

ANNEX 12 TO THE DECISION

WORK PROGRAMME 2013

COOPERATION

THEME 8

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

Potential topics for discussion

Version 8 February 2012

Programme Committee Meeting

16 February 2012

Attention:

The content of this document is confidential

II CONTENT OF CALLS

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

Area 8.1.1 Changing role of knowledge throughout the economy

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

SSH.2013.1.1-1 Economic underpinnings of social innovations

Context

Social innovations take a prominent role in the Europe 2020 strategy. It is an instrument both for empowerment of citizens and for facilitating the transition towards smart, inclusive and sustainable growth in Europe. Policies targeting the recovery from the economic and financial crisis and the social goals within Europe 2020 require the exploitation of the potential of social innovations. Innovation Union Flagship explicitly mentions the social innovations as an opportunity for citizens and business to tackle today's urgent societal challenges in Europe.

Social innovation has become an important policy instrument but we lack systematic research and understanding about how markets and institutions work for those groups of society which are marginalised, in poor economical position (unemployed, aged persons, women, non-educated, young among others). In particular why markets do not function or what institutions prevents these groups in changing their social and economic situation: can they borrow, are there entry costs, asymmetric information, gender and ethnical discrimination, how do incentives work, what role does wealth (or lack of it) play, incentives and behavioural patterns, characteristics of demand, lack of education etc.

Social innovation also differ importantly from technology based innovations as they are usually not profit oriented and do not finance themselves by the sales of new products/ processes on the market demanding alternative models of financing and/or employment. Social innovation intends to address societal needs and demand which are not (fully) addressed by the market or by the government – and may provide new employment and business opportunities. Also the role of user role in the innovation process more central with the aim to facilitate empowerment and responsibility of citizens.

Research dimensions

To understand what works, how and why for successful social innovations research should:

- Elaborate how institutions and markets function (or not function) for the weak, marginalised and vulnerable in the society and economy by taking into account the gender dimension
- develop stronger concept(s) of social innovation in comparison to the economic, technology based innovation and non-technological innovation models; elaborating 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, including institutional and organisational innovations to facilitate systemic change; taking stock about the past – successful and less successful - models providing social innovations (microcredit, mutual self-help, corporations) and identifying the economic underpinnings

- the changing importance of various actors, skilled and creative people and technologies, incl. networks as well as the relative roles of state, business, including creative industry and civil society in the provision of social innovations along its life cycle; as well as economic conditions for pilots or prototypes to scale up
- development for public policy instruments for effective financing, public-private partnerships, networks to support social innovations; in particular to identify what role EU level initiatives and instruments can play in comparison to the Member states and regional
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- evaluation methods for the economic and social impact of social innovation initiatives, programmes and policies in European and/ or global cross country comparison.

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 and facilitator for innovation, well-being and smart growth

Context

The role of intangible investment like research, innovation, marketing or education is at the core of smart growth and competitiveness of European business sector. The role of intangible is being better-recognised also due the progress in their measurement and, therefore, their contribution to the productivity growth of the economy.

However, we lack a clear understanding and measurement about the importance of intangible investment and assets in the public sector as they are considered as expenditures. Their contribution to the productivity growth of the economy, their role as a competitive asset of a country and intergenerational well-being is not recognised fully. The structure of public sector expenditure, budget and efficiency are crucial for the long term growth, in particular, during the period of fiscal consolidation and austerity. There is an inherent danger that such public sector investment which is important for long term smart growth dynamism and for the society are cut during austerity.

One of the important, preliminary steps in this research agenda on the public sector's role in smart growth is a common understanding what and how public sector intangibles can be seen as investment in the sense 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 into account the structure of public sector expenditure and intangible investment and assets;
- the role of public sector intangibles for the competitiveness of the business sector as 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 intergenerational perspective;
- methods of transforming expenditure in intangibles to intangibles investment in the public sector in the view of national accounts methodology;
- develop methodologies to collect data in cross-country comparison for economic analysis of diversity of countries;

- empirical analysis of the austerity policies due to the financial, economic and budgetary crisis with respect to their long-run growth and productivity effects and 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

Topic for a large scale integrating project:

SSH.2013.1.2-1. Overcoming youth unemployment in Europe

Context

Despite rising overall education and skills levels, youth unemployment remains high and has been increasing during the economic crisis period. Indeed, young people are often the first ones to be hit by downsizing and restructuring exercises. 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 unemployed today; this rate is twice as high as for the whole working population.

These figures even mask those young people continuing their education, due to lack of job availability. Moreover, increasingly, there is evidence that a good education increases the chances to obtain a good job, but is far from offering a guarantee to it. While public investments in education and training have been very substantial, it would appear that the prospect of more and better jobs remains for many young people a distant dream.

In the first quarter of 2011, the youth employment rate in Europe dropped to 32.9%, 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 doubt exists on the extent to which expectations and requirements with regard to applicants are always realistic and necessary. Lifting the lid from the black box of supply and demand may provide important insights for public as well as private policies and individual decisions.

This high unemployment is a threat to the young people individually but also to the society as a whole, since it undermines young people's self-confidence, economic independence and long-term settling plans. For the society, youth unemployment means missed economic growth, growing social inequalities and rising public expenditure. Recently, EUROFOUND has valued the economic cost of young people being not in employment nor 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 2008 figures).

Moreover, in certain parts of Europe the increases in house prices further limit young people's access to housing, while reductions in pensions undermine families' capacities to support the young, thus 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. Therefore young people need to be empowered and enabled to create an attractive future (or at least a living) for themselves.

At national as well as European level, various initiatives (traineeships, volunteering and mobility) are undertaken to engage young people as active citizens - providing them with relevant skills, as well as useful non-formal & informal learning. At the same time there is a risk that such schemes keep young people trapped into such temporary, precarious and low-earning pre-employment regimes, while possibly widening the distance even further with those who are not (able to) taking advantage of these opportunities.

Entrepreneurship is another means to create jobs and to fight exclusion, and is therefore a key element for 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 (esp. by unemployed or vulnerable groups) is fragmented and lacks common frameworks and indicators. Since self-employment may be an imposed decision rather than a voluntary choice, it also entails certain risks for the young person starting his or her own business.

Research dimensions

The research should carry out comparative analysis on the performance of countries and regions, and disentangle the factors and measures that make a difference. Research should consider the following aspects:

- Critically review the mismatch in supply and demand, as well as the recruitment strategies and decisions taken by employers;
- Focus on drivers and barriers to realising 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, including the nature, rate, as well as the social and economic impact of business start-ups and self employment.
- Consider short-term benefits of particular schemes, as well more long-term implications (regarding healthcare, social policies, pensions, etc.)
- Consider knowledge-intensive as well as low- or differently skilled entries to the labour market or to a professional occupation, including for the most marginalised and vulnerable groups.

Taking into account the historical and institutional context and the limitations of policy transfer mechanisms, the results of this research should give useful input for policy design and for mutual learning between, and for technical assistance to, member states in designing and improving pertinent 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

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 fast while fertility rates still remain low. This implies 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, currently estimated at around 41 years, is projected to reach 48 years by 2060. The changing age structure also brings about significant changes to the activity structure in the society with a decreasing share of working age population which is expected to double the old-age dependency ratio by 2060. At the same time, especially following the financial and economic crisis, public finances are under very high 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 in what ways the progressing population ageing will impact public finances and their sustainability in the long term.

Demography has an influence on government finance both through the expenditure and the revenue channels. In particular, 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 scope of public services. It is estimated that age-related expenditure will increase overall by almost 5 percentage points of GDP by 2060. On the other hand, the share of population in employment, pension system reforms as well as changing consumption and investment patterns impact on the structure of budget revenues. Greater understanding of all these linkages and interdependences is needed.

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 assessment of how the ongoing population ageing has changed this structure so far and how it has affected public finance sustainability.
- Analysis of the intergenerational dimension of tax systems including how the changing age structure of the society impacts the distribution of income and wealth across generations and what effects it has on public finances.
- Assessment of the long term impact (30-50 years) of population ageing on the structure of budget revenues and expenditures as well as on the sustainability of public finances.
- Analysis of the needed reforms of the tax system (both the revenue and expenditure sides), public services and the social security system to enhance long-term sustainability of public finances and at the same time ensure social cohesion and intergenerational fairness, as well as an assessment of 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 Lehman Brothers collapse, 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 research vacuum, with the research agenda in this field often being forced to play catch-up with the policy agenda. It is of concern that policy makers still do not have models where the macro and financial aspects of economies are effectively integrated, with researchers still not decided on 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 evident that fundamental research still needs to be carried out before any attempt is made to integrate the emerging insights into operational macro models. Much 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 proposed research work in this area aims 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, 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 changes 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 specificities of the transition period.

Research dimensions

Research needs to explore how current macro models can be modified 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 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.

Any research work in these specific areas should put a particular emphasis on being able to implement the final results into the existing, multi-country, macro models being used by policy making institutions, including the Commission. This integration process will ensure the availability of more credible policy evaluation tools, including the production of more realistic model simulation exercises, with assessments of specific policy initiatives being able to take on board the essential insights from current, state-of-the-art, research in financial 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 – Paths towards sustainable development.

Area 8.2.1 Socio-economic development trajectories

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 the world-level, the future environmental pressures and impacts will be exacerbated 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 well managed, this growth can help lift people out of poverty. However, the continuation of current consumption and production patterns 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 element that needs to change. To meet these global challenges also requires an economic paradigm shift and a switch in lifestyles. The move towards sustainable lifestyles and green economy requires a complete understanding of the nexus between institutional, technological, political, economic and societal factors to envisage a new paradigm.

Assessing sustainability for the coming forty years and defining long term goals is crucial in order to determine the actions to be taken today. Large uncertainties exist (cf. future technologies, transformed infrastructure, changing demographics and behaviour patterns of the future population). Therefore, key research areas involve addressing demand side, re-evaluating current growth models, finding ways to account for the major uncertainties, and examining in what ways such new paradigms and new consumer behaviours can help prescribe policy today.

Responses to these global and European challenges will come from a *right kind* of growth as indicated in the Commission Communication "Rio + 20: towards the green economy and better governance". In Europe, progress towards achieving sustainability has been made while many challenges still exist, in particular to make growth more sustainable. The Europe 2020 Strategy calls for a smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. It aims to transform the EU into a knowledge-based, resource efficient and low-carbon economy. This strategy includes among other elements two flagships initiatives: the Innovation Union and the Resource-efficient Europe.

The Innovation Union grapples with major societal challenges like natural resources depletion, energy and climate change whilst at the same time tackling EU concerns on ageing, productivity and social cohesion. The Resource-efficient Europe aims to decouple the use of natural resources from economic growth. It envisages a range of new policy measures including action on raw materials, energy efficiency, biodiversity, as well roadmaps to decarbonise the economy, energy and transport.

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 can secure growth and development while at the same time improving human well-being, providing decent jobs, reducing inequalities, tackling poverty and preserving nature. Such a green economy means making use of low-carbon and resource efficient solutions and stepping up efforts to promote

sustainable consumption and production, starting by better understanding the role and impacts of changes in consumption behaviour and consumer culture. This should not only be seen as a way of reversing negative environmental trends, but also as a vehicle for sustainable lifestyles, green growth and new jobs.

Research dimensions

Research and innovation dimensions to be taken into consideration:

- Understanding the complexity between natural resources, human needs, technology, economics, ecology, and the physical system focusing on the new trends in consumer' 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, modelling and survey) highlighting the nexus between consumer behaviours, wealth and welfare.
- Investigating new ways to manage efficiently natural resources such as water, energy and food, to reduce current levels of consumption and to improve at the same time health and quality of life in the EU by analysing for e.g. the role of 'Green Public Procurement', marketing for eco-products, cleaner production, greening chains and eco-labelling.
- Measuring the prospects for sustainable lifestyles and green economy (up to 2050) by addressing future demand of services, new ways of consuming, producing, living and moving including the evaluation of the potential of 'distributed systems' (e.g. power generation, water management, manufacturing) in their economic, social and cultural components.
- Developing EU green skills training programmes and re-skilling of the existing workforce in areas such as energy, construction, agriculture, natural resource management, waste and recycling and ensuring replication of EU best practices at world-level in order to get reductions of both natural resources and greenhouse gas emissions.

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 societies

Context

Social entrepreneurship is constantly growing in importance. Surveys have shown that new 'social' start-ups are emerging at a faster rate than more conventional ventures. It is estimated that today social enterprises represent at least 2% of the total private enterprises in Europe, the social economy, of which social enterprises are a part of, engages more than 11 million employees, which means 6% of all employees in Europe. At least one in four newly established enterprises is a social enterprise.

Social entrepreneurship means an activity that pursues primarily social, as opposed to profit-making, goals, produces goods and services in a highly entrepreneurial and innovative way to generate benefits for the general public, uses surpluses mainly to achieve social goals, and accomplishes its mission through the way it involves workers, customers and stakeholders affected by its business activity. The prime objective of social entrepreneurship is, therefore, to generate and maximize social value. As social entrepreneurship is perceived to be a source

of new and innovative solutions to persistent societal problems it is also acknowledged as an important producer of social innovations.

However, social entrepreneurship still suffers from numerous deficiencies – such as inadequate access to resources and inappropriate legal environments – which hamper its full unfolding. Empirical and theoretical research is thus needed to better understand the conditions under which social entrepreneurship can effectively and efficiently contribute to solve societal challenges in a sustainable way.

Research dimensions

Research should cover both European and non-European countries and different sectors or services in a comparative and interdisciplinary way. Research should address:

- The extraordinary breadth of their operations and organisational forms makes the classification of social enterprises difficult. Research should identify the history and trends in operations and organisational forms, the different economic weights of different organisational forms, and analyse what these variations imply for 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 follow to increase social impact? How to improve the social capital market and how to enhance the capacities of social enterprises to absorb social finance?
- How does social entrepreneurship impact on societal behaviour and behavioural change? In how far does social entrepreneurship change consumer/producer relations?
- What institutional, political, cultural and economic environments favour the development and survival of social enterprises and the sustainability of their activities (in terms of growth, jobs, well-being and the environment)? What role do education, training, gender, and demography play for developing and scaling-up social entrepreneurship?
- How can social entrepreneurship be encouraged and fostered in policy-making processes at local, national or European level?
- The proposition that social entrepreneurship and social entrepreneurs play a significant role in producing social innovations should be quantified and qualified and the process to achieve social innovations should be analysed.

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 societal challenges in a development context

Context

The beginning of the XXI century was marked by the United Nations Millennium Declaration which spelled out societal challenges facing the increasingly globalised world. It stipulated that every individual has the right to dignity, freedom, equality and basic standard of living. This implied a global call to all actors to fight poverty and reinforce health care, to promote

human rights and encourage tolerance and solidarity as well as to step up protection of natural environment and strive for sustainable economic development.

To pursue the ideals set out in the Declaration, to which the EU is strongly committed, engagement of all actors is necessary, including the business sector. In particular, as large multinational companies have become important economic and political actors influencing international relations as well as economic and social development, they play a very significant role in addressing global societal challenges. Due to this, a better understanding is needed 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 for analysis of the impacts of companies in order to assess how they contribute to socio-economic development and wellbeing with 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.
- Implementation of at least one small scale case study of the impacts of companies using the developed framework, with involvement of relevant actors.
- Analysis of how international competitiveness and responsible business practices can reinforce each other in a development context and what could be the role of public policy to support 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.

Participation of at least two institutions from different International Cooperation Partner Countries is requested. 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

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

Topic for a Coordination and Support Actions (Coordinating) - ERA-NET Plus¹:

SSH.2013.2.1-4 The future of the welfare state (ERA-Net Plus)

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

¹ 'ERA-Net actions' provide a framework for actors implementing public research programmes to coordinate their activities e.g. by developing joint activities or by mutually supporting joint calls for trans-national proposals. For more information please visit http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/coordination/eranet_en.html

transnational call for proposals in the area of social sciences and humanities research on the future of the welfare state. The objective is to assess the pros and cons of the European Welfare Model and to provide 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 increasing budgetary restrictions and pertinent demographic change policy-makers have to meet rising citizens' demands for effective public services, stable employment and career opportunities, and sufficient income. Since the beginning of the 1990s an ongoing process of welfare state reforms can be observed.

The transnational call shall address the whole 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, social innovation as well as actors and institutions in welfare societies to aspects of individual welfare and social inequality, including the interactions 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 Call details 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

Area 8.3.1. Demographic changes

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

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

Context

Migration and spatial mobility across international borders has expanded considerably in both scale and complexity – a pattern which is expected to continue. Within the EU, the trend of an ageing population and shrinking labour force have highlighted the potential for migration to contribute to meeting labour demands in several sectors. Already now, several Member States are experiencing labour shortages in certain sectors with the immigration of third-country nationals in a flexible, reactive, responsive manner 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. Whilst much research on migration exists, there is a lack of knowledge on assessing more dynamic, temporary migration and mobility flows across the EU external border.

Today, such temporary schemes are most often used or referred to in the EU, although they are often conceptualised and regulated in different ways in different European countries. Member States are also increasingly recognising the need for enhanced cooperation and coordination, particularly with third countries. The EU's 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 including a wide range of historical, social, cultural and economic aspects.

Research dimensions:

Building on and advancing previous EU research in the field, the analysis should be conducted from a comparative perspective, both between European countries as well as with other regions of the world. The following research dimensions should be considered when addressing the topic:

- Research should look at the governance of current and possibly new European and national initiatives and programmes for international temporary migration to Europe, including via EU mobility partnerships, assessing their limits and positive aspects. The evolution 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 accounting systems of temporary migration and mobility patterns at EU and national level, research looking at ways to quantify them in terms of comparable data and indicators 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 for instance seasonal workers, short-term visitors, researchers, 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 assess the evolution, type and significance of seasonal migration of third

- country nationals, outlining 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, in particular considering their impacts on host Member States and Member States of origin and on EU growth more generally.
- The analysis should finally identify the main drivers of different temporary forms of mobility for individuals and their subsequent migratory patterns. Existing studies provide conflicting accounts. For example, stressing, on the one hand, how circular migration seems to rarely benefit those who migrate but also pointing, on the other hand, to migrants' preferences for flexible and circular mobility schemes. Simultaneously, evidence shows that intolerable forms of exploitation and human rights violations of seasonal workers or other temporary migrants can take place not only in destination, but also origin and transit countries. 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; migrants' education and training opportunities in destination countries; skills and qualifications; family reunification opportunities; working and living conditions in sending countries, etc.

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

Area 8.3.2. Societal trends and lifestyles

Topic for a large-scale integrating project:

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

Context

Governments around the world are facing many similar challenges, reinforced by the economic and financial crisis. These challenges include mounting costs for providing public services requiring major reforms of these services, increased demands for better services and an improved quality of life, aging populations, demands for improved infrastructures, and pressure for government efficiency. The traditional ways in which the market, the state and the civil sector have provided answers to societal demands are no longer sufficient as technological progress and technological innovation reveal limits in solving pressing societal challenges alone.

Most societal challenges require taking the social dimension of innovation into account. This dimension refers to changes in habits, behaviour and values, strategies and policies as well as organisational structures, processes and services. In this context, social innovations are seen as an important solution to address poverty reduction, create employment, develop capabilities and participation, and promote changes in production and consumption habits. Through its process dimension, e.g. the active engagement of the citizen, social innovation is said to contribute to reshaping the society in the direction of participation, empowerment and learning. Therefore, social innovation is not only responding to social needs and addressing societal challenges but has also the potential to improve the capacity of society to act and innovate in view of a systemic change.

However, a sustained and systematic analysis of social innovation, its theories, characteristics and impacts, is still absent which has led to social innovation being developed through a "bottom-up process" with little conceptualisation of the politico-institutional environments needed for propelling social innovation, its economic and social values, the conditions for its sustainability and diffusion, and the role of actors and interests involved. Therefore, the objectives of the research should be to elaborate a common understanding of social innovation, to understand how and under which 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. Such research needs comparative analysis across continents taking into account history, culture, ideas, and values.

Comparative and interdisciplinary research should cover at least ten European countries, plus an appropriate number of countries from other world regions, and at least six different policy areas (e.g. energy, environment/climate change, health, water and food supply, mobility/transport, finance, development, employment, youth, family, social policies).

Research dimensions

Research should address most of the following issues:

- Comparative analysis, including stock-taking leading to a database, of different practices and systems of social innovation across different world regions in view of elaborating a general theory of social innovation and to conceptualise and define the value of the field as a driver for growth, social cohesion and political participation. Cultural, religious and historical contexts should be considered.
- Develop testable hypothesis on conditions under which social innovations can have a sustainable social impact, and identify critical success factors at each stage of the social innovation cycle. The actual role of social innovation for societal transformations and sustainable systemic change needs to be understood. This role has to be set in relation to the role technological innovation plays in order to gain more knowledge about the interaction between social and technological innovations.
- Understanding better the link between social innovation and behavioural change, between social innovation and participatory processes, the role of gender diversity and leadership in social innovation, the impact of social innovation on gender equality, the type of skills needed for the development and the implementation of social innovations, including workplace and service innovation, and how creativity, design and arts trigger social innovation. 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 new paths in social change in an interactive process. How can such networks be identified, developed, supported and sustained? What is the specific role of different actors involved? What role do networks play across different policy areas and countries? How do these interactive processes work and what practices turn them successful ('good practices')?

The participation of 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 and the cost of inequities

Context

It is claimed that high-quality early childhood education and care can foster the healthy and sound development as well as the socialisation and education of children, strengthening social cohesion, inclusion and later employability. It is moreover an essential foundation for successful lifelong learning. The first three years of a child's life are crucial for a child's development, but very little European comparative social and educational research exists on the best policies and approaches to effectively promote healthy emotional, physical and psychological life-styles, supporting the well-being of children taking into account the variety of early childhood education and care (ECEC) approaches across the EU.

Due to rising employment rates of mothers, single-parent families and family break-ups, the demand for childcare has been growing in the last decades. Therefore the main ECEC policies in EU have been focusing on increasing the quantity of childcare services to enable the parents to join the labour market. Concerning pre-school, Education Ministries set in 2009 a new European benchmark for at least 95% of children between age of 4 and the start of the compulsory education to participate in ECEC by 2020. While the challenge of extending the coverage of pre-school provision is still valid, the issue of its quality is given more and more importance. The strategic framework for European cooperation in education and training (ET 2020) includes in its priorities "to promote generalised equitable access and reinforce the quality of the provision and teacher support in pre-primary education". Moreover, the European Commission issued in February 2011 a Communication on "Early childhood and care: providing all our children with the best start for the world of tomorrow".

Research dimensions

The research should address:

- the long-term impact of ECEC on children (measuring outcomes, including non-cognitive outcomes).
- measures to widen access to ECEC for disadvantaged children and to overcome obstacles (including cultural) to participation in ECEC. Advantages and impact of universal versus targeted provision for vulnerable groups.
- funding models and the balance of public and private investment, system efficiency and quality and social equity
- the quality of ECEC: - professionalism of staff, - curricular quality and appropriateness, - pedagogical frameworks – quality assurance etc.
- governance of ECEC, collaboration between policy sectors, institutions and different stakeholders
- the development of innovative indicators for children's well-being in ECEC

The research should cover childcare (from the age of 0) and pre-primary education (under compulsory school age).

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 encompasses activities of organizations that are not-for-profit and non-governmental, has a long history of social and economic

significance. One reason for this has been the large number of organizations operating in the sector with their ever-broadening scope of activities. In some countries, like Belgium or the Netherlands, it is estimated that the third sector currently represents about 10% of total employment. Another reason may be 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 hitherto unmet societal needs in areas such as health care, education or the protection of the environment. As a motor of social innovation, it thus regularly fills the space between the market (first sector) and governmental institutions (second sector), promoting values such as justice and solidarity, while practically advancing social inclusion and integration. This latter virtue is particularly visible with regard to 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. Besides those who make their living through an employment in the third sector, around one out of three Europeans contributes to it 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, conceptual ambiguity persists, especially due to 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 counted as 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 an additional layer of complexity. Lack of understanding, in turn, complicates the design of legislation and policies that set the framework for third-sector operations. The objective 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 special 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 functions 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-regional and cross-sector comparisons.
- What are the social and economic impacts of the third sector? 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 such measurements of the economic value and contribution to welfare of, for instance, volunteering can be reliably carried out.
- Research should moreover engage in the development of methods and subsequent implementation of ex-post evaluations of activities in the third sector with the aim of pinpointing their contribution to society in a broad perspective. This implies 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 persons gain from it, how are their skills developed? In short, what social capital is generated from third-sector operations?
- Research should look into the reasons for successful and failed third-sector activities. First, what are the enabling factors and which conditions hinder engagement in the third sector, both at the individual and organisational level? And second, what accounts for

their impact on society: under what conditions does an activity yield economic or social returns, when does it not?

- Finally, the necessary legal and political actions - at EU, national and sub-national levels - following from these findings should be identified: which governance infrastructures need to be created to benefit wholly from the third sector?

The topic is particularly suited for collaborations between the socio-economic sciences and humanities, and analyses should therefore combine different disciplinary perspectives. Research should embrace a decidedly comparative approach, covering an adequate number of countries reflecting the diversity of cultural traditions that co-exist in Europe. It could also include cross-continental comparisons. Finally, research may benefit from including non-profit organisations engaged in all types of third-sector activities.

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

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

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 the 2008 conflict in Georgia and the related EU monitoring mission aptly illustrated. '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 region. These include deficient democratic institutions, religious and linguistic cleavages, weak civil society actors, poverty and corruption. Effectively addressing these challenges would represent 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 the fight against trans-border crime. For the EU, the countries of the South Caucasus - Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan - represent partners in the framework of the EU's Eastern Partnership, while 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 of the security problems and their root causes, but also of the potential for democratization in the region, will help the EU to advance 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 different views exist on whether the Caucasus can be considered as a homogenous region, a common historical heritage and deeply intertwined conflicts is what relates the North and the South. Research should therefore strive to look into the region on the whole, taking into consideration the broader geopolitical context it is embedded into. This implies 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 international negotiation processes such as the Geneva talks, of shifting borders and of 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 such as the role of the state and the media, socio-economic conditions or the potential of civil society actors to promote democracy, human rights, the rule of law and the fight against corruption could be examined, also from an historical perspective. Special attention could be given to the link between intra-state democratization and regional security, including energy security. Moreover, research can help taking a forward-looking perspective, 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 highlighted. In this context, the perceptions as well as

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 rely on a strong interdisciplinary approach and rely on comparisons between different countries from the region. 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

Additional eligibility criteria: targeted ICPC countries - Caucasus

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 spreads from Morocco in the South-West to Turkey in the East. Currently this region is inhabited by close to 300 million people with one of the youngest age profiles in the world as around half of the population is younger than 25. By 2030, the population of these countries will increase by some 25% to around 370 million while the working age population will rise by some 50 million people.

The recent popular revolts in some SEMC countries have driven the region into the process of major political and economic transformations the effects of which will extend beyond the Mediterranean region. In the context of globalisation, there are rising expectations and needs of the citizens, especially young people, whose opportunities for personal development are currently, in many cases, very limited, in particular for women. Continued demographic growth and fast urbanisation will put even higher 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 aspects:

- Assessment of applicability and relevance of other experiences of socio-economic transformation in Europe and elsewhere in the world to addressing the challenges facing the South and East Mediterranean region in relation to management of economic, political and social change.
- Analysis of the underlying causes of youth unemployment, including among highly educated people, as well as of education and market skills requirements in the region in order to address the challenge of creating better development opportunities for young people, with particular focus on women.
- Assessment of the economic prospects for young people, especially in marginalised and poor areas, and how greater social inclusion and engagement could be promoted.
- 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 through 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

Additional eligibility criteria: at least four targeted ICPC countries from South and East Mediterranean area.

Area 8.4.2. Conflicts, peace and human rights

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, in giving voice to democratization constituencies and peace groups, or to xenophobic and populist ones, as well as in assisting in crisis management and peace-building.

While the enormous role of media in diffusing information at the global level and in influencing political perceptions and societal behavior 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 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 more acute impacts than in other circumstances.

The EU is involved in conflict resolution, crisis management, humanitarian assistance and peace-building efforts in its neighborhood and much beyond. Such involvement is likely to increase also due to stronger EU competence in the field of Common Foreign and Security Policy following the adoption of the Lisbon Treaty. Working with media is a key component of such efforts –from the contact of 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 neglect) of different areas of the world and this can also influence whether and how the EU action in such areas is communicated outside the circle of those directly involved.

Media can play a crucial role both in fuelling conflicts and in mitigating them, as well as assisting in crisis management and peace-building. This has been shown in different 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 means of action to social movements advocating the end of authoritarian regimes, as in Iran or the Arab uprising.

Research dimensions

- Research should address the role of 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 diffusion of hate-messages or, on the contrary, the development of information exchanges between communities in conflict could be part of such analysis.
- Research should also examine the relations between media and political elites and between media and the military (e.g. embedded reporting) in the countries/societies in conflicts, as well as media's relations with NGOs - international and grass-roots, with EU institutions and with international organizations.
- The role of traditional and new media's in assisting in crisis management and implementing peace agreements, could be assessed, as well as their role in assisting or stigmatizing victims of war or genocide.
- 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 could also be considered.

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

Area 8.4.3 Europe's changing role in the world

Topic for a coordination and support action (supporting):

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

India has a long standing, significant research tradition and scientific capacity, including a huge 'talent pool' and worldwide diaspora networks, in the field of social sciences and humanities. Its development and increased relevance on the international scene has made it a strategic partner for the European Union, thus enhancing the need for strengthening mutual knowledge and understanding.

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

The EU-India Social Sciences and Humanities Platform should:

- step up international cooperation of research programmes through the networking of those programmes and 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;
- reinforce the production, use and communication of research activities and findings in areas of relevance for all partners involved;
- support joining forces between Indian, Member States' and Associated Countries' national social science and humanities research funding organisations to develop multi-disciplinary, wide-range solutions to tackle global societal challenges.

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, share best practices, and discuss prospects for cooperation;
- information and awareness activities through the gathering of 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;
- providing assistance in forming research partnerships and in identifying suitable research partners.

This call is addressed 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 intensified interaction and common challenges. Economic flows and social linkages are growing across the Atlantic. While EU-Northern America collaboration in 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 for strengthening mutual understanding as well as promoting the joint identification, setting up, implementation and monitoring of mutual interest and joint priorities.

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

The Transatlantic Social Sciences and Humanities Platform should:

- step up international cooperation of research programmes through the networking of those programmes and closer coordination of activities;
- enhance the networking of on-going research projects run both by the EU and those partner countries addressed in this call in the area of social sciences and humanities;
- reinforce 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, share best practices, and discuss prospects for cooperation;
- information and awareness activities through the gathering of 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;
- providing assistance in forming research partnerships and in identifying suitable research partners.

This call is addressed 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, Canada, the USA, Mexico, and Brazil, .

Funding scheme: Coordination and Support Action (supporting)

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Activity 8.5: The Citizen in the European Union

Area 8.5.1. Participation and citizenship in Europe

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

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

Context

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

The economic and financial crisis has been a difficult test for the very pursuit of European integration and for its legitimacy in the eyes of citizens, forced to accept cuts in wages and welfare provisions. In addition, the decrease in political participation and the rise of populist groups and rhetoric in various European countries (old as well as new Member States) even before such crisis, point to a possibly more 'endemic' crisis of post-Cold war democracies. How citizens can develop resilience in case of crises – as opposed to fatalism or rejection of any involvement in public life - is thus a fundamental issue for the EU, its Member States and beyond.

Research dimensions

Research should examine from a multidisciplinary perspective:

- what rights, including rights stemming from EU citizenship, like for instance the right to free movement, are most at risk in case of economic, political or social crises and which ones are less affected, and what are the mechanisms underlying rights depletion;
- how citizens adapt and learn from transformations and how social, economic or cultural crises can shape relations between citizens and institutions/administrations at different 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;
- how citizens claim and enact their rights in crisis situations, for instance in 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 violent or other forms of protest;
- which alternative forms of resilience they develop at difficult times, including strengthening of social networks and community practices to foster solidarity in face of crises, change of lifestyles towards more sustainable forms of consumption and production, moving abroad for short or long durations, or on the contrary reducing mobility, developing new artistic expressions as a form of resilience etc., and how these affect their relations with other groups.

A comparative and historical dimension would bring a strong added-value to the analysis; a focus 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 age, gender or geographical barriers. Although victims of trafficking in human beings tend to come from third countries, instances of internal trafficking – i.e. trafficking within the EU or individual Member States and other European countries – are increasingly being reported. 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. As a complex and constantly evolving phenomenon, trafficking in human beings needs to be addressed in an integrated manner involving a wide range of disciplines and focusing on prevention, protection and prosecution to an equal extent. 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 on the demand side of trafficking in order to identify and understand the evidence on which to base more effective policy and law.

Research dimensions

Research should investigate the different approaches towards reducing demand in anti-trafficking efforts with the EU, in order to better understand how the effectiveness of current EU and national policies and legislation can be enhanced. The analysis should take into account the complex nature and conceptual dimensions of demand, which includes employers demand, consumers demand and demand by those facilitating the trafficking process. The role of the socio-economic, cultural and legal context in the different Member States in shaping demand and its evolution across time needs to be addressed. Research should further elaborate on the following questions:

- How do migration policies, regulation of the labour market, legislation on prostitution and opportunities for social inclusion, impact demand for the services and products provided by victims of trafficking in human beings?
- How are Member States addressing demand through legislation, especially through criminalising demand or certain types of demand, and what have been the results?
- What effect on demand have different awareness raising campaigns had?
- What is the role of Information Communication Technologies (ICT), in particular the internet, in fostering and reducing demand?
- How do shifts in the economic and financial landscape, such as the current economic crisis, affect demand? What are the effects of large events, such as sporting events, on fostering and reducing demand?

The interdisciplinary and comparative research should take into account a wide range of perspectives including those of public authorities, civil society organisations and the media, when assessing the cultural, socio-economic and legal conditions influencing the demand-side of trafficking in human beings. Participation of civil society organisations in research is strongly encouraged.

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

Area 8.5.2. Diversities and commonalities in Europe

Topic for a large-scale integrating project:

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

Context

After the latest enlargement in 2007, the current European Union is composed of 27 countries and acknowledges 23 official languages. To this list, we can add a multitude of regional and minority languages, sign languages as well as all 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, technological advances, and increased contacts between members of different language communities in the EU and 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 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 become more multilingual, to create and preserve work for its citizens, to facilitate cross-border activities, to deliver social and territorial cohesion, to foster intercultural dialogue and understanding, and to ensure that all its citizens take 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 therefore benefit from all professional and personal opportunities that the EU can offer, and those who because of speaking only their mother tongue, or not even that, are limited in their opportunities. This cleavage has repercussions on the employability and the risk of poverty and social exclusion of a part of the population; it might create new social divides and weakens 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 to have access to the information necessary to participate in the democratic life of the EU and the Member States.

Immigration to Europe has considerably increased linguistic diversity. 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, problems with integrating some of the migrants include a lack of their ability to use the language of the region or country where they reside and thus complicate their full inclusion in a European society.

A failure to achieve a multilingual European society that preserves its linguistic diversity would not only have economic, but also political, social, cultural and cognitive costs.

Research dimensions

Research needs to address the following issues 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, single European countries, the Council of Europe and other parts of the world (e.g.

USA, Canada, India, Australia): What is the comparative advantage of measures adopted by these countries and actors in bringing about a more cohesive society through individual/societal multilingualism and effective communication?;

- Research on past coping strategies (e.g. political, social, cultural, educational) of linguistic diversity in situations of language hegemony; research on language as instrument of political power, which might lead to the disappearance of regional or minority languages and cultures, or in the contrary to their proliferation;
- Research into how to achieve a balance between the preservation of linguistic diversity (and the associated identity) and the facilitation of 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 costs and benefits of language teaching at various levels (very early, primary, secondary, life-long learning/vocational adult education), multilingual education and learning as well as emerging needs related to enlargement, migration and globalisation;
- Assessment of costs and benefits for fulfilling multilingual information needs, such as translation as an instrument to disseminate knowledge or translation as a money saver (if information is clear and available in a language that citizens understand, it will be easier to fill out forms, fulfil administrative obligations, etc.);
- Assessment of new technological tools, new forms of communication, new media and their effect on multilingual competences as well as suggestions on 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, as well as 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, tangible and intangible, includes a wide variety of artistic and cultural forms of expression like, inter *alia*, literature, the visual arts, architecture, music and theatre and may provide important benefits for society and the economy. European citizenship as well as economic and social development stipulate a better protection, promotion and use of the European cultural heritage, especially that it has significant, yet often untapped, potential for stimulating jobs and economic growth, improving social and territorial cohesion as well as for defining new types of artistic careers. Due to this, it is important to foster creative and innovative approaches, including development of new tools and methods, to the preservation of cultural heritage and its transmission to future generations of Europeans.

Research dimensions

The research should address the following subjects:

- Behavioural aspects: the ways in which young generations of Europeans appropriate, enrich, promote and transmit cultural heritage in multicultural/multifaith 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.
- Social and territorial cohesion: how the emergence of new uses and re-uses 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 going (beyond the GDP perspective); the valorisation of cultural tourism and regional specificities such as landscape and gastronomy and the contribution to the economic and social development of European regions and cities.
- Economics and measurement: quantitative data relating to the impact and the value of cultural heritage, the potential for job creation, for economic growth, for exporting EU best practices to third countries; how cultural heritage relates to the development of new cultural industries, as well as the considerable spin-offs that this sector produces on the other sectors of local economies.
- Traditional skills and know-how: how to protect and promote traditional skills and professions in the cultural heritage field. In this regard, Europe has developed an expertise mixing traditional skills and cutting edge innovation, 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 (eg. fashion, design, crafts, electronic editing) should be investigated.

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

Activity 8.6 Socio-economic and scientific indicators

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

Topic for a coordination and support action (supporting):

SSH.2013.6.3-1. A European longitudinal childhood and youth survey

Healthy emotional, physical and psychological life-styles should start from an early age onwards, but very little European comparative social and educational research exists on the best policies and approaches to effectively promote wellbeing of children and young people. Research on the perspective of children and young people with regard to different aspects of care, education, leisure and wellbeing seems to be even more overdue - although it incurs great methodological challenges. Also understanding the development of demographic trends in Europe requires investigation of the lower end of the demographic pyramid.

In order to do so, a robust, representative and comparable dataset is needed on wellbeing 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, primarily the family. Also relational, organisational, participation, civic and leisure activities could be included. To achieve this comprehensively, a longitudinal survey would need to be established, 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 transition to work and parenthood.

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

Area 8.7.1 Wide socio-economic foresight on key challenges

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 occur in cities in Europe, linked to demographic changes like ageing and migrations, move 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 policy shaping, knowledge pooling, 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 have to be assessed. A specific attention should be given to the evaluation of 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 size cities, which offer a specific 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 be part of the research work. The scenarios elaboration should be subject of participative approaches involving researchers and stakeholders (representative of civil society and policy makers in particular, but also, planners and architects). The quantification of these scenarios should be done through modelling and thanks to the best possible use of raw data.

Research dimensions

Research should:

- Elaborate 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 e.g. with water, waste and energy as well as climate change adaptation;
- Identify the potential role for exporting EU urban best-practices in emerging and developing countries (cf. role of cities as "political powers"), and demonstrate the implementation of such practices by concrete 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)

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Activity 8.8.: Horizontal actions (Support actions)

Topic for a Coordination and Support Action (supporting):

SSH.2013.8-1. Mobilising the network of National Contact Points in the Social Sciences and Humanities

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

In view of the changes brought about by the adoption of HORIZON 2020 – The Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, the network of NCPs will organise a limited number of transnational events a) to promote SSH within HORIZON 2020, b) to support the implementation of the programme, c) to draw lessons on good practice for cooperation in SSH, and d) to communicate with all interested scientific communities regarding new research actions.

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

Funding scheme: Coordination and support action (supporting action)

Action implemented through public procurement:

SSH.2011.8-2. Monitoring and evaluation of the outcomes of EU funded SSH research in Europe

The objective of the study is to monitor, analyse and compare outcomes between FP and non-FP funded research in Europe. For this the study will design and implement a survey to follow up research institutions carrying out SSH research in Europe. The sample will include both participants and non-participants to EU framework contract. Yearly assessment of (non) responses to FP calls, success rates, outcomes of previously FP and non-FP funded research will be undertaken.

A yearly report will analyse and compare differences in attitudes, outcomes and when possible impacts by source of funding (FP and non-FP). In 2014 the report will specifically analyse the impacts of FP7-SSH funded research to contribute to the overall evaluation of FP7.

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 12 July 2012²:
- Deadline³: 31 January 2013 at 17.00.00 Brussels local time
- Indicative budget:⁴ EUR 30 000 000; *Indicative budget breakdown of this call per Activity is shown in the table below*

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

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

Challenges called:

Activity/Area	Challenge	Funding scheme
Activity 8.1: Growth, employment and competitiveness in a knowledge society		
Area 8.1.2 Structural changes in the European knowledge economy and society	SSH.2013.1.1-1 Overcoming youth unemployment in Europe	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>
Activity 8.2: Combining economic, social and environmental objectives in a European perspective: paths towards sustainable development		
Area 8.2.1 Socio-economic development trajectories	SSH.2013.2.2-1 Obstacles and prospects for sustainable lifestyles and green economy in Europe	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>
Activity 8.3: Major trends in society and their implications		

² The Director General responsible for the call may publish it up to one month prior or after the envisaged date of publication.

³ The Director General responsible may delay this deadline by up to two months.

⁴ Under the condition that the draft budget for 2012 is adopted without modifications by the budget authority.

Area 8.3.2 Social trends and lifestyles	SSH.2013.3.2-1 Social Innovation – empowering people, changing societies?	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>
Activity 8.5: The Citizen in the European Union		
Area 8.5.2 Diversities and commonalities in Europe	SSH.2013.5.2-1 The multilingual challenge for the European citizen	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.

Funding scheme	Minimum conditions
Collaborative Project (large scale integrating project)	At least 5 partners from a minimum of 5 countries. At least 5 independent legal entities, each of which is established in a MS or AC ⁵ , and no 2 of which are established in the same MS or AC.

The following additional eligibility criterion applies in this call:

- 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 projects per Activity will be selected for funding;
- 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;

⁵ MS = Member State, AC = Associated Country (for list of countries associated to the Framework Programme please see http://ftp.cordis.europa.eu/pub/fp7/docs/third_country_agreements_en.pdf).

- Proposal page limits: Applicants must ensure that proposals conform to the page limits and layout given in the Guide for Applicants, and in the proposal part B template available through the EPSS;
- The Commission will instruct expert evaluators to disregard any pages exceeding these limits;
- The minimum font size allowed is 11 points. The page size is A4, and all margins (top, bottom, left, right) should be at least 15 mm (not including any footers or headers);
- A one-stage submission procedure will be followed;
- Experts will carry out the individual evaluation of proposals remotely, with the consensus session being held in Brussels;
- The evaluation criteria and sub-criteria, together with the eligibility, selection and award criteria for the different funding schemes are set out in Annex 2 to the ‘Cooperation’ Specific Programme work programme. For this call, the scientific and/or technological excellence evaluation criterion will include the following additional sub-criterion: ‘appropriate comparative perspective and the largest possible European coverage in relation to the subject of research (though not necessarily simply by reason of a geographically diverse consortium)’;

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.

In the first step, top-ranked proposals within each Activity will be selected for funding. In the second step, the remaining top proposals from this rank list 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 April 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 ‘Cooperation’ work programme.
- **Flat rates to cover subsistence costs:** In accordance with Annex 3 to this work programme, this call offers the possibility to use flat rates to cover subsistence costs incurred by beneficiaries during travel carried out within grants for indirect actions. For further information, see the relevant Guides for Applicants for this call. The applicable flat rates are available at the following website: http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/find-doc_en.html under ‘Guidance documents/Flat rates for daily allowances’.

Dissemination: Grant agreements for projects financed under this call for proposals will include the special clause 39 on ‘Open Access in FP7’. Under this clause, beneficiaries are

required to make their best efforts to ensure free access to peer-reviewed articles resulting from projects via an institutional or subject-based repository.⁶

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⁶ Please see ftp://ftp.cordis.europa.eu/pub/fp7/docs/fp7-ga-clauses-v6_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 12 July 2012⁷:
- Deadline⁸: 31 January 2013 at 17.00.00 Brussels local time
- Indicative budget:⁹ EUR 72 000 000; *Indicative budget breakdown of this call per Activity is shown in the table below*

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

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

• **Topics called:**

Area	Topics called	Funding Schemes
Activity 8.1: Growth, employment and competitiveness in a knowledge society — the European case (total budget per Activity EUR 15,1 million)		
Area 8.1.1 Changing role of knowledge throughout the economy	SSH.2013.1.1-1 Economic underpinnings of social innovations	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project) <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 2 500 000</i>
	SSH.2013.1.1-2 Intangibles in the public sector - an unrecognised source and facilitator for innovation, well-being and smart growth	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 coordination in Europe	SSH.2013.1.3-1 The impact of ageing societies on public finances in Europe	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project) <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR</i>

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

⁸ The Director General responsible may delay this deadline by up to two months.

⁹ Under the condition that the draft budget for 2012 is adopted without modifications by the budget authority.

		2 500 000
	SSH.2013.1.3-2 Better integrating financial markets into, policy focussed, macro models	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project) <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 2 500 000</i>
Activity 8.2: Combining economic, social and environmental objectives in a European perspective: paths towards sustainable development (total budget per Activity EUR 13,5 million)		
Area 8.2.1 Socio-economic development trajectories	SSH.2013.2.1-2 Social entrepreneurship for innovative societies	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project) <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 2 500 000</i>
	SSH.2013.2.1-3 The role of multinational companies in addressing global societal challenges in a development context	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>
	SSH.2013.2.1-4 The future of the welfare state (ERA-Net Plus)	Coordination and support action (coordinating) <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 6 000 000</i>
Activity 8.3: Major trends in society and their implications (total budget per Activity EUR 11,4 million)		
Area 8.3.1 Demographic changes	SSH.2013.3.1-1 Addressing European governance of transnational mobility: assessing forms of temporary migration	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	SSH.2013.3.2-2 Early childhood education and care and the cost of inequities	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project) <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 2 500 000</i>
	SSH.2013.3.2-3 The impact of the third sector on socio-economic development in Europe	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project) <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 2 500 000</i>
Activity 8.4: Europe in the world (total budget per Activity EUR 14,4 million)		
Area 8.4.1 Interactions and interdependences between world regions and their implications	SSH.2013.4.1-1 Security and democracy in the neighbourhood: the case of the Caucasus	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>
	SSH.2013.4.1-2 Facing transition in the South and East Mediterranean area: empowering the young generation	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 Europe's changing role in the world	SSH.2013.4.2-1 Media in conflicts and peace building	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project) <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 2 500 000</i>
	SSH.2013.4.3-1 EU-India Social Sciences and Humanities Platform	Coordination and support action (supporting) <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 1 500 000</i>
	SSH.2013.4.3-2 Transatlantic Social Sciences and Humanities Platform	Coordination and support action (supporting) <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 1 500 000</i>

Activity 8.5: The Citizen in the European Union (total budget per Activity EUR 11,4 million)		
Area 8.5.1 Participation and citizenship in Europe	SSH.2013.5.1-1 Citizens' resilience in times of crisis	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research projects) <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 2 500 000</i>
	SSH.2013.5.1-2 Addressing demand in anti-trafficking efforts and policies	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research projects) <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 2 500 000</i>
Area 8.5.2 Diversities and commonalities in Europe	SSH.2013.5.2-2 Transmitting and benefiting from cultural heritage in Europe	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research projects) <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 2 500 000</i>
Activity 8.6: Socio-economic and scientific indicators (total budget per Activity EUR 1,5 million)		
Area 8.6.3 Provision of underlying official statistics	SSH.2013.6.2-1 A European longitudinal childhood and youth survey	Coordination and Support action (supporting action) <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 1 500 000</i>
Activity 8.7 Foresight activities (total budget per Activity EUR 3,7 million)		
Area 8.7.1 Wide socio-economic foresight on key challenges	SSH.2013.7.1-1 Post carbon cities in Europe: A long-term outlook	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research projects) <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 2 500 000</i>
Activity 8.8.: Horizontal actions (total budget per Activity EUR 1 million)		
	SSH.2013.8.8-1 Mobilising the network of National Contact Points in the Social Sciences and Humanities	Coordination and Support action (supporting action) <i>The requested European Union contribution shall not exceed EUR 1 000 000</i>

- **Eligibility conditions:**

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

Funding scheme	Minimum conditions
Collaborative Project (small or medium-scale focused research project)	At least 3 independent legal entities, each of which is established in a MS or AC, and no 2 of which are established in the same MS or AC.
Collaborative Project (small or medium-scale focused research project) for specific cooperation action dedicated to international cooperation	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). Additional eligibility conditions: To be filled in
Coordination and support action (coordinating action)	At least 3 independent legal entities, each of which is established in a MS or AC, and no two of which are established in the same MS or AC
Coordination and support action (supporting action)	At least one independent legal entity.

The following additional eligibility criterion applies in this call:

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

Evaluation procedure:

- At least one proposal per topic (collaborative projects) will be selected for funding provided it passes all evaluation thresholds;
- A maximum of two collaborative projects per topic will be selected for funding;
- Only the top-ranked proposal per Coordination and Support Action will be selected for funding provided it passes all required evaluation thresholds;
- The procedure for prioritising proposals with equal scores is described below;
- The evaluation criteria and scoring scheme are set out in Annex 2 to the work programme;
- Proposal page limits: Applicants must ensure that proposals conform to the page limits and layout given in the Guide for Applicants, and in the proposal part B template available through the EPSS;
- The Commission will instruct the expert evaluators to disregard any pages exceeding these limits;
- The minimum font size allowed is 11 points. The page size is A4, and all margins (top, bottom, left, right) should be at least 15 mm (not including any footers or headers);
- 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 ‘Cooperation’ Specific Programme work programme. For this call the scientific and/or technological excellence evaluation criterion will include the following additional sub-criterion: ‘appropriate comparative perspective and the largest possible European coverage in relation to the subject of research (though not necessarily simply by reason of a geographically diverse consortium)’¹⁰.

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

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

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

In a second step, any additional funds that may become available will be allocated to proposals across the different reserve lists, respecting only the strict order of marks (with no hierarchical order between Activities). Between proposals of equal marks, priority will be given to proposals that address topics that are not otherwise covered by more highly-rated proposals. In cases where all topics concerned are already covered, priority will be given to proposals with the highest marks in the criterion of scientific quality. In cases of equal marks in the criterion of scientific quality, priority will be given to proposals with higher marks in the criterion of potential impact.

- **Indicative evaluation and contractual timetable:** evaluation of proposals will take place in May 2012 and first grant agreements are expected to be signed in November 2012.
- Participants are required to conclude a consortium agreement prior to grant agreement.
- **The forms of grant** which will be offered and the maximum reimbursement rates are specified in Annex 3 to the ‘Cooperation’ work programme.
- **Flat rates to cover subsistence costs:** In accordance with Annex 3 to this work programme, this call offers the possibility of using flat rates to cover subsistence costs incurred by beneficiaries during travel carried out within grants for indirect actions. For further information, see the relevant Guides for Applicants for this call. The applicable flat rates are available at the following website: http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/find-doc_en.html under ‘Guidance documents/Flat rates for daily allowances’.

Dissemination: Grant agreements for projects financed under this call for proposals will include the special clause 39 on ‘Open Access in FP7’. Under this clause, beneficiaries are required to make their best efforts to ensure free access to peer-reviewed articles resulting from projects via an institutional or subject-based repository.¹¹

¹¹ Please see http://ftp.cordis.europa.eu/pub/fp7/docs/fp7-ga-clauses-v6_en.pdf

IV OTHER ACTIONS¹²

Public procurement on "Monitoring and evaluation of the outcomes of EU funded SSH research in Europe".

Budget EUR 2.000.000

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¹² 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)¹³

Call FP7-SSH-2013-1	30
Call FP7-SSH-2013-2	72
General activities	0,95
Other activities	4,721
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluations (1,471) • Monitoring and reviews (0,3) • Public procurement (2,0) 	
Estimated total budget	106,721

Budget allocation to general activities 2013 (EUR)

CORDIS	
Eureka/Research Organisations	
ERA-NET	
- Support Actions	
- External expertise	
COST	
Strat. oriented support actions	
JTIs, article 185	
Experts (eval + rev) horizontal taxation	
Total	

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.

¹³ Under the condition that the draft budget 2012 is adopted without modifications by the Budgetary Authority.