human rights and encourage tolerance and solidarity as well as, to improve the protection of the natural environment and strive for sustainable economic development.

In order to pursue the ideals set out in the Declaration, to which the EU is strongly committed, an engagement on the part of all actors is needed, including the business sector. In particular, given that large multinational companies have become important economic and political actors influencing both international relations and economic and social development, they play a very significant role in addressing global societal challenges. Therefore, a better understanding is needed of how multinational companies integrate within both the traditional international and domestic environments to create shared value (value for the company itself and its investors as well as for other stakeholders and society at large).

**Research dimensions**

Research should include the following aspects:

- Developing a comprehensive framework to analyse the impacts of companies in order to assess how they contribute to socio-economic development and well-being, with a particular focus on the areas related to the Millennium Declaration. This needs to include development and use of specific methodologies and tools to measure the

- economic, social, environmental and human rights impacts, both positive and negative, of commercial activities as well as their influence on the governance system at different levels, including combating corruption and promoting business ethics.
- Implementation of at least one small scale-case study of the impacts of companies using the developed framework, involving the relevant actors.
  - Analysis of how international competitiveness and responsible business practices can be mutually reinforcing in a development context and what could be the role of public policy in supporting this.
  - A comprehensive assessment of the consequences of complementarity and non-complementarity of commercial activities with official development aid and operations of civil society organisations.

Collaboration with civil society organisations and other relevant stakeholders is strongly encouraged.

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

**Important: additional eligibility criteria apply to this topic, regarding the participation of targeted ICPC countries from Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. These are set out in section III.**

Topic for a Coordination and Support Actions (Coordinating) - ERA-NET Plus<sup>13</sup>:

#### **SSH.2013.2.1-4 The future of the welfare state**

The aim of this ERA-NET Plus is to pool the necessary financial resources from the participating national (or regional) research programmes and the EU to launch a joint transnational call for proposals in the area of social sciences and humanities research on Welfare Futures. The objective is to assess the pros and cons of the European Welfare State, to develop new approaches to studying the welfare state and to come up with policy options for its future development.

Financing the welfare state of the future is an immense challenge facing all EU Member States, and industrialised countries more broadly. In times of increasingly tight budgets and demographic change, policy-makers need to meet the growing demands of citizens for effective public services, stable employment and career opportunities, as well as an adequate income. Signs of an ongoing process of welfare state reforms have been observed since the beginning of the 1990s.

The transnational call shall address the entire spectrum of social and political change in welfare societies in a comparative way, ranging from the economics of the welfare state, the production of welfare and social innovation, as well as actors and institutions in welfare societies to aspects of individual welfare and social inequality, including the interactions

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<sup>13</sup> 'ERA-Net actions' provide a framework for actors implementing public research programmes to coordinate their activities e.g. by developing joint activities or by mutually supporting joint calls for trans-national proposals. For more information please visit [http://ec.europa.eu/research/fp7/index\\_en.cfm?pg=coordination](http://ec.europa.eu/research/fp7/index_en.cfm?pg=coordination)

between these issues. Research should also cover the formation of new political arenas involving businesses, NGOs, foundations, and social movements and their role in reforming the welfare state.

Expected impact: (i) improve coordination and reduce overlapping in key fields of research; (ii) achieve critical mass and ensure better use of limited resources in fields of mutual interest; (iii) share good practices in implementing research programmes; (iv) promote transnational collaborations and new knowledge generation.

**Funding scheme: Coordination and support action (coordinating)**

**NB: This topic is part of a separate horizontal Call within the ‘Cooperation’ work programme. For details of the Call please refer to the FP7-ERANET-2013-RTD call fiche in Annex 4 to the 2013 ‘Cooperation’ work programme.**

**Area 8.2.2 Regional, territorial and social cohesion (no topics in 2013)**

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

#### **Rationale**

In order to address societal challenges effectively, it is necessary to take into account the social dimension of innovation. In this context, social innovation promotes participation, empowerment and learning through the active engagement of the citizen, leading to an improved capacity of society to act and innovate. In many parts of Europe, this is reinforced by activities of the third sector, which often address unmet social needs. However, the social and economic impacts of these activities are very difficult to quantify, and reliable data are often scarce.

The prospect of shrinking a work force in the EU as a consequence of ageing population has given rise to discussions about the potential of migration, in its various forms, to counter labour shortages. In this context, different forms of temporary migration and mobility schemes are receiving particular attention because they present substantial governance challenges due to their diversity, complexity and impacts on countries of origin and destination.

The on-going social transformation in Europe, involving more complex family and work arrangements, has led to a substantial increase in the demand for childcare in recent decades. Approaches to early childhood education and care vary significantly from one Member State to another. However, there is still little comparative research on the best working policies and approaches, which makes the development of appropriate systems which reconcile adequate quantity and enhanced quality of services even more challenging.

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

##### **Objective**

The objective is to understand the underlying factors, challenges and opportunities linked to different forms of temporary migration and mobility patterns, including effective governance and cooperation with third countries.

##### **Expected impact**

Projects will advance the knowledge base underpinning the formulation and implementation of relevant policies related to effective governance of temporary migration and mobility at European and national level. Projects will achieve a critical mass of resources in terms of collaboration, networking and mobility of researchers, and will involve relevant communities, stakeholders and practitioners in the research, with a view to improving our understanding of the drivers of temporary forms of mobility and their impacts on all relevant actors, including countries of origin.

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

#### **SSH.2013.3.1-1. Addressing European governance of temporary migration and mobility to Europe**

##### **Context**

There has been a considerable expansion in migration and spatial mobility across international borders, both in terms of scale and complexity – a pattern which is expected to continue.

Within the EU, the trends of an ageing population and a shrinking labour force have highlighted the potential for migration to contribute to meeting labour demands in several sectors. Several Member States are already beginning to experience labour shortages in certain sectors and immigration of third-country nationals in a flexible, reactive, responsive manner is being explored as one way to alleviate the situation. Another facet concerns the links with third countries of origin and how such a migration pattern could also be to their benefit. In this context, although a great deal of research has been done on migration, there is a lack of knowledge when it comes to assessing more dynamic, temporary migration and mobility flows across the EU's external borders.

Today, such temporary schemes are most often used in the EU, although they are frequently conceptualised and regulated in different ways in different European countries. Member States are also increasingly coming to acknowledge the need for enhanced cooperation and coordination, particularly with third countries. The EU Global Approach to Migration and Mobility provides a strategic framework in which to develop links with third countries in all aspects of migration. In this context, the issue of temporary transnational migration and mobility from third countries requires an interdisciplinary analysis across a wide range of historical, social, cultural and economic aspects.

### **Research dimensions**

Building on and taking forward previous EU research in the field, the analysis should be conducted from a perspective that is migrant-centred, multi-disciplinary and comparative, both between European countries and with other regions of the world. When addressing this topic, the following research dimensions should be considered:

- Research should look at the governance of current, and possibly new, European and national initiatives and programmes for the temporary migration of third-country nationals to Europe, including via EU mobility partnerships, by assessing their limitations and positive aspects. The development over time of these different instruments, as well as their current and future impacts in the EU and third countries of origin and the coherence - or lack of it - among them, should be assessed. Considering the different definitions and systems of accounting for temporary migration and mobility schemes at EU and national level, research into ways of quantifying them in terms of comparable data and indicators, as well as their impacts on growth and the labour market, is strongly encouraged.
- Research should consider different forms of temporary migration and mobility patterns, which apply to a wide range of third-country nationals, such as seasonal workers, short-term visitors, researchers, tourists, intra-corporate transfers, etc. In particular, the specific nature of seasonal labour as a form of temporary or circular migration, including in the field of agriculture, should be taken into account. Research should contribute to assessing the trend, type and significance of seasonal migration of third-country nationals, by outlining the risks and benefits of existing schemes, legislation and practices, including from the perspective of third countries of origin. In addition, parallels could be drawn between similar forms of temporary mobility from outside and within the EU, looking in particular at their impacts on host Member States and countries of origin and on EU growth more generally.
- The analysis should identify the main drivers of different temporary forms of mobility for individuals and their subsequent migratory patterns, thereby contributing to the understanding of their social, cultural and historical dimensions. Existing studies provide conflicting accounts. For example, they stress that circular migration seems to rarely benefit those who migrate on the one hand, but also point to migrants' preferences for flexible and circular mobility schemes on the other. At the same time, there is

evidence to show that intolerable exploitation and human rights violations of seasonal workers or other temporary migrants can take place not just in the countries of destination, but also in countries of origin and transit. Research should contribute to clarifying these dynamics, including from a gender perspective, considering for example the role and impact of different actors – local and national institutions, migrants, host populations, etc. - and different factors, including degrees of flexibility in conditions of entry, stay and return; labour conditions; education and training opportunities for migrants in destination countries; skills and qualifications; possibilities for family reunification; working and living conditions in sending countries; the role of transnational networks, etc.

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

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

#### **Objective**

The objective is to understand modern societal trends and their impact on socio-economic development in Europe. In particular, research should conceptualise the value of social innovation as a driver of growth, social cohesion and participation as well as the role of the third sector.

#### **Expected impact**

Projects will advance the knowledge base that underpins the formulation and implementation of relevant policies enhancing the sustainable impact of social innovation, as well as ensuring the appropriate quantity and quality of pre-school education. Projects will achieve a critical mass of resources in terms of collaboration, networking and mobility of researchers, and will involve relevant communities, stakeholders, and practitioners in the research, with a view to reinforcing inclusive and sustainable growth in line with the goals of the Europe 2020 Strategy and the Innovation Union flagship.

Topic for a large-scale integrating project:

#### **SSH.2013.3.2-1. Social Innovation – empowering people, changing societies?**

#### **Context**

Societies around the world are facing many of the same challenges, which are exacerbated by the economic and financial crisis. These challenges include, for example, tackling inequalities and demographic change, securing food, water and energy supply, combatting climate change and poverty, and improving the quality of life and employment. Moreover, the mounting costs of providing public services require major reforms of these services and greater government efficiency. However, the traditional ways in which the market, the state and the civil sector have responded to societal demands are no longer sufficient as technological progress and technological innovation reveal limitations when it comes to resolving pressing societal challenges alone.

Therefore, for most societal challenges, social innovations need to be taken into account, referring to changes in (production and consumption) habits, discourses, behaviour and values, strategies and policies, as well as organisational structures, processes, services and

participation patterns. Through its process dimension, e.g. the active engagement of the citizen, social innovation is said to contribute to reshaping society in the direction of participation, empowerment and learning. Consequently, social innovation is not only responding to social needs and addressing societal challenges but also has the potential to improve society's capacity to act and innovate with a view to achieving systemic change.

However, there is still no sustained and systematic analysis of social innovation, its theories, characteristics and impacts, and this has led to social innovation being developed through a "bottom-up process" with little conceptualisation of the political-institutional environments needed for propelling social innovation, its economic, social and cultural values, the conditions for its sustainability and diffusion, and the roles of the actors and institutions involved. Therefore, the objectives of the research should be to elaborate a common understanding of social innovation, to understand how and under what conditions social innovation leads to change in existing structures, policies, institutions and behaviour, and to identify and assess the factors that are crucial for social innovation to have a sustainable social impact and to be scaled-up.

This topic is particularly suited to comparative and multidisciplinary research, and shall address both the European and the non-European dimension by covering an appropriate number of countries and a wide range of policy areas (such as energy, environment/climate change, health, water and food supply, mobility/transport, finance, development, employment, education, youth, family, social policies, etc.).

### **Research dimensions**

Research should address most of the following issues:

- Cultural, religious and historical contexts should be considered through a comparative analysis of different practices and systems of social innovation across different world regions, with a view to elaborating a general theory of social innovation and to conceptualising and defining the value of the field as a driver for growth, social cohesion and political participation.
- Explore testable hypotheses regarding the conditions under which social innovations may have a sustainable social impact, and identify critical success factors at each stage of the social innovation cycle. There is a need to understand what is the actual role of social innovation for societal transformations and sustainable systemic change, including in times of economic crisis, as compared to technological innovation.
- Gaining a better understanding of the link between social innovation and behavioural change, between social innovation and participatory processes, the role of gender diversity and equality, skills and leadership for the development and implementation of social innovations, and of how creativity and arts trigger social innovation.
- In order to better understand how to scale-up social innovations and enhance their impact, there is a need for research on the diffusion processes of social innovations within and between countries as well as the analysis of critical points related to funding (including from the Structural Funds). In this context, the opportunities and risks of social media for enabling and diffusing social innovations need to be better understood.
- A crucial factor for the success for social innovation is the emergence of innovation networks in which the different groups of actors strike out along new paths in social change as part of an interactive process. How can such networks be identified, developed, supported and sustained? What is the specific role of the various actors involved? What role do networks play across different policy areas and countries? How do these interactive processes work and what practices make them successful ('good practices')?

- Activities should lead to methods and tools for developing social innovation experimentation and incubation.
- Participation by non-European partners is encouraged.

**Funding scheme: Collaborative project (large-scale integrating research project)**

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

**SSH.2013.3.2-2. Early childhood education and care: promoting quality for individual, social and economic benefits**

**Context**

Investing in quality early childhood education and care<sup>14</sup> (ECEC) is crucial, as it is at this stage that the foundations are laid for subsequent learning and achievements, and also because it is shown to contribute to breaking the cycle of disadvantage. Within the EU, there are significant variations between Member States as regards enrolment rates, supply, quality, resources, approach and governance of ECEC. Until a few years ago, the focus of most EU level action was on providing more childcare places to enable parents (mainly mothers) to (re)join the labour market. However, in recent years the quality of ECEC provision has started to feature on the policy agenda in many Member States, and Ministers have repeatedly expressed their wish to cooperate at European level in this area.<sup>15</sup>

The Commission's Communication on ECEC, adopted in February 2011<sup>16</sup>, sets out key policy areas for cooperation within the Open Method of Cooperation in order to improve the accessibility and quality of ECEC across Europe. It calls for well-integrated services that build on a joint vision of ECEC, for effective curricular frameworks and for the staff competences and governance arrangements necessary to deliver that vision. In May 2011, the Education Council adopted Conclusions which supported the Commission's analysis of future priorities for joint policy work.<sup>17</sup>

While there appears to be a broad consensus on the importance of ECEC, most of the evidence on which policy is based comes from the English-speaking world. Research is therefore needed which takes account of the heterogeneous nature of ECEC in a broader European context.

Taking the existing data sources into account, there is a need for interdisciplinary collaborative research (both quantitative and qualitative) on ECEC in order to enhance our prospects in relation to various aspects of this topic and to support policy development and implementation. Comparative as well as longitudinal research that would include the collection of comparable data across all Member States would be very useful in this context.

**Research dimensions**

The research should address key issues and questions related to policy measures that are effective in:

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<sup>14</sup> Given the wide variety of services across Europe we understand under the term *early childhood education and care* any arrangements providing education and care for children from birth to compulsory school age - regardless of the setting, funding, opening hours, or programme content - and including pre-school and pre-primary provision. OECD, *Starting Strong I* (2006), p. 7

<sup>15</sup> Most recently Council Conclusions on a strategic framework for European cooperation in education and training (ET 2020) (OJ C 119 of 28.5.2009)

<sup>16</sup> COM(2011)66 of 17 February 2011.

<sup>17</sup> <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/11/st09/st09424.en11.pdf>

- Widening access to ECEC for disadvantaged children, and overcoming obstacles (including cultural) to participation in ECEC, as well as the advantages and impact of universal versus targeted provision with a particular focus on vulnerable groups;
- Optimising ECEC effectiveness – which aspects of quality matter the most in terms of making ECEC services efficient?
- Curriculum design for early childhood education and care;
- Professionalization of staff; attracting, educating, up-skilling and retaining high quality staff; staff competences, including the ability to deal with diverse and special needs, early diagnosis/alert system for disorders, social or physical problems etc.;
- Assessing the impact (short-, medium- and long-term) of ECEC (and particularly ECEC quality) on all children including the disadvantaged; measuring outcomes, including non-cognitive outcomes, with special regard to their cognitive (including basic skills), social, emotional and cognitive development. This should also include meta-analysis of existing European longitudinal studies, as well as European cost-benefit analysis;
- Monitoring and quality assurance of ECEC, including governance structures and system accountability, and coordination and synergy with other policies;
- Funding ECEC, including the balance of public and private investment, system efficiency and quality and social equity – who is being served by the ECEC services;
- The development of innovative European indicators for children's well-being in ECEC.

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

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

**SSH.2013.3.2-3. The impact of the third sector on socio-economic development in Europe**

**Context**

In many parts of Europe, the third sector, which embraces the activities of organizations that are not-for-profit and non-governmental, has a long history of social and economic significance. One reason for its importance has been the growing number of organizations operating in the sector, and the ever-widening scope of their activities. In some countries, like Belgium or the Netherlands, it is estimated that the third sector currently represents about 10% of total employment. Another possible reason for this is that the sector is often perceived as the source of qualitative advances in socio-economic governance, fostering novel forms of organisation and interactions that address societal needs that have been hitherto unmet in areas such as health care, education, consumer protection or the environment. As a motor of social innovation, it therefore regularly fills the space between the market (first sector) and governmental institutions (second sector), promoting values such as justice and solidarity, while bringing practical advances in the areas of social inclusion and integration. This latter virtue is particularly visible in the field of volunteering, i.e. the formal or informal actions carried out by a (group of) person(s) on a voluntary basis and without any financial gain. Apart from those who make their living through employment in the third sector, around one in three Europeans contributes through voluntary activities.

While research has produced sound empirical insights into the manifold types of entities and activities that co-exist in the third sector, there remains a kind of conceptual ambiguity, especially as a result of the rapidly changing nature of the subject of study. Trends such as increased professionalization in some parts of the sector or the emergence of novel forms of

activities (e.g. "e-volunteering") develop alongside traditional third-sector activities. As a result, it is at times difficult to identify what can be considered as a third-sector activity, and how to study this activity and assess its impact in and on society. Differences in cultural models and traditions across Europe add a further layer of complexity. Lack of understanding, in turn, complicates the design of legislation and policies that create the framework for third-sector operations. The aim of the research conducted under this topic is therefore to further advance our understanding and develop the potential of the third sector in socio-economic terms, with a particular emphasis on volunteering.

### **Research dimensions**

Studies should address the following issues:

- What are the long-term developmental trends of third sector activities in Europe? What forms do these activities take, what purposes do they fulfil? Stock-taking presupposes conceptual clarifications, possibly from an historical perspective, on what the third sector entails. It should result in classifications derived from cross-country, cross-cultural, cross-regional and cross-sector comparisons.
- What are the cultural, social and economic impacts of the third sector? The propositions that it presents high single-digit percentage contributions to the GDP of many states in the EU need to be underpinned by valid data, distinguishing between regions in Europe. Moreover, it needs to be clear how the economic and social value and contribution to welfare of volunteering, for instance, can be reliably measured.
- Moreover, research should engage in the development of methods and subsequent implementation of ex-post evaluations of activities in the third sector with the aim of precisely identifying their contribution to society in a broad and long-term perspective. This involves investigating not only what the activities produce in terms of the general purpose they serve (macro-perspective), but also their impact on those working in the sector as employees or volunteers (micro-perspective). What do these people gain from it, how are their skills developed? In short, what social capital do third-sector operations generate?
- Research should look into the reasons for both successful and failed third-sector activities. First, what are the enabling factors and what are the conditions that hinder engagement in the third sector, notably in volunteering, at the individual and organisational levels? Second, what accounts for their impact on society: under what conditions does an activity yield economic or social returns, and when does it not?
- Lastly, there is a need to identify the necessary legal and political actions - at EU, national and sub-national levels – that flow from these findings: what type of governance infrastructures need to be created in order to derive maximum benefit from the third sector?

The topic is particularly suited to collaborative ventures between the socio-economic sciences and humanities, and therefore the analyses should combine perspectives from different disciplines. Research should embrace a resolutely comparative approach, covering a sufficient number of countries that reflect the diversity of the cultural traditions that co-exist in Europe. It could also include comparisons between EU and third countries. Finally, research may benefit by including non-profit organisations engaged in third-sector activities of all types.

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

**Area 8.3.3. Cultural interactions in an international perspective (no topics in 2013)**

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

### **Rationale**

Recent decades have shown that socio-economic transformation is a complex and difficult process which creates not only major opportunities, but also manifold challenges. Instability in the Caucasus region, further exacerbated by the 2008 conflict in Georgia, has been one major source of concern in a region that has significant strategic importance in areas such as energy security and trade. In a similar vein, some countries in the South and East Mediterranean area have recently experienced revolutions, which have raised questions about their impact on the process of political, economic and social transformations, while at the same time echoing concerns about stability in this area.

Another cross-cutting issue of major importance in the prevention and management of violent conflicts within and between societies is the impact of rapid and continuous changes in the media. New media developments have a significant impact on societies and on the way in which individuals interact, particularly in cases of violent confrontations and limits on personal freedom. Interdisciplinary research will help in clarifying the role and influence of new and traditional media in situations of conflict, peace enforcement and peace-building.

International trade and cross-border investment are an important part of achieving the goals of Europe 2020 Strategy. However, the ability to design and implement sound trade policy suffers from a serious lack of knowledge about how trade in services, goods and investment are affected by the various regulatory environments across countries and sectors.

In order to advance the development of the European Research Area, the EU's international cooperation in social sciences and humanities needs to be enhanced. Reinforcing the networking of research activities and communicating with its main EU partners on findings and research priorities is crucial in this context.

### **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 behind global interactions and interdependencies, of 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 Caucasus and the South and East Mediterranean.

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

### **SSH.2013.4.1-1. Security and democracy in the neighbourhood: the case of the Caucasus**

#### **The context**

Instability in the Caucasus has been a major source of concern for actors in the wider Eurasian region, including the European Union, as was aptly illustrated by the 2008 conflict in Georgia and the related EU monitoring mission. 'Protracted conflicts' and other security risks are not just the product of geopolitics and cultural-historical divergences, however, but result also from the co-existence of multiple intra-societal problems in the Caucasian and neighbouring regions. These problems include deficient democratic institutions, religious, cultural and linguistic divisions, weak civil society actors, poverty and corruption. Effectively addressing these challenges is an important prerequisite for improving the living conditions of the populations in the Caucasus, as well as for capitalizing on the region's significant strategic potential, be it in terms of energy security, trade or combating trans-border crime. For the EU, the countries of the South Caucasus - Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan - are partners in the framework of the EU's Eastern Partnership, whereas the Northern Caucasus - with entities such as Chechnya, Dagestan and Ingushetia - forms part of the Russian Federation, one of the EU's strategic partnership countries. A deeper understanding not only of the security problems and their root causes, but also of the potential for democratization in the region, will help the EU to take forward its strategy vis-à-vis the Caucasus and consolidate the relations with this major neighbourhood area in the medium-to-long term.

#### **Research dimensions**

Research should include the following aspects:

- While opinions differ as to whether the Caucasus can be regarded as a homogenous region, there is nevertheless a common historical heritage and deeply intertwined conflicts that relate the North and the South. Research should therefore try to look into the region as a whole, taking into consideration the broader geopolitical context in which it is embedded. This involves examining - where appropriate - other regional powers in its neighbourhood (e.g. actors in the Caspian and Black Sea basins and Central Asia, Russia, Iran, Turkey), as well as the impact of regional and international organisations and ongoing processes of international negotiation, such as the Geneva talks, shifting borders and migration within the region.
- Studies should identify the roots of conflicts and insecurity by exploring not only this context, but also the numerous intra-societal challenges that exist within the different Caucasian countries. Issues that could be examined include the role of the State and the media, religious practices and institutions, linguistic and cultural divides, socio-economic conditions or the potential of civil society actors to promote democracy, human rights, the rule of law and the fight against corruption, also from an historical, sociological or anthropological perspective. Special attention could be devoted to the link between intra-State democratization and regional security, including energy security. Moreover, research can help in adopting a forward-looking perspective, by mapping emerging 'hot spots' in the region.
- The implications of the findings for the design of effective policies to cope with insecurity in the area should be given prominence. In this context, both the perceptions and the actual and potential roles of the EU - as a new institutional actor in the dense strategic environment of the Caucasus - should be examined.
- Research projects should embrace a strong interdisciplinary approach and rely on comparisons between different countries from the region, but they could also carry out

comparisons with third countries. They should involve partners from at least two different countries from the Caucasus. An even broader participation of actors from various countries of the region is strongly encouraged.

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

**Important: additional eligibility criteria apply to this topic regarding the participation of targeted ICPC countries from the Caucasus region. These criteria are set out in section III.**

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

**SSH.2013.4.1-2. Facing transition in the South and East Mediterranean area: empowering the young generation**

### **Context**

The South and East Mediterranean (SEMC) area extends from Morocco in the South-West to Turkey in the East. Currently this region is inhabited by nearly 300 million people, with one of the youngest age profiles in the world, as around half of the population is under 25. By 2030, the population of these countries will have increased by some 25% to around 370 million, while the working age population will have risen by some 50 millions.

The recent popular revolts in some SEMC countries have pushed the region into a process of major political, economic and social transformations, the effects of which will extend beyond the Mediterranean region. In the context of globalisation, there are growing expectations and needs on the part of the citizens, especially the young, whose opportunities for personal development are currently very limited in many cases, particularly in the case of women. Continued demographic growth and rapid urbanisation will put even greater pressure on the emerging economic systems, which will need to provide more jobs, ensure social well-being and increase social cohesion in order to empower the young generation to become a driving force of socio-economic development and agents of social and cultural change.

### **Research dimensions**

Research should include the following:

- An assessment of applicability and relevance of other experiences of socio-economic transformation in Europe and elsewhere in the world to address the challenges facing the South and East Mediterranean region in relation to managing economic, political and social change.
- Analysis of the underlying causes of youth unemployment, including among the highly educated, as well as education and market skills requirements in the region in order to address the challenge of creating better development opportunities for young people, with a particular focus on women.
- Assessment of the economic prospects for young people, especially in marginalised and poor areas, and how to promote greater social inclusion and engagement.
- Assessment of the political role of young people and their integration into new political and economic transformations in the region. Particular focus should be placed on the difficulties that young people, especially women, are finding in the transformation

processes, and on the cases in which these difficulties have been overcome through the empowerment of social movements.

- Analysis of the nature and context of changes in social values and norms of young men and women in relation to family, politics, participation and religion and how the young generation can drive new cultural trends via new communication channels, including the impact of social media on youth empowerment and sustaining social movements.

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

**Important: additional eligibility criteria apply to this topic regarding the participation of targeted ICPC countries from the South and East Mediterranean area. These criteria are set out in section III.**

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

##### **Objective**

The objective is to clarify the role of new and traditional media in conflicts and peace-building with a view to assisting conflict prevention and crisis management. Cooperation between European teams and researchers from outside Europe is strongly encouraged, where relevant.

##### **Expected impact**

Research will advance knowledge of the role of the media in conflict prevention and crisis management in support of the formulation and implementation of policies by the EU and its international partners. Projects will achieve a critical mass of resources and involve relevant communities, stakeholders and practitioners in the research, with a view to integrating insights from them into both the empirical and the theoretical inquiry. This will also enhance the dissemination of research results both in Europe and in other locations involved in projects.

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

##### **SSH.2013.4.2-1. Media in conflicts and peace building**

##### **Context**

Media (from global TV channels and press agencies to local journals or radio stations, to the spectacular rise of social media) can play a crucial role both in fuelling conflicts and in mitigating them, by giving a voice to democratization constituencies and peace groups, or to xenophobic and populist ones, as well as assisting in crisis management and peace-building. While the huge role of the media in diffusing information at the global level and in influencing political perceptions and societal behaviour is widely acknowledged, and while violence and wars are among the 'best selling' news, the specific and complex role of different types of media in conflict transformation and peace processes deserves deeper analysis. Such analysis can help to provide a better understanding of both the roots and impacts of conflicts, and of the working of media in situations of crisis and polarization, when the framing of information and access to it has even a more acute impact than in other situations. Research

that draws on critical thinking around media and conflicts, and builds on the inputs of a range of different social actors, can help to inform peace-building practices on the ground, in addition to fostering a better understanding of conflicts.

The EU is involved in conflict resolution, crisis management, humanitarian assistance and peace-building efforts in its neighbourhood and far beyond. Such involvement is also likely to increase as a result of enhanced EU powers in the area of Common Foreign and Security Policy following the adoption of the Lisbon Treaty. Working with media is a key component of such efforts – from contacts by policy makers and operational personnel (civilian and military) with media professionals, to the support of community media in conflict resolution and in reconstruction projects. In addition, Europe-based media are evolving in their coverage (or lack of it) of different areas of the world, and this can also influence whether and how EU action in such areas is communicated outside the circle of those directly involved.

The media can play a crucial role both in fuelling conflicts and in mitigating them, as well as assisting in crisis management and peace-building, including by the way in which they represent and interpret historical narratives. This has become apparent in various conflicts in different regions – from the civil war in former Yugoslavia to the genocide in Rwanda and many other conflicts ranging from Afghanistan to Sri Lanka. Media – especially social media – also play a pivotal role in providing not only visibility, but also the means of action to social movements advocating the end of authoritarian regimes, as in Iran or the Arab uprising.

### **Research dimensions**

Research should include the following aspects:

- Research should address the role of the different types of media – including global and local media (TV, press, radio) and social media – in the cycle of conflict, from escalation to post-conflict reconstruction and peace-building. Issues such as the dissemination of hate-messages or, on the contrary, the development of information exchanges between communities in conflict, could be part of such an analysis.
- Research should also examine the relations between media and political elites, between media and business, and between media and the military (e.g. embedded reporting) in the countries/societies in conflict, as well as the media's relations with NGOs – both at international and at grass-roots level – with EU institutions and with international organizations.
- The role of traditional and new forms of media when it comes to assisting in crisis management and implementing peace agreements, should be assessed, as well as their role in assisting or stigmatizing victims of war or genocide.
- Consideration could also be given to the role of investigative journalism and war-reporting in terms of 'early warning' and in shaping public perceptions of the significance and urgency of conflicts.

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

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

#### **Objective**

The aim of the Social Sciences and Humanities Platforms is to complement the existing bilateral and other multilateral activities carried out by EU Member States and Associated Countries with India, Canada, the USA, Mexico and Brazil. Research will also advance the

understanding of non-tariff measures in international trade with a view to improving the efficiency of European trade policy in the area of services.

### **Expected impact**

The expected impacts of Platforms range from favouring cooperation based on mutual interest and benefit by bridging gaps between research programmes and activities and reinforcing dialogue in the cross-cutting areas of social sciences and humanities, on the one hand, to achieving a critical mass and a better use of available resources and join forces to provide common answers to common problems on the other. The activities will therefore help to underpin a process of informed decision-making.

Research will advance the state of knowledge on non-tariff barriers and their role in trade policies. Projects will achieve a critical mass of resources in terms of collaboration, networking and mobility of researchers, and will involve relevant communities, stakeholders and practitioners in such research, with a view to incorporating their insights into both empirical and theoretical inquiry.

Topic for a coordination and support action (supporting):

### **SSH.2013.4.3-1. EU-India Social Sciences and Humanities Platform**

India has a longstanding, significant tradition of research and scientific capacity, which includes a huge 'talent pool' and worldwide diaspora networks in the field of social sciences and humanities. India's development and increased relevance on the international stage has made it a strategic partner for the European Union, thereby enhancing the need to strengthen mutual knowledge and understanding.

In order to encourage effective, structured and coherent international scientific cooperation in the social sciences and humanities at global level, closer cooperation between national programmes of Member States, Associated Countries and international partner countries is essential in order to fulfil the commitments that were made to complete the European Research Area.

The aims of the EU-India Social Sciences and Humanities Platform are to:

- step up international cooperation between research programmes through the networking of those programmes and a closer coordination of activities;
- enhance the networking of on-going research projects run both by the EU and India in the area of social sciences and humanities;
- strengthen the production, use and communication of research activities and findings in areas of relevance for all partners involved;
- support mechanisms whereby national social science and humanities research funding organisations of India, the Member States and the Associated Countries can join forces in order to develop multi-disciplinary, wide-range solutions to tackle global societal challenges.

The following specific activities can be pursued via the Platform:

- the organisation of brokerage events to enhance the networking of on-going research projects from each programme, sharing of best practices, and discussing prospects for cooperation;
- information and awareness activities by bringing together researchers and various stakeholders, including civil society organisations, citizens' groups, private actors, policy-makers, and other networks;

- the organisation of events aimed at identifying priorities for collaboration and enhancing the quality, quantity and visibility of future actions, including the possible formulation of joint research agendas;
- provision of assistance in forming research partnerships and in identifying suitable research partners.

This call is addressed in particular to programme "managers", such as research councils or funding agencies, or other national or regional organisations that implement social sciences and humanities research programmes in EU Member States, Associated Countries, and India.

### **Funding scheme: Coordination and Support Action (supporting)**

Topic for a coordination and support action (supporting):

#### **SSH.2013.4.3-2. Transatlantic Social Sciences and Humanities Platform**

The EU and countries in the Americas are increasingly connected by an intensified level of interaction and common challenges. Economic flows and social linkages are growing on both sides of the Atlantic. While collaboration between the EU and North America in the area of research has a long tradition and is firmly developed, the increased relevance of countries in Latin America on the international scene is turning them more and more into a strategic partner for the European Union, thus enhancing the need to strengthen mutual understanding, as well as promoting the joint identification, setting up, implementation and monitoring of mutual interests and joint priorities.

In order to encourage effective, structured and coherent international scientific cooperation in the social sciences and humanities at a global level, closer cooperation between the national programmes of Member States, Associated Countries and international partner countries is essential in order to fulfil the commitments made to complete the European Research Area.

The Transatlantic Social Sciences and Humanities Platform should:

- step up international cooperation between research programmes through the networking of those programmes and closer coordination of activities;
- enhance the networking of on-going research projects run by both the EU and those partner countries that are addressed by this call in the area of social sciences and humanities;
- strengthen the production, use and communication of research activities and findings in areas of relevance for all partners involved.

The following specific activities may be pursued through the Platform:

- the organisation of brokerage events to enhance the networking of on-going research projects from each programme, sharing of best practices, and discussing prospects for cooperation;
- information and awareness activities by bringing together researchers and various stakeholders, including civil society organisations, citizens' groups, private actors, policy-makers, and other networks;
- the holding of events aimed at identifying priorities for collaboration and enhancing the quality, quantity and visibility of future actions, including the possible formulation of joint research agendas;
- provision of assistance in forming research partnerships and in identifying suitable research partners.

This call is addressed in particular to programme "managers", such as research councils or funding agencies, or other national or regional organisations that implement research programmes in the areas of social sciences and humanities in the EU Member States, Associated Countries, Canada, the USA, Mexico and Brazil.

**Funding scheme: Coordination and Support Action (supporting)**

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

**SSH.2013.4.3-3. Untapped potential for growth and employment – reducing the cost of non-tariff measures in goods, services and investment**

**Context**

The Europe 2020 Strategy is key in responding to Europe's needs in terms of jobs, growth and well-being of citizens. International trade in goods and services and cross-border investment stand out in terms of their contribution to the Europe 2020 strategic goals in Europe and at world level. However, the ability to design and implement a sound trade policy is hampered by a substantial lack of knowledge about how trade and investment are affected by the different regulatory environments across countries and sectors. There is also very little knowledge about how policy can best address country specific regulations for more trade and innovation to bring about smart, sustainable and inclusive growth in Europe and the world. Developing knowledge and policies on supporting trade and cross-border investment by reducing the cost of non-tariff measures (NTMs) is all the more crucial in the medium term, while acknowledging that NTMs can have both discriminating and welfare-improving effects, and exhibit major differences across sectors. A better understanding of the differing nature of NTMs and their impacts serves to achieve the European and worldwide objectives for supporting smart growth, i.e. growth that is knowledge based, inclusive and sustainable. Faced with these knowledge gaps, even advanced policy modelling tools work on the basis of simplified assumptions that can easily lead to sub-optimal information content. Therefore, we need to gain a better understanding of the nature of and solutions to the diversity of NTMs in terms of influencing trade and investment flows.

**Research dimensions**

Research should address the following issues by taking the European perspective with respect to trade between the EU and its partners, in particular the big and emerging partners:

- Collecting qualitative information on the regulatory measures that influence cross-border trade in goods and services and investment, and developing methodologies to quantify that information in order to allow a quantitative and qualitative analysis of their effects on growth, innovation, well-being, environment and inclusiveness;
- Developing a common conceptual understanding of NTMs with respect to trade (services and goods) and cross-border investment by taking into account, inter alia, their relationship with other policy objectives such as health, well-being, the environment and intellectual property rights;
- Mapping data availability by assessing the gaps in the scope, quality and coverage of existing official and unofficial sources, as well as analysing potential unofficial sources; looking for opportunities to improve the comparative quality of data, and/or to connect

existing data by building on earlier efforts, including the EUKLEMS and WIOD databases;

- Analysing the impact that reduced or modified NTMs have on trade and investment on the European economic and social objectives in the context of Europe 2020 concerning employment, smart, inclusive and sustainable growth as well as from the global perspective of reducing poverty and increasing quality of life.

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

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

### **Rationale**

Diversity of cultures and languages in the EU has been growing as European integration has widened and also as a result of global trends such as trade, increased mobility and advances in technology. As a result, proficiency in more than one language has become an important comparative advantage which has a significant impact on the professional and personal opportunities that the EU can offer. Conversely, a lack of multilingual skills can reduce employability and increase the risk that poverty and social exclusion may possibly have an adverse impact on the EU's economic performance, and lead to broader political and social repercussions. At the same time, increasing cultural diversity has enriched the European cultural heritage, presenting challenges in terms of how to preserve and transmit that diversity, but also creating opportunities related to its potential to stimulate innovative growth and jobs.

Human behaviour is a crucial factor when dealing with any public policy challenge, be it overcoming an economic, social or political crisis or successfully fighting crime. Crisis situations, depending on their nature, can impact citizens' rights to a different extent and under different conditions. The way in which crises are handled can also affect the legitimacy of the public authorities in the eyes of the citizens. Thus, understanding how citizens claim and enact their rights and how they develop resilience in difficult times is crucial for both the EU and its Member States. The trafficking of human beings is a complex and constantly evolving phenomenon. As a crime and a grave violation of human rights, it is profitable in part because of the demand for cheap goods and services which fosters an environment where people are exploited for profit. It is therefore crucial that a comprehensive assessment be made of the current efforts and approaches to reducing this demand and exploring ways of further enhancing their effectiveness.

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

#### **Objective**

The main objective is to analyse human behaviour in times of crisis and the manner in which citizens develop their resilience and exercise their rights, as well as to acquire a better understanding of how public policies can enhance the efforts being made to reduce the demand for trafficked services.

#### **Expected Impact**

Research will advance the knowledge base on the effects of crisis situations on citizens' rights and their resilience with a view to reinforcing rights protection in all policies concerned and helping to prevent potential disengagement and the rise of populism. Research will also strengthen efforts and policies to reduce demand in the context of addressing trafficking in human beings. Projects will achieve a critical mass of resources and involve relevant communities, stakeholders and practitioners, with a view to integrating their insights into both the empirical and theoretical inquiry.

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

### **SSH.2013.5.1-1. Citizens' resilience in times of crisis**

#### **Context**

EU States, as the primary bearers of rights obligations, are required under national, European and international law to respect, protect and fulfil the rights of EU and non-EU citizens who are resident on their territory. One of the tests of how rights are actually being exercised and whether certain rights may not be sufficiently protected or adequately enforced is what happens in times of 'crisis'. Such crises may take different forms, e.g. economic and financial crisis impinging on a number of the civil, economic and social rights of citizens; political crises that affect various rights - from representation to access to justice; social crises, e.g. due to encounters - or tensions - between social groups with differing cultural backgrounds or difficulties of a society when dealing with the rights of minorities.

The economic and financial crisis has proved a difficult test in terms of the pursuit of European integration and its legitimacy in the eyes of citizens, who are forced to accept cuts in wages and welfare provision. In addition, falling political participation and the rise of populist groups and rhetoric in various European countries even before such a crisis, suggest that the crisis of European democracies is possibly more 'endemic'. The ability of citizens to develop resilience in the event of crises – rather than opting for fatalism or rejecting any involvement in public life - is thus a fundamental issue for the EU, its Member States and beyond.

#### **Research dimensions**

Research should examine the following issues from a multidisciplinary perspective:

- What rights, including those rights stemming from EU citizenship – such as the right to free movement – are most at risk in the case of economic, political or social crises, which ones are less affected, and what are the mechanisms underlying the depletion of rights;
- How citizens claim and enact their rights in crisis situations, for instance when seeking access to justice at various levels (from local to European and international), or taking part in the democratic life of their country/region, as opposed to disillusionment with the political process or violent forms of protest;
- How citizens adapt and learn from transformations and how social, economic or cultural crises can shape relations between citizens and institutions/administrations at a variety of levels, possibly contributing to the emergence of innovative solutions and opportunities to deal with change, or - on the contrary – leading to conservative or protectionist behaviours;
- Which alternative forms of resilience do they develop at difficult times, including strengthening of social and family networks and community practices to foster solidarity when confronted by crises, changing lifestyles towards more sustainable forms of consumption and production, developing new artistic expressions as a form of resilience, moving abroad for short or long periods, or, on the contrary, reducing their mobility, etc. and how do these behaviours affect their relations with other groups, including from a multicultural perspective. Research would benefit from an analysis of the role of women in crisis situations, and of their impact on family and community practices.

A comparative and historical dimension would bring a strong added-value to the analysis. Focusing on the situation of the most vulnerable groups, including children, is encouraged.

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

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

**SSH.2013.5.1-2. Addressing demand in anti-trafficking efforts and policies**

### **Context**

Trafficking in human beings is a grave violation of human rights. It is a highly profitable – often organised – crime that knows no barriers in terms of age, gender or geographical location. Although victims of trafficking in human beings tend to come from third countries, reports of instances of internal trafficking – i.e. trafficking within the EU or individual Member States and other European countries – are on the increase. Human beings are trafficked into different forms of exploitation, such as sexual exploitation, forced labour and services, forced begging, exploitation in criminal activities and the removal of organs. Trafficking in human beings – as a complex and constantly evolving phenomenon – needs to be addressed in an integrated manner, involving a wide range of disciplines and focusing on prevention, protection and prosecution in equal measure. To make prevention more effective, recent EU legislation introduces a legal obligation to take measures to discourage and reduce demand, because demand for cheap goods and services seems to foster an environment where people are exploited for profit. It is therefore timely to conduct research into the demand side of trafficking in order to identify and understand the evidence on which more effective policy and law can be based.

### **Research dimensions**

Interdisciplinary and comparative research should investigate the different approaches towards addressing and reducing demand in anti-trafficking efforts in Europe, in order to better understand how the effectiveness of current EU and national policies and legislation can be enhanced. Taking stock of research conducted so far, the analysis should take into account the complex nature and conceptual dimensions of demand, which includes demand by employers, consumers and those facilitating the trafficking process. The role of the socio-economic, cultural and legal context in the different Member States and other concerned European countries in shaping demand and its course over time, including from a gender perspective, need to be addressed. A wide range of perspectives, including those of public authorities, civil society organisations and the media should be taken into account. In particular, research should elaborate further on the following aspects:

- The impact of migration policies, regulation of the labour market, legislation on prostitution and social inclusion opportunities, on the demand for the services provided by victims of trafficking in human beings, and their interactions with forms of multiple discrimination, including on grounds of gender and ethnicity;
- The way in which states address demand through legislation, especially by criminalising demand or certain types of demand, including an analysis of the results to date;
- The role of Information Communication Technologies (ICT), in particular the internet, in fostering and reducing demand;
- The effects of different awareness raising campaigns on demand at both national and European level;

- The specific effects of large events, such as sporting events, should be considered.
- The impact of shifts in the economic and financial landscape on demand, such as the current economic crisis, could also be assessed.

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

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

### **Objective**

The objective is to develop a better understanding of how to build a multilingual European society that preserves linguistic diversity, with a view to reinforcing policies aimed at strengthening language skills in Europe and improving employability and social cohesion. Research also aims to learn more about how Europe's cultural heritage is perceived, used and transmitted with a view to assessing its potential to stimulate new forms of innovation, job creation and growth.

### **Expected impact**

Research will advance the knowledge base in the areas of language teaching, developing multilingual competences and the role of language in effective communication and citizenship, as well as the economic and societal potential of cultural heritage and its contribution to EU identities. Projects will achieve a critical mass of resources in terms of collaboration, networking and mobility of researchers, and will involve the relevant communities, stakeholders and practitioners in research and innovation.

Topic for a large-scale integrating project:

## **SSH.2013.5.2-1. The multilingual challenge for the European citizen**

### **Context**

As a result of the most recent enlargement in 2007, the current European Union now comprises 27 countries and acknowledges 23 official languages in which EU law has equal effect. A multitude of regional and minority languages can be added to this list, such as sign languages, as well as all of the languages spoken by the various immigrant communities living in Europe.

Aside from successive enlargements, the linguistic landscape of the EU has been influenced by globalisation, regionalisation, increased intra-European mobility and trade and technological advances, as well as increased contacts between members of different language communities in the EU and also between the EU and other parts of the world. The increased diversity of languages within the EU has been accompanied by the growing prevalence of English, which has become – for better or for worse – the predominant language in globalised business, science and entertainment.

In the context of an ever closer Union and a globalised economy, the European Union needs to preserve its linguistic diversity and take full advantage of the potentials of multilingualism in order to create and maintain work for its citizens, facilitate cross-border activities, deliver

social and territorial cohesion, foster intercultural dialogue and understanding, and ensure that all of its citizens play an active part in the construction of a common Europe.

There is a considerable gap between citizens who are proficient in two or more languages and who can thus benefit from all professional and personal opportunities that the EU can offer, and those who - because they only speak their mother tongue - find their opportunities limited. This divide has repercussions on the employability and on the risk of poverty and social exclusion of a part of the population; it might create new social divides and weaken the competitiveness of Europe as a whole. It also impedes the further development of a common European identity, limits deeper European integration and prevents citizens from having access to the information they need in order to participate in the democratic life of the EU and the Member States.

Immigration to Europe has considerably increased linguistic diversity too. It can be seen as an opportunity for the EU's economic performance and its positioning in the world (e.g. interactions with neighbourhood countries or other strategically important regions). At the same time, the problems with integrating some of the migrants include their inability to use the language of the region or country where they reside and thus complicate their full inclusion in a European society.

The costs of failing to achieve a multilingual European society that preserves its linguistic diversity would be not only economic, but also political, social, cultural and cognitive.

### **Research dimensions**

Interdisciplinary research – drawing on a range of disciplines in the field of humanities and social sciences, such as linguistics, political sciences, sociology, law, history, psychology, economics, educational sciences, philosophy and anthropology – will take the following dimensions into consideration in order to close the gap between multi- and monolingual citizens and to improve employability and cohesion:

- Comparative analyses of past and present language-related policies and actions of the EU, individual European countries, the Council of Europe and other parts of the world (e.g. USA, Canada, India, China, Australia): What is the comparative advantage of the measures adopted by these countries and actors in bringing about a more cohesive society through individual/societal multilingualism and effective communication?;
- Research into past and present coping strategies (e.g. political, social, cultural, educational) of linguistic diversity in situations of language hegemony; research into language as an instrument of political power, which might lead to the disappearance of regional or minority languages and cultures or, on the contrary, to their proliferation;
- Research on how to strike a balance between preserving linguistic diversity (and the associated identity) and facilitating effective communication between all European citizens; incorporating the micro-level (monolingual/multilingual citizens), the meso-level (multilingual cities, regions and countries) and the macro-level (multilingual Europe);
- Assessment of the advantages and disadvantages of language teaching at various levels (pre-school, primary, secondary, adult - life-long learning) and of various forms of language learning (family teaching, informal learning in peer groups);
- Research on multilingual education and learning, as well as emerging needs related to enlargement, migration and globalisation;
- Assessment of new technological tools, new forms of communication, new media and their effect on multilingual skills, as well as suggestions about how to improve systems and mechanisms designed to recognise and certify language proficiency acquired through formal, informal and non-formal learning;

- Research on the role of translation and interpreting with regard to issues that require a specific public policy, such as the socialisation of migrants (e.g. access to health and social security or the right to interpretation and translation in court proceedings);
- Foresight on the future of a multilingual Europe in a globalised world, including the contribution of the language industry (translation, interpretation, language technologies, localisation, training of language professionals).

**Funding scheme: Collaborative project (large-scale integrating research project)**

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

**SSH.2013.5.2-2. Transmitting and benefiting from cultural heritage in Europe**

**Context**

Cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, includes a wide range of artistic and cultural forms of expression, including literature, the visual arts, architecture, music and theatre, and can provide important benefits for society and the economy. European citizenship as well as economic and social development demand a better protection, promotion and use of the European cultural heritage, especially as it has a significant, although often untapped, potential for stimulating jobs and economic growth, improving social and territorial cohesion and defining new types of artistic careers. That is why it is important to foster creative and innovative approaches, including the development of new tools and methods, in order to preserve the cultural heritage and pass it on to future generations of Europeans.

**Research dimensions**

The research should address the following subjects:

- Behavioural and identity aspects: the ways in which young generations of Europeans appropriate, enrich, promote and transmit cultural heritage and values in multicultural societies, including through the use of new technologies. In this context, the role of cultural actors, infrastructures such as cultural foundations or museums and their networking should be investigated, as well as the interface between cultural heritage, behaviours and identity in order to forge a sense of EU-belonging.
- Social and territorial cohesion: how the emergence of new uses and the re-use of historical buildings and sites can result in sustainable models for cultural heritage preservation, restoration and management; how cultural heritage can contribute to developing the attractiveness and quality of life of territories, addressing more intangible issues (i.e. going beyond the GDP perspective); the added value created by cultural tourism and specific regional aspects, such as landscape and gastronomy and the contribution to the economic and social development of European regions and cities, including job creation.
- Economics and measurement: quantitative data relating to the impact and the value of cultural heritage, the potential for creating jobs, for economic growth, and for exporting EU best practices to third countries; how cultural heritage relates to the development of new cultural industries, as well as the major spin-offs that this sector produces in other sectors of local economies.
- Traditional skills and know-how: how to protect and promote traditional skills and professions in the area of cultural heritage. In this regard, Europe has developed expertise which combines traditional skills and cutting edge innovation, and which has

gained international recognition. How can this competitive advantage be further developed and valorised internationally?

- New artistic careers: their legal status, new roles and the specific conditions related to creativity and flexibility (e.g. fashion, design, crafts, electronic editing) should be explored.

This topic supports and complements the Joint Programming Initiative (JPI) on Cultural Heritage and Global Change.

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

## **Activity 8.6 Socio-economic and scientific indicators**

### **Rationale**

Effective policy making, as well as robust socio-economic research, require, reliable longitudinal data of high quality, which are comparable across countries. In Europe, there are a number of databases and surveys that provide data about children and young people; however, none of them is comprehensive enough and they are not comparable with each other.

### **Area 8.6.1. How indicators are used in policy (no topic in 2013)**

### **Area 8.6.2. Developing better indicators for policy (no topic in 2013)**

### **Area 8.6.3 Provision of underlying official statistics**

#### **Objective**

The objective is to map the available data sources on children and youth, investigate their comprehensiveness and comparability, and identify gaps with a view to designing a complementary survey that would ensure harmonisation across countries.

#### **Expected impact**

The project will advance the knowledge base on the existing databases and surveys that provide data relating to children and young people. The project will achieve a critical mass of resources in terms of collaboration, networking and mobility of researchers and will involve the relevant communities, stakeholders and practitioners in the research, with the aim of designing and carrying out a complementary survey aimed at improving data availability and comparability.

Topic for a coordination and support action (supporting):

### **SSH.2013.6.3-1. Towards a European longitudinal childhood and youth survey**

Although it is important that healthy emotional, physical and psychological life-styles should start from an early age, very little European comparative social and educational research is being done in order to ascertain what are the best policies and approaches to effectively promote the wellbeing of children and young people. Research into the perspective of children and young people with regard to the various aspects of care, education, leisure and wellbeing seems to be even more overdue - although it involves very significant methodological challenges. Moreover, in order to understand the development of demographic trends in Europe, an investigation of the lower end of the demographic pyramid is required.

To do this, we need a robust, representative and comparable dataset on the well-being of children/young people, child/youth related policies, childhood care and access to education, as well as on the environment in which a child grows up, which is primarily the family. Relational, organisational, participation, civic and leisure activities could also be included. To

ensure comprehensive coverage of this topic, it might be necessary to conduct a longitudinal survey, which would capture the full picture of the growing-up process from birth to the end of a child's education – possibly including aspects related to the transition to work and parenthood.

A multidisciplinary approach is needed in order to grasp the dynamic character of this process. The project should start with a mapping of data and cohort studies on children and young people that are available at national and/or European levels, and identifying gaps in scope and coverage, including levels of disaggregation of the existing official sources. Proposers should investigate the methodological challenges related to potential surveys which would address the gaps identified. The conduct of the survey should ensure an ex-ante harmonisation across countries. Ideally, such a survey should be implemented at least in a large, representative sample of the EU countries, in cooperation with Member States. As a first experimental step, a small-scale pilot survey could possibly be designed and implemented as part of this project.

**Funding scheme: Coordination and support action (supporting)**

**Area 8.6.4 Use of indicators and related approaches for the evaluation of research policies and programmes (no topic in 2013)**

## **Activity 8.7: Foresight activities**

### **Rationale**

Cities are at the centre of most economic and social activities in Europe. They also need to be at the heart of a successful transition to a post-carbon society, and this presents significant challenges for urban development. Innovative systems of urban planning and governance can be a major vehicle for stepping up sustainable development as part of changing demographics and lifestyles.

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

#### **Objective**

The objective is to assess the long term trends that impact on urban development and to explore innovative ways of achieving post-carbon, sustainable cities in the EU, thereby contributing to the Europe 2020 strategy goal of sustainable growth and to the Innovation Union flagship.

#### **Expected impact**

Projects will advance the knowledge base on the functioning and development of European cities and will define a road map of urban transition to a post-carbon economy. They will achieve a critical mass of resources in terms of collaboration, networking and mobility of researchers and will involve relevant communities, stakeholders and practitioners in the research and innovation fields, with a view to improving the management of natural resources and long-term sustainable development.

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

### **SSH.2013.7.1-1. Post-carbon cities in Europe: A long-term outlook**

#### **Context**

Major new societal issues will come to light in cities in Europe, linked to demographic changes such as ageing and migration, moving from rural to urban and peri-urban areas, poverty and exclusion issues, health and environment. In this context, urban planning and urban governance play a major role. The development of innovative systems (e.g. habitat, transport, energy, water distribution) will have to be consistent with sustainable development. Taking stock of European and international activities in this field up to 2050 and beyond (cf. EU roadmaps in the field of energy, transport and greenhouse gas emissions as well as the reports from UN-Habitat), this forward-looking activity should address the specific issues of cities and towns and their role in economic growth, in shaping policy, pooling knowledge, attractiveness to people and enterprises, social cohesion and cultural interactions. Other issues may include urban environment and metabolism, ecosystem services and adaptation to climate change.

Long-term demographic, economic, social, political and technological trends will need to be assessed. Particular attention should be given to evaluating the economic and social impact of post carbon cities. Future megacities, as well as metropolitan areas and urban agglomerations greater than 1 million in Europe, will have to be considered - as well as small and medium

sized cities, which offer a particular potential for sustainable development given their compactness and attractiveness to different age groups.

Qualitative scenarios on urban development and quantification of urban trends and tensions should form part of the research work. Drawing up scenarios should be the subject of participative approaches involving researchers and stakeholders (representing civil society and policy makers in particular, but also planners and architects). These scenarios should be quantified by means of modelling and making the best possible use of raw data.

### **Research dimensions**

Research should:

- Prepare qualitative scenarios on the future of EU cities (up to 2050 and beyond) and quantify the emerging trends and tensions in EU cities (demography, human behaviour, economic development, social cohesion);
- Explore and demonstrate innovative ways of achieving EU post-carbon cities, including a better management of urban economic, social and ecological flows dealing, for example, with water, waste and energy, as well as adapting to climate change;
- Identify the potential role for exporting EU urban best-practices to emerging and developing countries (cf. role of cities as "political powers"), and demonstrate the implementation of such practices by specific actions;
- Define an evidence-based 2050 Roadmap for EU post-carbon cities in a world context.

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

**Area 8.7.2. Focused thematic foresight (no topic in 2013)**

**Area 8.7.3. The Future Dynamics of Key S&T Actors in Europe (no topic in 2013)**

**Area 8.7.4. Blue Sky Research on Emerging Issues Affecting European S&T (no topic in 2013)**

**Area 8.7.5. Mutual Learning and Cooperation (no topic in 2013)**

## **Activity 8.8.: Horizontal actions**

### **Rationale**

This Activity provides 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 principal objective is to improve analysis and evaluation of outcomes of EU-funded research in socio-economic sciences and humanities in the context of their contribution to building the European Research Area.

### **Expected impact**

The project will monitor the outcomes of EU-funded projects in socio-economic sciences and humanities and assess their impact. The project will achieve a critical mass of resources in terms of collaboration, networking and mobility of researchers, and will involve the relevant communities, stakeholders and practitioners.

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

### **SSH.2011.8-1. Evaluation, monitoring and comparison of the impacts of EU funded SSH research in Europe**

#### **Context**

In order to draw lessons from the experience of FP 7 and steer Horizon 2020 according to objectives and constraints, a more permanent system of monitoring, evaluation and comparison of public funded socio-economic and humanities (SSH) research is needed.

A specific evaluation of the specific outcomes and impacts of Theme 8 "Socio-Economic Sciences and the Humanities" of the specific programme "Cooperation" of FP7 is needed to provide insights for the ex-post evaluation of the rationale, implementation and achievements of the Seventh Framework Programme (FP7) of the European Community for research, technological development and demonstration activities (2007 to 2013) planned for 2015. The first evaluation analyses of the impacts of SSH research should be available before the end of 2014.

In the longer-term, in order to define and steer better EU funded SSH research in Europe in line with the objectives of scientific excellence, policy relevance (the European research Area, the European agendas for growth, sustainable development and social inclusion and other important EU policies for citizenship and external affairs) and public relevance at large, it is expected that a more permanent system for the evaluation of EU funded SSH research can be developed which will feed into strategy and work programme development under Horizon 2020. It should take into account the newest evaluation tools in the fields of sciences and policies and also help develop specific tools for the evaluation of SSH excellence in Europe.

#### **Research dimensions**

The evaluation and monitoring work should concentrate on EU funded SSH research and include:

- its scientific outcomes and impacts, in particular in terms of quality of publications, training of young researchers, forms of interdisciplinarity and the constitution of networks of European scientific excellence;

- its impacts on the development of a European Research Area in SSH, in particular in terms of the role of the ERA-Nets and of art. 185 initiatives in the domain of SSH, the mobility of researchers and the circulation of concepts across national and disciplinary borders;
- its impacts on key EU policies, in fields such as growth, employment, education, social inclusion, innovation, coordination of national policies, sustainable development, citizenship, development policies and other EU external policies.
- its impacts on society, in particular the development of communication and other relevant competences among researchers in their interactions with civil society at large and their participation in national or European public spheres.

Sufficient comparison with national SSH research programmes should be part of the evaluation, in particular to allow the analysis of the so called "European added-value" of the EU funded research in SSH.

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

### III IMPLEMENTATION OF CALLS

**Call title: FP7-SSH-2013 — Collaborative projects (large scale integrated research projects)**

**Call identifier: FP7-SSH-2013-1**

- Date of publication 10 July 2012<sup>18</sup>;
- Deadline<sup>19</sup>: 31 January 2013 at 17.00.00 Brussels local time
- Indicative budget:<sup>20</sup> EUR 30 000 000

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.

**Topic called:**

Activity/Area	Topic	Funding scheme and additional eligibility criteria
<b>ACTIVITY 8.1: GROWTH, EMPLOYMENT AND COMPETITIVENESS IN A KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY</b>		
Area 8.1.2 Structural changes in the European knowledge economy and society	<b>SSH.2013.1.2-1 Overcoming youth unemployment in Europe</b>	Collaborative project (large scale integrated project)  <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not be less than EUR 4 000 000 and shall not exceed EUR 5 000 000</i>
<b>ACTIVITY 8.2: COMBINING ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES IN A EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVE</b>		
Area 8.2.1 Socio-economic development trajectories	<b>SSH.2013.2.1-1 Obstacles and prospects for sustainable lifestyles and green economy in Europe</b>	Collaborative project (large scale integrated project)  <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not be less than EUR 4 000 000 and shall not exceed EUR 5 000 000</i>

<sup>18</sup> The Director General responsible for the call may publish it up to one month prior or after the envisaged date of publication.

<sup>19</sup> The Director General responsible may delay this deadline by up to two months.

<sup>20</sup> Under the condition that the draft budget for 2013 is adopted without modifications by the budget authority.

<b>ACTIVITY 8.3: MAJOR TRENDS IN SOCIETY AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS</b>		
Area 8.3.2 Social trends and lifestyles	<b>SSH.2013.3.2-1 Social Innovation – empowering people, changing societies?</b>	Collaborative project (large scale integrated project)  <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not be less than EUR 4 000 000 and shall not exceed EUR 5 000 000</i>
<b>ACTIVITY 8.5: THE CITIZEN IN THE EUROPEAN UNION</b>		
Area 8.5.2 Diversities and commonalities in Europe	<b>SSH.2013.5.2-1 The multilingual challenge for the European citizen</b>	Collaborative project (large scale integrated project)  <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not be less than EUR 4 000 000 and shall not exceed EUR 5 000 000</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 5 independent legal entities, each of which is established in a MS or AC <sup>21</sup> , and no 2 of which are established in the same MS or AC.

- The minimum requested EU contribution under the funding scheme 'Collaborative project (large scale integrated project)' is EUR 4 000 000
- The maximum requested EU contribution under the funding scheme 'Collaborative project (large scale integrated project)' is EUR 5 000 000

- **Evaluation procedure:**

- At least the top-ranked proposal per Activity will be selected for funding provided it passes all required evaluation thresholds;
- A maximum of two proposals per Activity will be selected for funding;

<sup>21</sup> MS = Member State, AC = Associated Country (for list of countries associated to the Framework Programme please see [http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/page/fp7\\_documents](http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/page/fp7_documents) )

- The procedure for prioritising proposals with equal scores is described in Annex 2 to the work programme;
- 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 electronic Submission Services of the Commission;
- 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 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 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 (international, where applicable) coverage in relation to the subject of research (though not necessarily simply by reason of a geographically diverse consortium)’;

Proposals will be ranked at the call level according to the procedure described in Annex 2 in strict order of marks, taking into account the fact that at least one proposal per topic will be selected provided it passes all evaluation thresholds.

First, the top-ranked proposals within each Activity will be selected for funding. Subsequently, the remaining top proposals ranked at the call level will be selected within the available funds for this call. The remaining proposals passing all the thresholds will form a reserve list in strict order of marks.

Any parts of the budget of this call that will remain unspent will be transferred to the call FP7-SSH-2013-2.

- **Indicative evaluation and contractual timetable:** evaluation of proposals will take place in May 2013 and first grant agreements are expected to be signed in November 2013.
- 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 work programme.
- **Flat rates to cover subsistence costs:** In accordance with Annex 3 to the 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 on the Participant Portal at: [https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/page/fp7\\_documents](https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/page/fp7_documents) under ‘Guidance documents for FP7/Financial issues/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>22</sup>

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<sup>22</sup> Please see:

[http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/ShowDoc/Extensions+Repository/General+Documentation/Legal+documents+for+implementation/Model+grant+agreement/General/fp7-ga-clauses\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/ShowDoc/Extensions+Repository/General+Documentation/Legal+documents+for+implementation/Model+grant+agreement/General/fp7-ga-clauses_en.pdf)

**Call title: FP7-SSH-2013 — Collaborative projects (small or medium-scale focused research projects) as well as coordination and support actions**

**Call identifier: FP7-SSH-2013-2**

- Date of publication 10 July 2012<sup>23</sup>;
- Deadline<sup>24</sup>: 31 January 2013 at 17.00.00 Brussels local time
- Indicative budget:<sup>25</sup> EUR 68 000 000; *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	Topic	Funding scheme and additional eligibility criteria
<p><b>ACTIVITY 8.1: GROWTH, EMPLOYMENT AND COMPETITIVENESS IN A KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY</b></p> <p><b>(TOTAL BUDGET PER ACTIVITY EUR 14,5 MILLION)</b></p>		
Area 8.1.1 Changing role of knowledge throughout the economy	<b>SSH.2013.1.1-1 Economic underpinnings of social innovations</b>	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project)  <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 2 500 000</i>
	<b>SSH.2013.1.1-2 Intangibles in the public sector - an unrecognised source for innovation, well-being and smart growth</b>	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project)  <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 2 500 000</i>
Area 8.1.3 Strengthening policy coherence and	<b>SSH.2013.1.3-1 The impact of</b>	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused

<sup>23</sup> The Director General responsible for the call may publish it up to one month prior or after the envisaged date of publication.

<sup>24</sup> The Director General responsible may delay this deadline by up to two months.

<sup>25</sup> Under the condition that the draft budget for 2013 is adopted without modifications by the budget authority.

coordination in Europe	<b>ageing societies on public finances in Europe</b>	research project) <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 2 500 000</i>
	<b>SSH.2013.1.3-2 Better integrating financial markets into, policy focussed, macro models</b>	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project) <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 2 500 000</i>
<p><b>ACTIVITY 8.2: COMBINING ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES IN A EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVE</b></p> <p><b>(TOTAL BUDGET PER ACTIVITY EUR 7,5 MILLION)</b></p>		
Area 8.2.1 Socio-economic development trajectories	<b>SSH.2013.2.1-2 Social entrepreneurship for innovative and inclusive societies</b>	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project) <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 2 500 000</i>
	<b>SSH.2013.2.1-3 The role of multinational companies in addressing global development challenges</b>	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project) for specific cooperation action dedicated to international cooperation <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 2 500 000</i>
<p><b>ACTIVITY 8.3: MAJOR TRENDS IN SOCIETY AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS</b></p> <p><b>(TOTAL BUDGET PER ACTIVITY EUR 11 MILLION)</b></p>		
Area 8.3.1 Demographic changes	<b>SSH.2013.3.1-1 Addressing European governance of temporary migration and mobility to Europe</b>	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project) <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 2 500 000</i>
Area 8.3.2 Societal trends and lifestyles	<b>SSH.2013.3.2-2 Early childhood education and care: promoting quality for individual, social and economic benefits</b>	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project) <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR</i>

		2 500 000
	<b>SSH.2013.3.2-3 The impact of the third sector on socio-economic development in Europe</b>	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</b>		
<b>(TOTAL BUDGET PER ACTIVITY EUR 17,5 MILLION)</b>		
Area 8.4.1 Interactions and interdependences between world regions and their implications	<b>SSH.2013.4.1-1 Security and democracy in the neighbourhood: the case of the Caucasus</b>	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project) for specific cooperation action dedicated to international cooperation  <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 2 500 000</i>
	<b>SSH.2013.4.1-2 Facing transition in the South and East Mediterranean area: empowering the young generation</b>	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project) for specific cooperation action dedicated to international cooperation  <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 2 500 000</i>
Area 8.4.2 Conflicts, peace and human rights	<b>SSH.2013.4.2-1 Media in conflicts and peace building</b>	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project)  <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 2 500 000</i>
Area 8.4.3 Europe's changing role in the world	<b>SSH.2013.4.3-1 EU-India Social Sciences and Humanities Platform</b>	Coordination and support action (supporting)  <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 1 500 000</i>

	<b>SSH.2013.4.3-2 Transatlantic Social Sciences and Humanities Platform</b>	Coordination and support action (supporting)  <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 1 500 000</i>
	<b>SSH.2013.4.3-3 Untapped potential for growth and employment – reducing the cost of non-tariff measures in goods, services and investment</b>	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 8.5: THE CITIZEN IN THE EUROPEAN UNION</b>		
<b>(TOTAL BUDGET PER ACTIVITY EUR 11 MILLION)</b>		
Area 8.5.1 Participation and citizenship in Europe	<b>SSH.2013.5.1-1 Citizens' resilience in times of crisis</b>	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research projects)  <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 2 500 000</i>
	<b>SSH.2013.5.1-2 Addressing demand in anti-trafficking efforts and policies</b>	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	<b>SSH.2013.5.2-2 Transmitting and benefiting from cultural heritage in Europe</b>	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</b>		
<b>(TOTAL BUDGET PER ACTIVITY EUR 1,5 MILLION)</b>		
Area 8.6.3 Provision of underlying official statistics	<b>SSH.2013.6.3-1 Towards a European longitudinal childhood and youth survey</b>	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</b>		
<b>(TOTAL BUDGET PER ACTIVITY EUR 2,5 MILLION)</b>		
Area 8.7.1 Wide socio-economic foresight on key challenges	<b>SSH.2013.7.1-1 Post carbon cities in Europe: A long-term outlook</b>	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</b>		
<b>(TOTAL BUDGET PER ACTIVITY EUR 2,5 MILLION)</b>		
	<b>SSH.2013.8.1 Evaluation, monitoring and comparison of the impacts of EU funded SSH research in Europe</b>	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research projects)  <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 2 500 000</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.
- The maximum requested EU contribution under the funding schemes is indicated for each topic in the table above.
- 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) <sup>26</sup> .

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

	<p><b>Additional eligibility criteria:</b></p> <p>1) SSH.2013.2.1-3 The role of multinational companies in addressing global development challenges: <u>minimum conditions for ICPC partners apply to Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean.</u></p> <p>2) SSH.2013.4.1-1. Security and democracy in the neighbourhood: the case of the Caucasus: <u>at least 2 ICPC partners from different countries of the Caucasus region.</u></p> <p>3) SSH.2013.4.1-2. Facing transition in the South and East Mediterranean Area: empowering the young generation: <u>at least 4 ICPC partners from different countries of the South and East Mediterranean area.</u></p>
Coordination and support action (supporting action)	At least 1 independent legal entity.

### **Evaluation procedure:**

- For collaborative projects: at least one proposal per topic will be selected for funding provided it passes all evaluation thresholds;
- A maximum of two collaborative projects per topic will be selected for funding with the exception of topics SSH.2013.7.1-1 and SSH.2013.8.1 where only one collaborative project will be selected provided it passes all evaluation thresholds;
- For Coordination and Support Actions: only the top-ranked proposal per Coordination and Support Action will be selected for funding provided it passes all required evaluation thresholds;
- 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 electronic Submission Services of the Commission;
- 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);
- 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 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 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)'.

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.

First, highest ranked proposals within each Activity will be selected for funding up to the budget limit envisaged for each Activity.

In each Activity, the rest of proposals 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.

Subsequently, 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).

#### Procedure for prioritising proposals with equal scores

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 2013 and first grant agreements are expected to be signed in November 2013.
- 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 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 on the Participant Portal at: [https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/page/fp7\\_documents](https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/page/fp7_documents) under 'Guidance documents for FP7/Financial issues/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>27</sup>

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<sup>27</sup> Please see:

[http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/ShowDoc/Extensions+Repository/General+Documentation/Legal+documents+for+implementation/Model+grant+agreement/General/fp7-ga-clauses\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/ShowDoc/Extensions+Repository/General+Documentation/Legal+documents+for+implementation/Model+grant+agreement/General/fp7-ga-clauses_en.pdf)

## **IV OTHER ACTIONS<sup>28</sup>**

### **Rationale**

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

### **Expected impact**

The proposed action should improve knowledge base on integrating better social sciences and humanities across EU research policy to use its full potential in addressing societal challenges.

### **SSH.2013.8-2 Lithuanian Presidency conference on the input of SSH to European and global development**

A conference will be organised to discuss the role of social sciences and the humanities (SSH) in the light of the new Framework Programme for Research and Innovation "Horizon 2020" and the EU's growth strategy "Europe 2020", combining them with societal challenges. Horizon 2020 plans to include for each societal challenge a cross-cutting SSH dimension given that the societal challenges facing Europe are not only technological but also of profound social and cultural natures. The conference will focus on the methodological and knowledge foundations that define the abilities of SSH to contribute to addressing these societal challenges under Horizon 2020. It will help to analyse what changes in scientific design and practices are needed and what good paradigms and practices in research policy could inspire European policies and research practices across countries.

The programme of the conference will integrate lessons drawn from projects funded under FP7 and other national or international research programmes giving room to innovative interdisciplinarity and transdisciplinarity.

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

Recipient Legal entity: Mykolas Romeris University, Ateities str. 20, LT-08303 Vilnius, Lithuania

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

Budget (EU maximum requested contribution): EUR 150 000

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

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<sup>28</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 2013 Work Programme (in EUR million)<sup>29</sup>**

<b>Call FP7-SSH-2013-1</b>	30,00
<b>Call FP7-SSH-2013-2</b>	68,00
<b>Call FP7-ERANET-2013-RTD<sup>30</sup></b>	6,00
<b>General activities</b>	0,95
<b>Other activities</b>	1,63
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluations (1,181)</li> <li>• Monitoring and reviews (0,3)</li> <li>• Actions implemented through grants to identified beneficiaries (0,15)</li> </ul>	
<b>Estimated total budget</b>	<b>106,58</b>

**Budget allocation to general activities 2013 (EUR)**

CORDIS	148 622
Eureka/Research Organisations	7 525
COST	790 866
Experts (eval + rev) horizontal taxation	1 881
<b>Total</b>	<b>948 894</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;
- 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.

<sup>29</sup> Under the condition that the draft budget 2013 is adopted without modifications by the Budgetary Authority.

<sup>30</sup> See Annex IV.