

WORK PROGRAMME 2010

COOPERATION

THEME 8

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

(European Commission C(2009) 5893 of 29 July 2009)

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OBJECTIVE

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

I CONTEXT

Approach for 2010

Socio-economic sciences and humanities (SSH) enable us to understand the way in which societies are organised and governed and how they evolve and change. The capacity to study the phenomena described in this work-programme depends on quantitative and qualitative methods, data and other resources. European researchers should play a leading role and their research could be enhanced by the participation of research teams from non-European countries. The 2010 work programme concentrates on EU political priorities, in each of the activity domains it covers. In each activity, a part of the work-programme aims at addressing an important societal challenge that needs to be tackled in the short to medium term perspective, through a specifically designated set of research actions. Activities also include other topics that either address urgent needs or complement the work to address the challenge.

Addressing important societal challenges

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

- A coordinated multi-disciplinary approach combining different perspectives to the different dimensions of the societal challenge considered;
- Capitalisation of previous research; stock-taking and a foresight dimension;
- Where relevant, a significant international cooperation dimension;
- Dissemination and exploitation of research results;
- Supporting the development of an effective critical mass of actors, involving a wide range of key stakeholders.
- A rigorous professional approach to the management of research and complementary activities.

The research agenda proposed by the work-programme to address the societal challenges should be taken into consideration but is not exclusive i.e. proposals may choose to also address research questions complementary to those mentioned in the work-programme to the extent that these contribute to addressing the challenge in question. Proposals must nonetheless always address the core thematic challenge to the greatest possible extent.

Other topics for research projects

Each activity of this work-programme includes topics for "small or medium-scale focused research projects" either addressing urgent needs or complementing the large scale projects. Here, proposals need to address the research agenda described under each topic. The focus is on the production of new knowledge, the interface with the needs of policy-makers and other interested stakeholders, and on strengthening the capability of the socio-economic sciences and humanities to contribute to the continuing development of the European Research Area.

Including the humanities

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

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

SSH.2010.1.2-1 Changing the role of the financial system to better serve economic, social and environmental objectives

SSH.2010.1.3-1 The public sector of the future

SSH.2010.2.1-4 Social Platform on Sustainable Lifestyles

SSH.2010.3.2-1 Addictions and lifestyles in contemporary European societies

SSH.2010.4.1-2 Collective challenges for Latin American and Caribbean Countries

SSH.2010.4.1-3 Understanding urbanisation trends and processes in contemporary China

SSH.2010.4.2-1 Cultures of governance and conflict resolution in Europe and India

SSH.2010.5.1-1 Democracy and the shadows of totalitarianism and populism: the European experience

SSH.2010.5.2-1 European Identities: Inner and outer perceptions of Europe and the EU

SSH.2010.5.2-2 Reinterpreting Europe's cultural heritage: towards the 21st century library and museum?

All research proposals are expected to:

- Provide an appropriate comparative perspective and the largest possible European coverage in relation to the subject of research (though not necessarily simply by reason of a geographically diverse consortium) .
- Develop quantitative and qualitative analyses where appropriate;
- Achieve co-operation within and between disciplines and involve a plurality of approaches to the degree which is most appropriate for the issues addressed.
- Involve, as appropriate, users and stakeholders in the implementation of the project.

- Define and pursue appropriate strategies for making the data generated in the project available to the broader research community¹.
- Consider ethical and gender aspects in the conduct and the content of research.

Gender

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

Research relevant to Civil Society Organisations

The participation of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) is encouraged in proposals that are submitted under this Call. CSOs are particularly encouraged to participate in the Social Platform on Sustainable Lifestyles (SSH.2010.2.1-4). Under the topic 'SSH.2010.2.1-2 Local welfare systems favouring social cohesion', which has resulted from a social platform supported in a previous work-programme, the specific funding scheme - **Research for the Benefit of Specific Groups - Civil Society Organisations** - will allow CSOs to engage more actively in research.

International Cooperation

Researchers and research institutions from ICPC countries² are encouraged to participate in proposals that are submitted under all *Topics* on this work-programme. **Specific cooperation actions dedicated to international cooperation** will be supported in Activity 4 (Europe in the World).

Cross-thematic approaches

Complementarities and synergies especially with the Themes Environment and Health of the cooperation programme are sought in Activities 2 and 3.

Call "The ocean of tomorrow: Joining research forces to meet challenges in ocean management": a special attention is paid to encourage pluri-disciplinarity in marine sciences and technologies which cuts across themes as mentioned in the Specific programme "Cooperation"³ and in the Communication⁴ on "A European strategy for Marine and Maritime Research". Such cross-thematic approach is addressed through a call on "The ocean of tomorrow: Joining research forces to meet challenges in ocean management" involving various Cooperation Themes (Theme 2 – Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, and

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

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

³ OJ L 400/102 30.12.2006 Council Decision of 19 December 2006 concerning the Specific Programme "Cooperation" implementing the Seventh Framework Programme of the European Community for research, technological development and demonstration activities (2007 to 2013)

⁴ Com (2008) 534 final, 3.9.2008 - Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: A European Strategy for Marine and Maritime Research : A coherent European Research Area framework in support of a sustainable use of oceans and seas

Biotechnologies, Theme 5 - Energy, Theme 6 – Environment (including climate change), Theme 7 - Transport and Theme 8 – Socio-economic sciences and Humanities). The call is implemented through three different topics: topic 1 "Quantification of climate change impacts on economic sectors in the Arctic"; topic 2 "Vectors of changes in marine life, impact on economic sectors" and topic 3 "Sub-seabed carbon storage and the marine environment".

Dissemination actions

It is expected that projects develop clear and targeted dissemination and valorisation strategies, addressing and involving not only scientific audiences, but also policy-makers, other key actors and, where appropriate, the general public. Research financed under this programme will take part in the European Commission's Open Access Pilot requiring the deposit of peer reviewed research articles into an institutional or subject based depository and make their best efforts to ensure open access to the articles within 6 months.

Theme specific information

This work programme⁵ is structured in terms of *Activities*⁶ that are subdivided into *Areas*⁷ and *Topics*. Proposals are invited at the level of *Topics*. Proposals must make a clear and important contribution to the core objectives described in each *Area* in accordance with the specificities of the topic.

The work programme will be implemented through five calls for proposals as well as other actions such as public procurement and expert groups:

- **The first call (FP7-SSH-2010-1) will support Collaborative projects (large-scale integrating projects) with a minimum requested EC contribution of EUR 6 500 000 and a minimum number of 7 partners from 7 different countries.**

In this call proposals will be ranked at the level of each **Activity** which contains the topic to which the proposals are addressed. Please note that the indicative budget for each activity in this call is EUR 8 million (see call information pp 39-40).

- **The second call (FP7-SSH-2010-2) will support Collaborative projects (small or medium-scale focused research projects) and a BSG-CSO scheme (Research for the Benefit of Specific Groups - Civil Society Organisations) with a maximum requested EC contribution EUR 2 700 000.**

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

- **The third call (FP7-SSH-2010-3) will support Collaborative projects (small or medium-scale focused research projects) for specific cooperation actions dedicated to international cooperation with a maximum requested EC contribution EUR 2 700 000.**

⁵ Please note that when not specified otherwise the term 'work programme' refers to the Socio-economic Science and Humanities part of the 'Cooperation' Specific Programme work programme.

⁶ The work programme Activities correspond to the activities set out in theme specific part of the 'Cooperation' Specific programme.

⁷ An Area is used to describe part of an Activity.

In this call proposals will be ranked at the level of the activity (across all the topics of the call), but the top proposal in each topic will be selected, provided that it passes the evaluation thresholds.

- **The fourth** call (FP7-SSH-2010-4) will support **Coordination and support actions (supporting actions)** and **Coordination and Support Actions (coordinating actions)**.

In this call only the top proposal in each topic will be selected, provided that it passes the evaluation thresholds.

- **The fifth** call (FP7-OCEAN-2010) is a joint call with the Environment, Energy, Transport and Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, and Biotechnology themes.

In this call only the top proposal in each topic will be selected, provided that it passes the evaluation thresholds.

- **Calls for tender and expert groups** are described in section **"IV Other Actions"** of this work programme

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

In the Joint call each topic has its own specific eligibility conditions and specifications for the funding scheme Collaborative Project (see part III on implementation of calls)

II CONTENT OF CALLS

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

Rationale

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

The recent financial crisis raises important concerns for the Lisbon strategy and questions about the future shape of Europe's economy and society. The research agenda evolves around the major challenge posed by the need to re-think the financial system, and includes two key elements in Europe's response: the prospects for improving Europe's innovative performance, and the future of the public sector. At the same time, the overarching Lisbon promise of furthering innovation remains a key issue for Europe and will receive attention through the topic of demand-driven research and innovation policies.

Area 8.1.1 Changing role of knowledge throughout the economy

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

Expected impact

Projects will advance the knowledge base that underpins the formulation and implementation of relevant policies in Europe with the aim of enhancing growth, employment and competitiveness in the framework of the Lisbon agenda. They will achieve a critical mass of resources as well as achievements in terms of networking and mobility of researchers, and will involve relevant communities, stakeholders, and practitioners in the research, with a view to developing the demand-driven aspects of innovation policies in Europe.

Topics for small or medium-scale focused research projects:

SSH.2010.1.1-1 Demand-driven research and innovation policies for growth, welfare and wellbeing

Europe's capacity for innovation is still too weak and fragmented. The research and innovation policies of the EU and its Member States have traditionally been horizontal, trying to create a successful innovation environment for the industry and service sectors taking into account as much as possible the behaviours of the supply actors. The objective is to rebalance the research and innovation policies so that they include also the demand for knowledge and innovation, taking into account in a realistic manner the European dimension of markets and

social needs and global public goods like the environment and climate, education, health. The context of the current crisis will have to be taken into account.

The research should address:

- The problems of, and barriers to, the development of demand-driven research and innovation policies, including organisational, industrial, political, human capital, cultural and legal issues.
- The specific requirements of demand-side policies in different good or service sectors (like environment, defence, Information and Communication Technology or other service sectors) and at different levels (regional, national) with a view to improving cross-sector comparative analysis and identifying potential "lead markets" that are clearly linked to social demands and that would drive growth and improve well-being;
- The application of appropriate quantitative tools (including modelling and indicators) for forecast and assessment of the impacts of demand driven policy options at relevant policy levels, including development of indicators for analysis and monitoring.

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

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

Objective: The objective is to develop an understanding of the evolving role of finance in the economy and society and what should be its appropriate roles to better serve economic, social and environmental objectives for the longer term both in Europe and across the world and to develop the knowledge base to support relevant policies across the Union and internationally.

Expected impact

Projects will advance the interdisciplinary knowledge that enables to improve the understanding of the changing role of private finance and its impact, including its relation to the causes and consequences of the changing role of finance, including in the current global financial and economic crisis as well as the policy response of the EU, its Member States and also internationally. They will achieve a critical mass of resources and involve relevant communities, stakeholders, and practitioners in the research, with a view to enhancing the development of tools for better global economic governance and strengthening the positive role of the EU in this governance process.

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

SSH.2010.1.2-1. Changing the role of the financial system to better serve economic, social and environmental objectives

The challenge

The role of private finance in the economy has increased enormously since the early 1970s, both in terms of its share of the economy and especially its influence on the "real economy"

and society. Financial de-regulation has led to the emergence of new kinds of finance activities and of new kinds of finance actors. Alongside this there has been a major shift in the activities carried out by banks and various types of funds. Financial innovation allowed by de-regulation, including the huge development of derivatives and securitisation, has exploded. However, with the deepening of the financial and economic crisis from 2007-2008, these developments have increasingly been questioned, in terms of their impact and effectiveness in serving economic, social and environmental objectives over the longer term.

This challenge concerns both the existing role of finance in the economy and what should be its appropriate roles in relation to the public interest. The research would face the challenge of understanding the changing role of private finance (economic, social, political roles), its impact, how it might better serve economic, social and environmental objectives, and the outlook for the future.

Why it matters for Europe

For Europe these trends might have an influence in particular on:

- The growth of the real economy, its structure and productivity, and the longer-term systemic stability and potential of the economy as a whole;
- Social cohesion, inequalities, employment and personal risk at various ages, as well as environmental challenges;
- The public debate on models of society and economy and the definition of the public interest in a globalising world;
- The future role of the EU, its Member States, and their participation in international regulation and broader cooperation efforts as well as the impact on EU cohesion, governance of the Euro-zone in a time of instability.

Addressing the challenge

This challenge should be addressed through a balanced combination of research work and complementary activities. The research should allow different views or disciplines to address the challenge from different perspectives. Scientific steering should enhance interdisciplinarity as much as possible and allow cross-fertilization and innovative research. Complementary activities (such as stock-taking, foresight, dissemination and management activities in particular) should buttress research with a view to enhancing an effective management of research and its relevance for research *per se* and for current as well as future public policies.

Research dimensions to be taken into consideration

- The evolving role of finance in the economy and society and how this can be explained in economic and political terms, including commonalities and differences in paths of economic and social development and financial development. The assessment of various financial and economic theories and models and their application in regulatory regimes and their impact on societies and politics over time. How issues of values, ethics, trust and transparency are dealt with in different societies in this context; their role in the genesis of the crisis and tackling it; the relevance of corporate social responsibility.

- The costs and benefits (both economic and social) of restructuring in the real economy induced by the requirements of financial markets and the financial sector, the role of financial and other actors, as well as the development of new economic activities in this context.
- Regulation and governance of finance in an international and historical perspective, and related public policy issues such as taxation, the structure and function of the financial sector, regulation of the “shadow” banking sector, government guarantees, the role of offshore tax havens in Europe and outside Europe, regulatory competition.
- The impact on developing countries and the development of international treaties and institutions better adapted to the challenges.
- Related specific challenges for the EU in a context of the crisis; challenges to EU cohesion, fiscal policy, governance of the Euro-zone. The possible need for coordinated initiatives for active economic and social policies and their impact on longer-term goals.

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

Area 8.1.3. Strengthening policy coherence and coordination in Europe

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

Expected impact

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

Topics for small or medium-scale focused research projects:

SSH.2010.1.3-1 The public sector of the future

The European public sector (civil services and public utilities depending on national and local definitions) has undergone major structural changes in the last three decades under the influence of what has been dubbed as "New Public Management", mainly inspired from a number of private management models and practices. This transformation has entailed important changes in the modes and instruments of public services delivery, the tasks and identity of civil servants, and the role of the state or local authorities. "New Public Management" has often been criticised for mimicking or lagging behind private management without due recognition to the specificities of public services and for being inward-looking and as such ignoring the wider implications of the public sector policy for social cohesion. New approaches to the public sector, including contributions from humanities, are therefore needed and should enable to build public services that will address effectively issues of social cohesion in the EU.

Research should:

- Assess comparatively and, as much as possible quantitatively, the impact of these "New Public Management" reforms on some important policy domains such as, for instance, education, health, water, energy and transport, and study whether they have been effective in delivering services compared to previous policies and taking into account and responding to the needs of citizens/users for social cohesion.
- Given the weight of these policies and the need for social innovation with regard to new social demands reflecting increasingly diverse citizens' life courses and other social and economic evolutions, also assess the potential for innovations in the public services for improved social cohesion, through relevant empirical studies of a number of innovative practices in public services. It should study how such innovations serve the goals of social cohesion or improve social cohesion and how they could impact on the size and cost of the public sector, the role, tasks and work organisation of civil and public servants, the size of private provision of public services in some sectoral policies, as well as the relationships between the public sector, politicians and citizens.

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

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

Rationale

The challenges in combining economic, social and environmental objectives are clearly major: the increased pace of globalisation, demographic change, social and regional cohesion, migration, climate change, particular issues for developing countries such as large-scale urbanisation, etc. Social and regional cohesion are particular aspects of these due to the importance of regional identities in Europe and to the recent EU enlargements which have integrated regions with a number of structural weaknesses.

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

Area 8.2.1 Socio-economic development trajectories

Objective

The objective is to understand how European and other socio-economic models have fared so far and will fare in the future in combining economic, social and environmental objectives under the socio-ecological transition.

Expected impact

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

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

SSH.2010.2.1-1 Creating and adapting jobs in Europe in the context of a socio-ecological transition

The Challenge

The employment situation in Europe has remained worrying over the last few years despite some improvements at a time of sustained economic growth in most EU countries. The current crisis will actually see the situation deteriorate again across a very high number of

employment sectors. This shows that the structure of employment and the types of jobs have evolved very slowly in the EU area. On the other hand environment-related requirements and the dependence on raw materials produced abroad will push the Union towards new ways of production, consumption, lifestyles, mobility etc. It will have to step up its efforts to become a leader of this "socio-ecological" transition at world level, in particular as the world market for "green" goods and services is expected to double around 2020. Despite much talk about building a knowledge-based economy in favour of sustainable development, there is hardly yet any major switch towards the socio-ecological activities and structures of tomorrow. However, a promising answer to the current high rates of unemployment and low rates of employment in Europe is actually to develop the innovative agricultural, industrial and service activities that will shape the skills, jobs and work organisation in the next decade. There are in fact many areas which have the potential to regenerate the Union's economic and social fabric while contributing to the production of global public goods: for instance, products and services in support of renewable energy, energy efficiency and the fight against climate change, environmental industries, education and lifelong learning services, healthcare, food quality and safety, services for an ageing population, for families, for social inclusion (referring to culturally diversified communities, people with literacy barriers or with health condition-induced impairments) and so on.

Why it matters for Europe

The renewal of the Lisbon strategy for growth and jobs is on the policy agenda. The current economic crisis is likely to have a dire impact on employment in Europe but should not divert the policymakers and socio-economic actors from thinking anew and speeding up the socio-ecological transition. In particular:

- Anticipating and making the socio-ecological transition is not only a matter of finding the right technologies, it is also a matter of social innovation, i.e. making economic, political and social behaviours evolve, especially among consumers and other economic actors, and using such experiences to develop adapted policies to address the socio-ecological turn.
- The search for more and better jobs implies that the EU cannot continue to mend the current job sectors but must find ways to renew the structure of economic activities and employment. That is obviously true for the service sector which has remained less-developed than in other western economies. But it should also apply to agriculture, where employment has shrunk to record levels, and industry where new employment is fragile and new forms of activity and work organisation are required to enable the socio-ecological transition. In this context, the EU has promoted flexicurity, i.e.: structural reforms towards the flexibility of labour markets, work organisations and labour relations on the one hand, and employment and income security on the other.
- The EU should not only attempt to decrease its unemployment rate; it has to increase the employment rate for some categories of citizens (in particular women and older workers). This goal has proved very difficult to pursue under the current conditions. The socio-ecological transition can be seized as an opportunity to tackle this goal more efficiently by integrating women and older workers in the new socio-ecological activities in particular through flexible working arrangements and the upgrading of existing skills in a lifelong learning perspective.
- As the EU initiative "New skills for new jobs" recalls, better and adapted skills will be needed: the next decade will see an increasing demand for high-qualified and adaptable

workforce and more skills-dependent jobs. Upgrading of skills, however, cannot suffice: anticipating and matching labour market and skill needs must be made a priority. Education and training will need to accelerate the pace of diffusion of new 'green' skills among the labour force.

Addressing the challenge

This challenge should be addressed through a balanced combination of research work and complementary activities. The research should allow different views or disciplines to address the challenge from different perspectives. Scientific steering should enhance interdisciplinarity as much as possible and allow cross-fertilization and innovative research. Complementary activities (such as stock-taking, foresight, dissemination and management activities in particular) should buttress research with a view to enhancing an effective management of research and its relevance for research *per se* and for current as well as future public policies.

Research dimensions to be taken into consideration

- The dynamics of employment creation in the socio-ecological transition: potential evolution of employment structure (in terms of occupation and geographical location) and overall employment levels, different impact across countries and regions, and across skills levels; implication in terms of investments and consumption patterns; behaviour of firms; impact of globalisation and international competition. In particular in the specific agriculture, industry and service sectors which are likely to constitute the foundations of the new socio-ecological activities.
- The design of new employment policies for enhancing the socio-ecological transition and sustaining high employment activities, including the advancement of flexicurity regimes, the role of industrial relations and corporate social responsibility, the legal, regulatory, financial, organizational, technological and human capital obstacles to and opportunities for the development of new employment structures in Europe.
- Education and training policies for new jobs. Combined anticipation of labour market trends and training and education requirements for the upgrading, anticipation and matching of new skills; in this context, the potential of the current training and education systems to adapt and be involved in the new socio-ecological turn and the role of all stakeholders in this field (schools, vocational education and training, universities, ministries...).
- Prospects for more and better jobs for women and older workers in the socio-ecological activities; patterns of employment evolutions for these categories of workers, social expectations and working conditions.
- The role of social innovation in responding to these socio-ecological challenges in the EU and the flexibility of current policy systems to adapt to and inspire from such innovation.
- Comparisons with new employment practices for socio-ecological activities outside the EU in developed and emerging economies.

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

Topics for small or medium-scale focused research projects:

SSH.2010.2.1-2. Local welfare systems favouring social cohesion

International and inter-regional comparative research should investigate the different patterns of local welfare systems, considering their effects on social inequalities, and examining which are the most favourable to social cohesion and sustainability. This research implies looking extensively at, for example, the role of different providers of welfare services (public providers, third sector, not for profit, and for profit sector) and their partnerships, the role of public policy, the governance of the local welfare systems, the relationships between formal and informal initiatives. To this purpose inclusion and exclusion effects of local welfare systems will be examined (e.g. access to services, quality of services and conditions of labour in the services), taking into account the increasing differentiation of life-courses and needs of citizens. Urban policy recommendations for local welfare system improvement will be part of the research.

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

SSH.2010.2.1-3 Analysis of the impacts of global changes

Building on existing knowledge including the Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change (UK Cabinet Office - HM Treasury – ISBN-13: 9780521700801), economic and social impacts related to likely global changes, such as access to natural resources, climate change and large risks for societies will be quantified for the world with a strong focus on Europe. Assessments will cover the total costs and will deal with issues such as public health, water availability, energy affordability and required changes in infrastructure (cf. for example adaptation to climate change). Economic and social consequences of global changes on competitiveness, employment, migration, labour market and skill needs, land-use and transport routes should also be assessed at the world and macro-regional levels across Europe, e.g. Mediterranean, coastal and/or mountainous areas, according to the respective regional vulnerabilities and on a risk-based approach. Relevant adaptations of EU, national or macro-regional measures concerning socio-economic activities integrating precautionary and sustainability principles will be suggested. These activities should provide the basis for the establishment of a European socio-economic research network specialised in the evaluation of the economic and social impacts of global changes.

Research actions should address the following areas:

- Review of the economic and social impacts of global changes;

- Further development and use of models to estimate the macro-economic costs of global changes at world, EU and macro-regional levels including adaptation strategies concerning socio-economic activities;
- Prospective on expected socio-economic transformations emerging from global changes including in terms of quantity and quality of jobs.

This Topic has to be considered as a complementary subject to the Topic of Environment (including Climate Change) programme entitled "Quantifying the costs of mitigating Climate Change by means of activities involving joint climate and economic modelling" (ENV.2010.1.1.6-3).

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

Topic for Coordination and support action (supporting action):

SSH.2010.2.1-4 Social Platform on Sustainable Lifestyles

One of the key tasks in the early twenty-first century is to reconcile the need to reduce the levels of energy and environmental resources and transport services we consume, while at the same time improving the quality of life for all in the context of an ageing society. A social platform on 'sustainable lifestyle' will be supported to define a research agenda in the area driven by societal concerns. Taking into account previous research at national and EU level, the platform will involve societal stakeholders with a view to support the exchange of experiences and the development of structures of analysis on current initiatives and practises that aim at new sustainable ways of living, moving, consuming, given current knowledge and economic, social, legal and cultural imperatives. Future perspectives about lifestyles will also be developed in order to better identify the issues to solve. A large number of stakeholders including Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) will have to participate to this platform representing a wide variety of sectors from research and education to industry, services and society at large.

Funding scheme: Coordination and support action (supporting action)

Area 8.2.2 Regional, territorial and social cohesion

Objective

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

Expected impact

Projects will advance the knowledge base that underpins the formulation and implementation of policies related to regional cohesion in the wider Neighbourhood policy framework of the EU. They will achieve a critical mass of resources and involve relevant communities,

stakeholders, and practitioners in the research, with a view to developing new strategic partnerships between the relevant EU regions and the border regions.

Topic for small or medium-scale focused research projects:

SSH.2010.2.2-1 EU regions and their interaction with the neighbourhood regions

Social, environmental, economic and fiscal conditions have differed markedly between EU regions since the latest enlargements. Strengthening cohesion within the EU is thus essential in order to improve the economic and social situation of citizens, especially in the less favoured areas which combine structural weaknesses. At the same time, many regions in Europe have strong historical, cultural, political and economic links with neighbourhood regions outside the EU. The European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) was actually developed in 2004, with the objective of avoiding the emergence of new dividing lines between the enlarged EU and its neighbours and instead strengthening the prosperity, stability and security of all concerned. However, recent prospective studies show that cohesion in the EU might be more and more affected by rising inequalities, deindustrialisation, demographic changes brought by ageing and complex migrations from and to regions, environmental degradations, as well as political tensions around sustainable social models, thus triggering potential frictions and harsh competition with Europe's neighbour regions. For these neighbouring regions in and outside the EU, the future may thus rather lie into intelligent partnerships, through, for instance, the identification of critical growth poles and infrastructures or new combinations of sectoral policies and instruments such as education, research, innovation and transport.

Research should focus on the analysis of potential EU policy options regarding the strengthening of the cohesion of EU territories and their wider neighbourhood. It should facilitate the development of long term visions of these regions with particular emphasis on new EU countries. It should produce quantitative and qualitative assessments of possible future impacts (costs and benefits) of policy options.

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

Activity 8.3: Major trends in society and their implications

Rationale

The last fifty years have been characterised by important changes in people's lives and lifestyles and by strong evolutions in society, social structures and values. Major societal trends actually relate to the changing nature of work and of private life (in particular of family life and gender roles), the evolution of consumption patterns, values, attitudes and beliefs of contemporary societies. This work-programme will focus on trends in addictions and lifestyles.

Area 8.3.1. Demographic changes (no topics in 2010)

Area 8.3.2. Societal trends and lifestyles

Objective

The aim is to study and analyse the development of well-acknowledged and new addictions as a major societal trend in Europe, in relation to health and other policies.

Expected impact

Projects will advance the knowledge base that underpins the formulation and implementation of policies related to developments involving addictions and modern lifestyles in Europe. They will achieve a critical mass of resources and involve relevant communities, stakeholders, and practitioners in the research, with a view to improving our knowledge on different forms of individual and social alienations and developing policy mixes that help curb addictions and strengthen various forms of social cohesion.

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

SSH.2010.3.2-1 Addictions and lifestyles in contemporary European societies

The Challenge

Addictions have become a pervasive feature of contemporary societies but at the same time they bring a lot of concern. As their number has notably increased over the last decades, they have become a focus of social, economic and political attention and polarise societies and politics more and more. In addition to the widely-acknowledged problem of various substance addictions, there is a growing problem of new addictions such as gambling, eating disorders, anxiolytics, polydrug use and the internet. The development of addictions is a concern in many public policy arenas, in particular health and various forms of social cohesion such as family and work. According to conservative estimates, one tenth of all costs in Europe's health systems flow into the treatment of various addictions. There is also the cost in terms of prevention and crime, which increasingly has a global dimension (organised crime networks, the geo-politics of drugs). At the same time though, societies often tolerate addictions quite differently. The definition and the role of professionals in dealing with addiction prevention and treatment may vary from one country to another, as may vary a lot the level of public concern for the impact of various addictions according to countries and social traditions. The

challenge is thus for Europe to build balanced anti-addiction policies, endorsed by societies, that enable at the same time sufficient social integration and individual freedom.

Why it matters for Europe

A wide variety of situations and policies are challenged:

- Policies need to carefully balance individual freedom and social responsibility, while taking into account social, economic and ethical considerations. It is of the utmost importance that EU countries exchange their understanding and experiences of addictions in order to alleviate addiction worst impacts while at the same time respecting sufficient diversity of lifestyles and values.
- Addictions (especially drug use) constitute a global problem (organised crime, impact on development countries, health and diseases) and demand systems of international cooperation and, at least European cooperation, which so far have failed to curb drug traffic significantly.
- Due to the health impacts of addictions, preventive as well as pathological and clinical medical expertise is needed. Moreover, in order to understand addictive behaviours, sociological and, in particular, psychological and cognitive insight into human behaviour is required. Europe has a long scientific tradition in the analysis of and dealing with addictions but there is a need to confront and combine the numerous scientific disciplines in the field given the increasing trends in addiction and their social and individual costs.
- Due to their vulnerability and sensitivity to social and media impact, young people are a very special group of concern and the role of education in preventing addiction and of other policies in helping young people out of addiction is of particular importance. At a time when a high number of young people may find it more difficult to find a place in society, the EU can help promote useful debates on the expectations of young people in our societies and ways to curb the worst effects of youth addiction.

Addressing the challenge

This challenge should be addressed through a balanced combination of research work and complementary activities. The research should allow different views or disciplines to address the challenge from different perspectives. Scientific steering should enhance interdisciplinarity as much as possible and allow cross-fertilization and innovative research. Complementary activities (such as stock-taking, foresight, dissemination and management activities in particular) should buttress research with a view to enhancing an effective management of research and its relevance for research *per se* and for current as well as future public policies.

Research dimensions to be taken into consideration

- Social, economic and individual determinants of addiction and behavioural border-line disorders, including how cognition, learning, memory, desire, affects, etc are individual, social as well as brain processes (including insights from cognitive sciences). The significance of the links between addictions/depression and the focus of modern societies on individual autonomy and individual performance as a social rule deserves special attention.

- Comparative definitions of addictions in the EU member States (given the changing social and cultural significance of addiction and drug use in different countries) and the potential development of quantitative solid data on addictions across Europe (in terms of population concerned, professionals involved, impact on health budgets, economic dependency of users, trade and profits for instance).
- Comparative legal and regulatory frameworks for various new substances that are linked to addictions (for instance those aimed in particular at cognitive enhancement or physical performance). Devise strategies for prevention and regulation at European level.
- The trade and profits around addiction development in the case of licit drugs or other products, food or activities linked to new forms of addiction (such as gambling, amphetamines, antidepressants, internet gaming). The role of economic actors in supporting addictive behaviours.
- Who defines addiction and addictive behaviours? The role of various health and medical professions and other professions in the definition and treatment of addiction in Europe in a historical perspective. The use of scientific knowledge in defining addiction.

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

Area 8.3.3. Cultural interactions in an international perspective (no topics in 2010)

Activity 8.4: Europe in the world

Rationale

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

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

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

Objective

The main aim is to understand better the driving forces of global interactions and interdependencies, the relations between world regions and the factors shaping different development paths in a forward looking perspective seeking to explore the prospects for Europe in a multi-polar world.

Expected impact

Projects will advance the knowledge base that underpins the formulation and implementation of international policies as well as European external relations policies. They will achieve a critical mass of resources and involve relevant communities, stakeholders, and practitioners in the research, with a view to identifying the potential paths in favour of a balanced multi-polar world that Europe is likely to follow after the decrease of the hegemonic US position in international relations, given in particular Europe's commitment not to impose new hegemonic views but rather to enhance its understanding of the socio-economic and political reality of its regional partners such as China, India and the Latin American and the Carribeans in the development of its external policies.

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

SSH.2010. 4.1-1 Europe facing a rising multi-polar world

The challenge

With the rise in power of China and India at economic, scientific and military levels, the renewed Russian super-power projection, the changing role of the United States and the

emergence of a European Union enlarged to 500 million inhabitants, we are taking part in the creation of a multi-polar world which follows the duo-polar world (USA, Russia) during the Cold War and the USA predominance in the following period. Under the effects of globalisation, the multi-polar world will be more economically and strategically interdependent but will this interdependence lead to more prosperity and stability? How will the key issues that call for collective action at world level be dealt with such as climate change, trade and finance, energy transition, management of rare natural resources (water, raw materials), inclusion of less developed countries in globalisation and global governance, tackling tensions and security threats? Will these questions lead to a convergence in analysis and action by the world's key actors or will the differences grow and provoke tensions, even conflicts? How will the largest world actors bring in emerging countries from all continents? Will global governance and multilateralism be strengthened or weakened by multipolarism?

Why it matters for Europe

The European Union will only represent 6.5% of the world population in 2025. None of the countries of which it is made up will be one of the ten most populated areas of the world, but its demand for – and dependence on- energy and raw materials is likely to increase. Due to its level of economic and scientific development, and its political influence, the European Union will potentially be one of the key world actors and this involves specific challenges and responsibilities. Since its beginning, the European Community (later Union) has looked to its own internal dynamism for the source of its prosperity and stability (internal market, common policy, economic and monetary integration). The challenge for the Union and its Members States is now to realise that its prosperity and stability will in the future be much more determined by outside forces. How will Europe organise itself to face the changes inherent in this multi-polar world and to promote its values in possible future models of global governance that are being designed to adapt to these challenges? Will global competition and different geopolitical perspectives bring together or keep apart the States that form the EU? These changes might require a revision of common policies of the Union – e.g. agriculture, research, social cohesion, education and culture, justice and home affairs- and a rise of the power of common foreign and security policy, development policy, as well as defence in Europe.

Addressing the challenge

This challenge should be addressed through a balanced combination of research work and complementary activities (such as stock-taking, foresight, dissemination, management and scientific steering activities in particular). The research packages should allow different views or disciplines to address the challenge from different perspectives. Scientific steering should enhance interdisciplinarity as much as possible and allow cross-fertilization and innovative research. Complementary activities (such as stock-taking, foresight, dissemination and management activities in particular) should buttress research with a view to enhancing an effective management of research and its relevance for research *per se* and for current as well as future public policies.

Research dimensions to be taken into consideration:

- The future evolution of global governance and the place of Europe in the new multi-polar world; the identity of a European model of governance and, the conditions for Europe's central role in shaping the responses to global challenges –or the risk of marginalisation (e.g. in fields such as energy, water, raw materials, urbanisation, migration, research, global trade, finance, foreign policy and human security).
- The monitoring and analysis of areas which may be either especially critical (e.g. Caucasus/Black Sea, Mediterranean/Middle East, Sub-Saharan Africa, Baltic and Caspian Seas, South Asia or others) or emerging as possibly critical in terms of actual or potential conflicts over resources, areas of influence or values and their impact on Europe;
- The issue of post or new 'hegemony' with regard to the role of the US, the changes in the EU 'civilian power', the notions and practices of 'effective multilateralism' and of the human security paradigm should be addressed. It could be researched with focus on selected policy issues, regions or international agreements. The role of the EU in the reform of global governance institutions should also be addressed.
- The processes by which certain values (e.g. human rights protection or fair trade) come to be contested or shared across borders, and their influence on international cooperation and multilateral institutions, should also be examined. For example, the role of values in international political debate as a justification for positions taken or alliances formed during negotiations could be analysed, as well as the way ideas are spread through transnational policy and advocacy networks and their implications –e.g. concerning compliance with international law, voting patterns and coalitions in international institutions (such as FMI, WTO, UN Security Council and Assembly) and agreements (in areas ranging from environment to human rights protection, commerce or social protection).

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

Topics for small or medium-scale focused research projects (for specific cooperation actions dedicated to international cooperation):

SSH.2010.4.1-2 Collective challenges for Latin American and Caribbean Countries

This topic stems from the observation that the Latin American and Caribbean countries (LACC) face geopolitical challenges that could be better understood and tackled more successfully at regional level because they concern all countries. The objective is thus to enable research on some specific issues that are common to several or all LACC and that should be met more effectively by them collectively rather than individually. In order to meet this objective, the research should be interdisciplinary, including the humanities, use foresight methodologies whenever necessary, consider a multi-stakeholder approach with other governmental and civil society actors involved in these issues, use comparisons with Europe whenever relevant, and develop innovative conceptual and policy models that will improve the cooperation between social science/humanities and policy communities within LACC and with Europe.

The research should address the following:

- LACC still have high rates of poverty and need in particular to develop agricultural/rural systems that are productive enough, but that are also respectful of social diversity, cultural

traditions and of environmental wealth. The objective is therefore to understand the social and economic uses of the environment and therefore invent new models of agricultural and rural systems which help fight poverty but also take into account, at least, the quality of life of various populations, biodiversity (including the issue of intellectual property rights) and the sustainable use of local resources for the future of LACC.

- LACC still have institutional weaknesses that affect the quality of State services and thus prevent an effective action against inequalities, in domains such as health, education, agriculture and food, housing and security for instance, which in turn may threaten the democratic functioning of the State. The objective is therefore to assess the role, visions, commitments and interdependencies of LACC political, economic and social elites in the institutional development of the State or local government such as towns, cities or regions and their administration, and propose new approaches on power, collective actions, institutions, elites and the State.

The research should include a strong dissemination of its results towards social sciences and humanities research communities and policymakers in LACC, Europe and the United States of America.

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

SSH.2010.4.1-3 Understanding urbanisation trends and processes in contemporary China

This topic stems from the observation that China and the EU are bound to increase their exchanges with a view to support mutual understanding. It is therefore of the utmost interest for Europe to study China's process of modernisation in the 21st century and vice-versa. Europe and China still too often cultivate narrow stereotyped views of each other. Europeans and Chinese should improve their knowledge and sensitivity to the cultural variety and the many features of traditions and modernities in their respective countries and regions. This topic is thus envisaged as a possibility for European and Chinese researchers together to study in depth facets of contemporary China and bring useful comparisons from Europe.

The research itself should analyse metropolisation/urbanisation in China through the formidable economic development of the country for the last 30 years and the potential for new internal developments in China. It should thus be historical and forward-looking and take account of the historical and current experience of large cities in Europe. Of particular importance for such research are:

- The institutional foundations and policies for urbanisation. This should include the role of relevant political, economic and other social actors at the central and local levels and the various types of cooperation between them (issues of governance, local protectionism, etc.).
- The issue of land property in urbanisation and the development of estate markets in cities in the context of an evolving urban-rural divide. What are the links between property policies and housing, architecture, space management and urban-rural migration?
- The short and longer-term requirement of such development in terms of adapted infrastructures for connectivity and services for the urban population, in particular in the area

of environment (use of energy, air pollution and water resources for instance) and health organisation.

-The relationships between urban development, traditions and modern lifestyles in cities. Do traditions (of education, culture, etc.) in China still inspire or influence urban development and policies or the social uses of spaces in cities, and are they relevant for current and alternative urban policies? How are modern lifestyles developing and how do they interlink with urban development?

In all these aspects, relevant comparisons with the past and current experiences of urbanisation in the EU should be used. The research should compare at least three cities from different regions in China and bring new empirical qualitative and quantitative data. A strong dissemination plan towards policymakers and citizens in China should be included.

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

Area 8.4.2. Conflicts, peace and human rights

Objective

To understand the dynamics of conflict and peace in relation to global changes, and to foster a comparative perspective on how different cultures of governance emerge and how peace, democracy and human rights are perceived and acted upon in different parts of the world.

Expected impact

Projects will advance the knowledge base that underpins the formulation and implementation of policies by the EU and its international partners to promote peace, security, democracy and human rights. They will enhance the cooperation between European teams and researchers from outside Europe, and will foster shared understandings of governance and conflict issues across different federated (multi)cultural settings.

Topic for small or medium-scale focused research projects (for specific cooperation actions dedicated to international cooperation):

SSH.2010.4.2-1 Cultures of governance and conflict resolution in Europe and India.

The European Union and India face some similar challenges with regard to fostering ‘unity in diversity’, namely making a democratic political entity function effectively in a context of deep internal diversity of people, languages, socio-economic conditions, historical and institutional heritage. At the same time, Europe and India are very different from one another and their relations have included both cooperation and conflict. This adds to the need to examine how such diverse polities and societies may deal with the common challenge of fostering unity in diversity. In addition, research should address how such challenges can be met in a context where many important economic, environmental, security and other matters are decided at the international level, raising the issue of the roles of the EU, India and other actors in global governance.

More specifically, deeper knowledge should be developed on processes that could foster reciprocal knowledge -within as well as between India and Europe – with regard to political cultures and institutions, the relations between democracy and economic development or linguistic policy in multicultural societies. The roots and influence of different cultures of governance in handling social, economic, environmental, security issues could also be addressed; for example, different forms of 'burden sharing' within and between countries, relations between local, regional and federal or supranational levels of decision-making, reference to Constitutional principles. The dilemmas surrounding the recognition of minority rights and related identity mobilisation while providing for solidarity at the level of the overall polity could be fruitfully addressed comparing the Indian federal setting and the EU supranational one. Resolving conflicts –ranging from social conflicts that are normal in any pluralistic society, to violent outbreaks, terrorist attacks, and wars- requires an understanding of the micro-level causes and effects of conflict itself. Different (at times inter-connected) experiences in Europe and India – including the legacy of non-violence, experiences of reconciliation and the role of historical and mythological narratives in framing notions of power and resistance- can be usefully compared.

Funding scheme: Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project) for specific cooperation actions dedicated to international cooperation - Targeted to India.

Activity 8.5: The Citizen in the European Union

Rationale

The European Union has often been associated with democratic consolidation and fundamental rights. At the same time, critics suggest that the European Union is driven more by economic integration rather than democracy and citizen participation. Criticisms relate to issues of citizenship, participation, the direction of policy agendas and political trends. This leads to a question whether a common European citizenship and a responsive and efficient new type of European democratic governance and policy could or should emerge, how this relates to the existing democratic institutions, cultures, identities and practices within and across Member States.

Interdisciplinary research will focus on the challenges for European democracy and the very pursuit of European integration given the totalitarian legacies and rising populism in both older and newer democracies, as well as questions of identities and cultural heritage.

Area 8.5.1. Participation and citizenship in Europe

Objective

The objective is to understand the role of historical memories and of different experiences and practices of democracy within and across European countries and examine their implications for European integration and democratic governance.

Expected Impact

Research will advance knowledge regarding a European democracy built on 'unity in diversity' and the traditions that affect this process. This knowledge will contribute to an understanding of how different policies of the EU affect national level discourses and how these in turn influence the Union's building of democratic institutions.

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

SSH.2010.5.1-1 Democracy and the shadows of totalitarianism and populism: the European experience

The Challenge

The European Union has been a strong catalyst of transitions to democracy and democracy consolidation, and is now composed of older and newer/renewed democracies with different historical, institutional, legal, cultural and socio-economic experiences. The challenges for European democracy include two different aspects:

- 1) Overcoming the heritage of the "divided continent" where the experience and memories of recent totalitarianism differ from one group of Member States to the other;
- 2) Addressing populism and its implications for national and European governance.

The first aspect involves the challenge of pursuing 'unity in diversity' in the European Union and in the greater Europe in tackling the post-totalitarian memory and heritage of regimes which held power in different European countries before, during and after World War II.

The second aspect is related to various forms of populist organisations and political discourses that have emerged in various countries, both during totalitarianism and in democratic contexts, and which are now taking new shapes and adapting themselves, including to new forms of media: understanding their roots and implications for democracy in Europe raises significant issues for analysis.

Why it matters for Europe

The legitimacy, effectiveness and very existence of a supranational polity like the EU rest on the voluntary cooperation and pooling of sovereignty by democratic countries with different - but linked- histories, memories, political, legal and administrative cultures but also with a common set of fundamental values and of respect for one another. Enlargement processes in several occasions took upfront the issue of democracy following dictatorship, of supporting the consolidation of democracy—the latest enlargement being the most prominent but not the only case. The capacity to accommodate diversity, reciprocal adjustments and understanding between older and newer democracies is at the core of current and future developments in the EU; this is shown also by the different reactions of political systems and movements in European countries to recent geopolitical events and their implications for EU policies. In addition, nationalistic agendas and discourses promoted by some populist organizations in both older and newer democracies are generally at odds with the project of European integration: their emergence, as well as the diffusion of other forms of populism, is bound to influence the way the European public sphere and the role of representative institutions may develop.

Addressing the challenge

This challenge should be addressed through a balanced combination of research and other non research work packages (such as stock-taking, foresight, dissemination, management and scientific steering activities in particular). The research packages should allow different views or disciplines to address the challenge from different perspectives. Scientific steering should enhance interdisciplinarity as much as possible and allow cross-fertilization and innovative research. Complementary activities (such as stock-taking, foresight, dissemination and management activities in particular) should buttress research with a view to enhancing an effective management of research and its relevance for research *per se* and for current as well as future public policies.

Research dimensions to be taken into consideration

- History and historical memory as objects and channels of EU politics and policies within Europe and in relation to other areas of the world (postcolonial memory; experience and memories of communism in Central and Eastern Europe; Nazism, fascism and the Holocaust; resistance movements). How contested memories emerge and shape current social debates, how different forms of resistance to totalitarian regimes developed, as well as other factors enabling the collapse of such regimes and the transition to and consolidation of democracy.

- The democratic development of the EU and the rise of populism in both older and newer democracies. The discourses, symbols and practices of populist organisations and leaders should be further examined in relation to the great changes that have taken place during the last 20 years. For example, the perceived gap between political elites and ordinary voters, the role of mass media and opinion polls, the emphasis on visual and virtual communication in political competition, the development of politics of fear with reference to security issues, the perceived impacts of globalisation, the 'shift blaming' between parties, countries and between those and EU institutions, as well as other factors could be examined in view of identifying the ones that provide the most fertile soil for populism and identify ways of coping with possible implications for representative democracy, checks-and-balances or fundamental rights.
- The circulation of different experiences, historical narratives, political, legal and administrative cultures -and of different political organisations- in the European political space and their influence in shaping decision-making in the EU. For example, in terms of preferences for 'europeanisation' or 'inter-governmentalism' and for different policy instruments and forms of regulation/deregulation, as well as concerning the implications for external relations (including different perceptions on the 'neighbourhood'), for policy making in fields such as trade, energy, environment, migration or social affairs, for various ways of dealing with issues of subsidiarity, democratic accountability, transparency and legitimacy.

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

Area 8.5.2. Diversities and commonalities in Europe

Objective

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

Expected Impact

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

Topics for small or medium-scale focused research projects:

SSH.2010.5.2-1 European Identities: Inner and outer perceptions of Europe and the EU

Identity is a layered and complex phenomenon. Accordingly, the EU understands European identity as complementary to national and regional identities, providing citizens with an additional set of rights, perspectives and self-understandings. Attempts to make such an identity concrete include both symbols and practices and how those are framed and experienced by citizens as well as by EU institutions.

Research could assess how official identity symbols (such as the EU flag, the anthem, the EU slogan, the passport, the Euro, the ".eu" internet domain name, city branding like Brussels Capital of Europe or European capital of culture, commemoration days, artistic festivals or scientific events), and personal experiences with the European Union are present in citizen's every day life, how they are perceived and how these interact with common national (symbols of) cultures. Analysis is also invited on how these symbols are used by Europeans citizens, associations, enterprises, universities, NGO, Governments, etc. in fostering the spirit of a European cohesion and identity.

Research could further identify whether and how civil society organizations, enterprises, trade unions, youngsters, students associations and others strengthen a European dimension in their activities and thereby contribute to the construction of a European identity.

A perception of Europe and the EU from outside should add to the analysis in particular as regards situations where the European Union acts alongside or with other international organizations.

Research should take into account the age and gender, social and cultural differences both among EU and non EU citizens (i.e. Europeans from non Member States and non Europeans living in the EU).

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

SSH.2010.5.2-2 Reinterpreting Europe's cultural heritage: towards the 21st century library and museum?

National museums and galleries emerged in the context of the consolidation of the nation-state in Europe from the 18th century onwards. At the beginning of the 21st century, the intellectual underpinnings of many of these institutions are being questioned, while at the same time, new forms of interaction with the publics are formed. The purpose is to develop a new role for national museums and libraries that allows them, in an innovative way, to adequately reflect past trends and processes that are not constrained by national borders, engage the interest of new social groups and audiences, while simultaneously acting as agents of social cohesion and stability in Europe.

Research could look at the impact of museums, galleries and libraries (including virtual libraries) on identities and values through time and in Europe today, including research on memorialisation and the institutionalisation of cultural memory, as well as on how to best coordinate the activities and collections of museums galleries and libraries across Europe for the benefit of a European and global audience.

Research should also look at how contemporary research in the social sciences and the humanities can be applied in the re-evaluation and re-interpretation of collections and archives in museums, galleries and libraries; this will imply linkages between researchers and archivists in the museum, gallery and library sectors and the academic sector. The increased role of Information and Communication Technologies in museum and gallery displays or in

virtual libraries, as well as scenarios for the organisation and content of post-national museums could be looked at.

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

Activity 8.6: Socio-economic and scientific indicators (no topics in 2010)

Activity 8.7: Foresight activities

Rationale

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

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

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

Area 8.7.2. – Focused thematic foresight

Objective

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

Expected Impact

The foresight approach and more generally forward looking should become a current practice for the ERA activity, which involves Member States and the main actors of the Research and Innovation activities. It should help inter alia the joint programming initiatives.

NB: There will be no Calls for Proposals under this Activity. Topic SSH.2010.7.2-1. "Support to European Research Area (ERA) Foresight" will be implemented through public procurement and is described in detail in Section IV 'Other actions'

Activity 8.8.: Horizontal actions

SSH.2010.8-1 Mobilising the network of NCPs for specific tasks

National Contact Points for socio-economic sciences and humanities have been organized in a network in order to promote good practice and to support the implementation of the programme and in particular the overcoming of the barriers posed by the fragmentation of research communities along national lines. In addition, NCPs have been providing important feedback on issues relating to programme evaluation and programme design. This work-programme will build upon these functions to extend the support to the network of NCPs and mobilize the network to support the new approach in implementing the work-programme which involves large scale research endeavours targeted on specific important societal challenges. The network of national contact points will undertake the organization of an appropriate number of large transnational events. This function will benefit from the creation of a directory of important actors in Europe, which could combine data collected by the Commission as well as the National Contact Points (e.g. in the course of provision of partner search services), always respecting the provisions of the Data Protection Directive 95/46/EC. The benefits of the Directory and the organization of transnational events will also contribute to improving the services offered by all NCPs in their countries.

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

Funding scheme: Coordination and support action (supporting action)

SSH 2010. 8-2 Support to the preparation of ERANET / ERANET Plus projects

ERANET projects in the socio-economic sciences and humanities have been very successful in FP6, but in FP7 the calls for ERANET have shown that there are important challenges in coordinating national programmes and positioning this coordination in the context of the theme "research in socio-economic sciences and the humanities" in order to achieve European added value. To help overcome this challenges, support will be given to efforts to capitalize on the work of, and lessons from, important recent ERANET endeavours and to develop thematic initiatives. These efforts will need to bring together important national research programme owning and/or managing organizations, and will need to seek to develop plans for future joint activities that involve coordination of national programmes (ERA-NET and ERA-NET Plus). Considerations of European added value in the choice of topic will be very important. The preparation, implementation and documentation of meetings and seminars will be supported.

Funding scheme: Coordination and support action (supporting action)

NB: Topics SSH 2010.8-3, SSH 2010.8-4 and SSH 2010.8-5 are implemented by public procurement and expert groups and are thus described in section IV other actions

Call "The ocean of tomorrow: Joining research forces to meet challenges in ocean management."

Oceans offer opportunities for sustainable economic development. However, human activities are exerting increasing environmental pressure on the oceans, which is threatening marine ecosystems and sustainable maritime activities. In particular, the growing demand for maritime transport, offshore energy, tourism, coastal development, fisheries and aquaculture, security and surveillance poses a major threat to the marine environment.

The European Union has taken up this challenge and established a new integrated maritime policy, of which the "European Strategy for Marine and Maritime Research"⁸ is a fundamental part. The strategy highlights the importance of integration between established marine and maritime research disciplines in order to reinforce excellence in science and to reconcile the growth of sea-based activities with environmental sustainability as highlighted in the European Marine Framework Directive 2008/56/C. In particular, the Commission announced the launch of a joint call under FP7 on major research topics requiring a cross-thematic approach.

The aim of the call "The ocean of tomorrow: Joining research forces to meet challenges in ocean management" is to improve our understanding and the predictive capacity concerning how marine ecosystems respond to a combination of natural and anthropogenic factors. Also how rapid environmental changes will affect the full range of goods and services provided by the oceans and which measures could be developed to mitigate or adapt to these changes. Research addressed in the call will be of cross-thematic nature, integrating in a coherent way marine and maritime research domains in order to reach an impact that a single Theme of the Cooperation programme could not attain on its own.

The call will be implemented through three different topics: topic 1 "Quantification of climate change impacts on economic sectors in the Arctic"; topic 2 "Vectors of changes in marine life, impact on economic sectors" and topic 3 "Sub-seabed carbon storage and the marine environment".

A multi-disciplinary approach and a multi-sectoral partnership are considered essential to achieving the expected impacts.

⁸ Com (2008) 534 final, 3.9.2008 - Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: A European Strategy for Marine and Maritime Research : A coherent European Research Area framework in support of a sustainable use of oceans and seas

Specific information on the joint call evaluation and implementation is provided in the call fiche.

OCEAN.2010-1: Quantification of climate change impacts on economic sectors in the Arctic

Call: FP7-OCEAN-2010

Changing climatic conditions in the Arctic have far reaching consequences both economically and environmentally, in particular considering the specificity and vulnerability of the region and its local populations. On the one hand there may be opportunities due to enhanced accessibility; on the other hand changes in the future use of the Arctic region would involve potentially increased anthropogenic environmental pressures, such as: noise affecting marine mammals, fisheries, shipping, accident risk and consequence, soot, pollution etc. The research is to be seen in the context of policies, such as the Communication of the Commission 'The European Union and the Arctic Region' (COM(2008) 763 final) and relevant actions in the Communication should be noted.

The project will focus on assessing and quantifying Climate change impacts on both macro and meso-economic level for key sectors (maritime transport, fisheries, tourism and resource extraction) and on how these sectors could affect the Arctic environment, including climate feedbacks.

Research concerning these sectors, in particular maritime transport and fisheries, should draw upon environmental and economic modelling and explore the potential scale, benefits and issues of these activities within the Arctic environment (e.g. protection of sensitive habitats, accident response, infrastructure, noise, ship types). The project should also discuss policy and governance options including marine spatial planning, for sustainable development, whilst protecting and preserving the Arctic environment. Governance including geopolitical aspects in relation to these activities and climate change has also to be addressed, including foresight and assessment of economic impacts. A multi-disciplinary approach and a multi-sectoral partnership are considered essential to achieving the expected impacts.

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

Additional eligibility criteria: The requested EC contribution shall not exceed EUR 11 000 000.

Expected Impacts:

- Providing a foundation for the sustainable development of human activities, with a minimal impact on the sensitive Arctic environment (e.g. noise affecting marine mammals, fisheries, shipping, accident risk and consequence, soot, pollution,);
- Quantifying climate change impacts at macro and meso-economic levels and in key economic sectors in the Arctic, using an integrated and trans-sectoral approach;
- Understanding the economic and social impact of climate changes in the Arctic region, and assess the risks and opportunities in relation to climate change;
- Providing a scientific foundation to support governance, geopolitics, ecosystem conservation, and socio-economic issues necessary for sustainability in relation to the expected increase in human activities in the Arctic region including with a forward-

looking perspective an assessment of the state and evolution of the Arctic environment in relation to economic activities to contribute to formulation of appropriate EU policies

OCEAN.2010-2: Vectors of changes in marine life, impact on economic sectors

Call: FP7-OCEAN-2010

Marine environments are under major global threats and subject to many changes. However, the mechanisms inducing these changes in particular changes in marine life are poorly understood and quantified. It is crucial to better understand and assess, in an integrated way, the interaction between changes in marine life and European marine and maritime economic sectors. Research shall contribute to formulating feasible adaptive management strategies for the EU.

The project will include consideration of human induced changes on marine life, including impact from transport, energy devices, exploitation of living resources, discharges, together with environmental changes (including climate changes). The focus will be on outbreaks of invasive or indigenous species, changes in distribution of population of marine organisms such as fish populations, on the vectors of changes and the impacts of these changes on biodiversity and related maritime economic sectors. Research should consider the present situation and investigate future scenarios for adaptation and mitigation considering the introduction of new technologies and structures, such as new ballast water practices, ocean and off-shore wind energy devices, new fishing strategies and new policies needs.

The project will improve the understanding of the mechanisms causing outbreaks of indigenous species e.g. jellyfish, the spread of invasive species caused by transport or via other transfer vectors, changes in fish distribution and productivity (including exploited species) at population and community level, caused by environmental and human-induced changes. It will quantify the impact of these changes on the ecosystem and identify the trends on ecosystem structures (e.g. biodiversity) and function (e.g. food chain). It will also provide data and tools to relevant stakeholders within the environmental, policy and economic spheres e.g. for exploitation of offshore devices, transport and fisheries.

Moreover, the project will evaluate the social and economic consequences of changes in the marine ecosystems, market and non-market impacts including public perception and engagement, risk and vulnerability for related sectors (public health, tourism, transport, fisheries and aquaculture, ocean and off-shore wind energy devices, etc). When appropriate, the project should consider forthcoming strategies such as the IMO Convention on ballast water management. It will also investigate feasibility of additional management measures if necessary to address changes in the marine environment in cooperation with stakeholders, aiming to contribute information and knowledge that is vital for addressing forthcoming requirements, policies and regulations such as the EU Maritime Policy and Marine Strategy Framework Directive 2008/56/EC, Common Fisheries Policy, IMO conventions.

The project should maximise its impact by addressing several ocean and sea areas bordering the EU and when appropriate building upon existing work. A multi-disciplinary approach and a multi-sectoral partnership are considered essential to achieving the expected impacts.

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

Additional eligibility criteria: The requested EC contribution shall not exceed EUR 12 500 000.

Expected impact:

- Improved knowledge on the impact of human induced and environmental changes on marine life and economic activities in several ocean and sea areas bordering the EU;
- Quantification of the impact of changes in marine life (invasive species, outbreak, changes in marine organisms populations such as fish populations) on biodiversity and related economic sectors (tourism, fisheries and aquaculture, transport, energy), including public perception;
- Providing scientific foundation for feasible, sustainable management measures supporting policies and possible related technologies;
- Contributing to sustainable management of marine ecosystems and activities.

OCEAN.2010-3: Sub-seabed carbon storage and the marine environment

Call: FP7-OCEAN-2010

The EU Climate-Energy package contains a directive on Geological Storage of Carbon Dioxide which allows sub-seabed storage of CO₂. Moreover, in order to prepare for the large-scale use of Carbon Capture and Storage technology, the European Commission proposes to launch a European Industrial Initiative on CO₂ capture, transport and storage, to stimulate, coordinate and support a series of large-scale demonstration plants that should be operational by 2015. Several of these demonstration projects could rely on sub-seabed storage sites. Confidence in the technology will be further enhanced by increased knowledge and assessment ability, in particular with respect to the environmental impact of CO₂ on the marine seafloor. So far, few studies specifically address possible effects on marine ecosystems in case of CO₂ seepage from sub-seabed geological storage.

The project will address the potential impact of sub-seabed CO₂ storage on marine ecosystems: during the deployment of the CO₂ injection equipment, during the injection of CO₂ into the storage site, and after the end of the storage operations. It should identify and focus on those aspects likely to be novel as compared with related activities such as hydrocarbon extraction. The project should encompass modelling as well as field studies in at least one existing European off-shore storage site. It should establish a framework of best environmental practices in the management of off-shore CO₂ injection and storage, tested in situ at least at small scale. This shall include procedures for establishing an environmental baseline for a prospective storage site (including a quantitative assessment of the vulnerability of surrounding ecosystems), and for assessment of the actual environmental impact of the sites. The development of innovative monitoring techniques able to detect episodic events and/or prolonged low-flux seepage is a key element of the project. Possible environmental

impacts on long time scales (several decades to centuries), and associated risk management needs, will also need to be investigated. The scope of the project should be ambitious but realistic; the investigations should be extended to water depths with expected relevance to CO₂ storage including the continental margins. Economic issues such as the cost of long term monitoring or the cost of intervention if leakage were to happen should be considered, taking account of general site characteristics such as storage type, water depth, etc... Public perception of sub-seabed carbon storage should also be assessed.

The project shall take account of knowledge accumulated in ongoing CO₂ storage experiments in Europe. A multi-disciplinary approach and a multi-sectoral partnership are considered essential to achieving the expected impacts.

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

Additional eligibility criteria: The requested EC contribution shall not exceed EUR 10 500 000.

Additional information: The participation of industrial partners operating - or planning to operate – sub-seabed CO₂ storage sites is crucial to the implementation of the project. Because sub-seabed carbon storage is a global issue, the participation of one or several partners (funded under their national budget) from either Japan, Australia or the US would maximise the impact of the project. This will be considered in the evaluation.

Expected impacts:

- A better understanding of the potential impact of the whole life cycle of sub-seabed carbon storage on marine ecosystems in accordance with the precautionary principle of the EU marine strategy;
- Development and use of innovative monitoring techniques able to detect episodic events and/or prolonged low-flux seepage;
- Improved economic assessment of monitoring costs and possible mitigation costs;
- Assessment of public perception of sub-seabed carbon storage;
- Enhanced international collaboration.

III IMPLEMENTATION OF CALLS

Call title: FP7-SSH-2010 – Collaborative projects (large scale integrating research projects)

- Call identifier: FP7-SSH-2010-1
- Date of publication 30 July 2009⁹:
- Deadline¹⁰: 2 February 2010 at 17.00.00 Brussels local time
- Indicative budget:¹¹ EUR 40 million

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

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

- **Topics called:**

Activity / Area	Topics called	Funding Schemes
Activity 8.1: Growth, employment and competitiveness in a knowledge society – the European case (Budget EUR 8 million)		
Area 8.1.2. Structural changes in the European knowledge economy and society	SSH.2010.1.2-1. Changing the role of the financial system to better serve economic, social and environmental objectives	Collaborative project (Large-scale integrating project)
Activity 8.2 Combining economic, social and environmental objectives in a European perspective: paths towards sustainable development (Budget EUR 8 million)		
Area 8.2.1. Socio-economic development trajectories	SSH.2010.2.1-1 Creating and adapting jobs in Europe in the context of a socio-ecological transition	Collaborative project (Large-scale integrating project)
Activity 8.3: Major trends in society and their implications (Budget EUR 8 million)		

⁹ The Director General responsible for the call may publish it up to one month prior or after the envisaged date of publication.

¹⁰ The Director General responsible may delay this deadline by up to two months.

¹¹ Under the condition that the preliminary draft budget for 2010 is adopted without modifications by the budget authority.

Area 8.3.2. Societal trends and lifestyles	SSH.2010.3.2-1 Addictions and lifestyles in contemporary European societies	Collaborative project (Large-scale integrating project)
Activity 8.4. Europe and the world (Budget EUR 8 million)		
Area 8.4.1. Interactions and interdependences between world regions and their implications	SSH.2010.4.1-1. Europe facing a rising multi-polar world	Collaborative project (Large-scale integrating project)
Activity 8.5: The Citizen in the European Union (Budget EUR 8 million)		
Area 8.5.1. Participation and citizenship in Europe	SSH.2010.5.1-1. Democracy and the shadows of totalitarianism and populism: the European experience	Collaborative project (Large-scale integrating project)

- **Eligibility conditions:**

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

Funding scheme	Minimum conditions
Collaborative Project (Large-scale integrating projects)	At least 7 partners from a minimum of 7 countries. At least 7 independent legal entities, each of which is established in a MS or AC, and no 2 of which are established in the same MS or AC.

The following additional eligibility criteria apply in this call

- The minimum requested EU contribution under the funding scheme 'Collaborative project (large-scale integrating project)' is EUR 6 500 000
NB: Proposals outside this financial limit will be considered as ineligible.

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

- **Evaluation procedure:**

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

- The Commission will instruct the experts to disregard any pages exceeding these limits.
- The minimum font size allowed is 11 points. The page size is A4, and all margins (top, bottom, left, right) should be at least 15 mm (not including any footers or headers).
- A one-stage submission procedure will be followed;
- Experts will carry out the individual evaluation of proposals remotely, with the consensus session being held in Brussels. Hearings may be organised
- The procedure for prioritising proposals with equal scores is described in annex 2 of the work-programme.
- The evaluation criteria and sub-criteria, together with the eligibility, selection and award criteria for the different funding schemes are set out in Annex 2 of the 'Cooperation' Specific Programme work programme. For this call the scientific and/or technological excellence evaluation criterion will include the following additional sub-criterion: 'appropriate comparative perspective and the largest possible European coverage in relation to the subject of research (though not necessarily simply by reason of a geographically diverse consortium)'
- One proposal per topic will be selected, on the condition that proposals pass all the requisite evaluation thresholds.
- A reserve list of projects will be established to be used in case the negotiation for entering into a grant agreement fails.

Any parts of the budget of this call that will remain unspent will be transferred to the call FP7-SSH-2010-2

- Indicative evaluation and contractual timetable: evaluation of proposal will take place in May 2010 and first grant agreements should be signed in November 2010.
- 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 of the 'Cooperation' work programme.
- **Use of flat rates for subsistence costs:**

In accordance with Annex 3 of this work programme, this call provides for the possibility to use flat rates to cover subsistence costs incurred by beneficiaries during travel carried out within grants for indirect actions. For further information, see the relevant Guides for Applicants for this call. The applicable flat rates are available at the following website: http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/find-doc_en.html under 'Guidance documents/Flat rates for daily allowances'.

Call title: FP7-SSH-2010 – Collaborative projects (small or medium-scale focused research projects)

- Call identifier: FP7-SSH-2010-2
- Date of publication 30 July 2009¹²:
- Deadline¹³: 2 February 2010 at 17.00.00 Brussels local time
- Indicative budget:¹⁴ EUR 18.9 million

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

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

• **Topics called:**

Activity / Area	Topics called	Funding Schemes
Activity 8.1: Growth, employment and competitiveness in a knowledge society – the European case (Budget EUR 5.4 million)		
Area 8.1.1 Changing role of knowledge throughout the economy	SSH.2010.1.1-1. Demand-driven Research and Innovation policies for growth, welfare and wellbeing	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research projects)
Area 8.1.3 Strengthening policy coherence and coordination in Europe	SSH.2010.1.3-1 The public sector of the future	
Activity 8.2 Combining economic, social and environmental objectives in a European perspective: paths towards sustainable development (Budget EUR 8.1 million)		
Area 8.2.1 Socio-economic development trajectories	SSH.2010.2.1-2 Local welfare systems favouring social cohesion	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research projects) or Research for

¹² The Director General responsible for the call may publish it up to one month prior or after the envisaged date of publication.

¹³ The Director General responsible may delay this deadline by up to two months.

¹⁴ Under the condition that the preliminary draft budget for 2010 is adopted without modifications by the budget authority.

		the Benefit of Specific Groups - Civil Society Organisations (BSG-CSO)
	SSH.2010.2.1-3 Analysis of the impacts of global changes	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research projects)
Area 8.2.2. Regional, territorial and social cohesion	SSH.2010.2.2-1 EU regions and their interactions with the neighbourhood regions	
Activity 8.5: The Citizen in the European Union (Budget EUR 5.4 million)		
Area 8.5.2. Diversities and commonalities in Europe	SSH.2010.5.2-1 European Identities: Inner and outer perceptions of Europe and the EU	Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research projects)
	SSH.2010.5.2-2. Reinterpreting Europe's cultural heritage: towards the 21st century library and museum?	

- **Eligibility conditions:**

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

Funding scheme	Minimum conditions
Collaborative Project	At least 3 independent legal entities, each of which is established in a MS or AC, and no 2 of which are established in the same MS or AC.
Research for the benefit of specific groups	At least 3 independent legal entities, each of which is established in a MS or AC, and no 2 of which are established in the same MS or AC. At least 1 of the legal entities has to be a civil society organisation (CSO).

The following additional eligibility criteria apply in this call

The maximum requested EU contribution under the 'Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project) and the BSG-CSO scheme (Research for the Benefit of Specific Groups - Civil Society Organisations) is EUR 2 700 000.

NB: Proposals outside this financial limit will be considered as ineligible.

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

- **Evaluation procedure:**

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

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

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

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

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

- Indicative evaluation and contractual timetable: evaluation of proposals will take place in May 2010 and first grant agreements should be signed in November 2010.
- 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 of the 'Cooperation' work programme.

- **Use of flat rates for subsistence costs:**

In accordance with Annex 3 of this work programme, this call provides for the possibility to use flat rates to cover subsistence costs incurred by beneficiaries during travel carried out within grants for indirect actions. For further information, see the relevant Guides for Applicants for this call. The applicable flat rates are available at the following website: http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/find-doc_en.html under 'Guidance documents/Flat rates for daily allowances'.

Call title: FP7-SSH-2010 – Collaborative projects (small or medium-scale focused research projects) for specific cooperation actions dedicated to international cooperation CP-FP-SICA

- Call identifier: FP7-SSH-2010-3
- Date of publication 30 July 2009¹⁵:
- Deadline¹⁶: 2 February 2010 at 17.00.00 Brussels local time
- Indicative budget:¹⁷ EUR 8.100 000

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

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

• **Topics called:**

Activity/Area	Topic	Funding scheme
Activity 8.4. Europe in the world		
Area 8.4.1. Interactions and interdependences between world regions and their implications	SSH.2010.4.1-2 Collective challenges for Latin American and Caribbean Countries	Collaborative projects (small or medium-scale focused research projects for specific cooperation actions dedicated to international cooperation CP-FP-SICA)
	SSH.2010.4.1-3 Understanding urbanisation trends and processes in contemporary China	
Area 8.4.2. Conflicts, peace and human rights	SSH.2010.4.2-1. Cultures of governance and conflict resolution in Europe and India	

• **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.

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

¹⁶ The Director General responsible may delay this deadline by up to two months.

¹⁷ Under the condition that the preliminary draft budget for 2010 is adopted without modifications by the budget authority.

Funding scheme	Minimum conditions
Collaborative Project for specific cooperation actions (SICA) dedicated to international cooperation partner countries	<p>For topic 'SSH.2010.4.1-2 Collective challenges for Latin American and Caribbean Countries' the following minimum conditions apply: a minimum of 7 legal entities. Of these 2 must be established in different MS or AC. The other 5 must be established in Latin American and Caribbean Countries. Of these at least one legal entity must be established in Argentina, one legal entity must be established in Brazil, one legal entity must be established in Chile and one legal entity must be established in Mexico).</p> <p>For topic 'SSH.2010.4.1-3 Understanding urbanisation trends and processes in contemporary China' the following minimum conditions apply: At least 4 independent legal entities. Of these, 2 must be established in different MS or AC. The other 2 must be established in China.</p> <p>For topic 'SSH.2010.4.2-1. Cultures of governance and conflict resolution in Europe and India' the following minimum conditions apply: at least 4 independent legal entities. Of these, 2 must be established in different MS or AC. The other 2 must be established in India or in India and another international cooperation partner country (ICPC).</p>

The following additional eligibility criteria apply in this call

- The maximum requested EU contribution under the 'Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project) dedicated to international cooperation partner countries' is EUR 2 700 000.

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

- **Evaluation procedure:**

- The evaluation criteria and scoring scheme are set out in annex 2 of the work programme.

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

The top proposal in each topic will be selected, provided that it passes all relevant evaluation thresholds. The remaining proposals will be ranked in order of marks across all the topics of the call and will be selected according to their ranked order and until the available budget for the call is committed. A reserve list of projects will be established to be used in case the negotiation for entering into a grant agreement fails.

- Indicative evaluation and contractual timetable: evaluation of proposal will take place in May 2010 and first grant agreements should be signed in November 2010.
- 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 of the 'Cooperation' work programme.

- **Use of flat rates for subsistence costs:**

In accordance with Annex 3 of this work programme, this call provides for the possibility to use flat rates to cover subsistence costs incurred by beneficiaries during travel carried out within grants for indirect actions. For further information, see the relevant Guides for Applicants for this call. The applicable flat rates are available at the following website: http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/find-doc_en.html under 'Guidance documents/Flat rates for daily allowances'.

Call title: FP7-SSH-2010 – Coordination and support actions

- Call identifier: FP7-SSH-2010-4
- Date of publication 30 July 2009¹⁸:
- Deadline¹⁹: 15 December 2009 at 17.00.00 Brussels local time
- Indicative budget:²⁰ EUR 3.6 million

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

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

• **Topics called:**

Activity/Area	Topic	Funding scheme	Budget per topic (EUR)
Activity 8.2: Combining economic, social and environmental objectives in a European perspective – Paths towards sustainable development			
Area 8.2.1. Socio-economic development trajectories	SSH.2010.2.1-4 Social Platform on Sustainable Lifestyles	Coordination and support action (supporting action)	1 500 000
Activity 8.8. Horizontal actions			
	SSH.2010.8-1 Mobilising the network of NCPs for specific tasks	Coordination and support actions (supporting action)	1 800 000
	SSH 2010. 8-2 Support to the preparation of ERANET / ERANET Plus projects	Coordination and support actions (supporting action)	300000

• **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

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

¹⁹ The Director General responsible may delay this deadline by up to two months.

²⁰ Under the condition that the preliminary draft budget for 2010 is adopted without modifications by the budget authority.

of the proposal will be used to determine whether the proposal is eligible with respect to budget thresholds and/or minimum number of eligible participants.

Funding scheme	Minimum conditions
Coordination and Support Action (supporting action)	At least 1 independent legal entity.

The following additional eligibility criteria apply in this call

- Only organizations employing officially nominated National Contact Points (NCPs) for the theme socio-economic sciences and humanities are eligible to apply to topic SSH.2010.8-1 Mobilising the network of NCPs for specific tasks.
- Only organizations eligible for ERANET/ERANET Plus projects according to the criteria set out in Annex 4 of this work-programme are eligible to apply to topic SSH 2010. 8-2 Support to the preparation of ERANET / ERANET Plus projects.
- **Evaluation procedure:**
 - The evaluation criteria and scoring scheme are set out in annex 2 of the work programme.
 - Proposal page limits: Applicants must ensure that proposals conform to the page limits and layout given in the Guide for Applicants, and in the proposal part B template available through the EPSS.
 - The Commission will instruct the experts to disregard any pages exceeding these limits.
 - The minimum font size allowed is 11 points. The page size is A4, and all margins (top, bottom, left, right) should be at least 15 mm (not including any footers or headers).
 - A one-stage submission procedure will be followed;
 - Experts may carry out the individual evaluation of proposals remotely;
 - The procedure for prioritising proposals with equal scores is described in Annex 2.
 - The evaluation criteria and sub-criteria, together with the eligibility, selection and award criteria for the different funding schemes are set out in Annex 2 of the 'Cooperation' Specific Programme work programme. For this call the scientific and/or technological excellence evaluation criterion will include the following additional sub-criterion: 'appropriate comparative perspective and the largest possible European coverage in relation to the subject of research (though not necessarily simply by reason of a geographically diverse consortium)'.
 - One proposal per topic will be selected, on the condition that proposals pass all the requisite evaluation thresholds.
 - A reserve list of projects will be established to be used in case the negotiation for entering into a grant agreement fails.

Any parts of the budget of this call that will remain unspent will be transferred to the call FP7-SSH-2010-2

- Indicative evaluation and contractual timetable: evaluation of proposal will take place in January 2010 and first grant agreements should be signed in July 2010.
- The forms of grant which will be offered and the maximum reimbursement rates are specified in Annex 3 of the 'Cooperation' work programme.
- Participants are not required to conclude a consortium agreement prior to grant agreement.
- **Use of flat rates for subsistence costs:**

In accordance with Annex 3 of this work programme, this call provides for the possibility to use flat rates to cover subsistence costs incurred by beneficiaries during travel carried out within grants for indirect actions. For further information, see the relevant Guides for Applicants for this call. The applicable flat rates are available at the following website: http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/find-doc_en.html under 'Guidance documents/Flat rates for daily allowances'.

Call title: "The ocean of tomorrow" call

- **Call identifier:** FP7-OCEAN-2010
- **Date of publication:** 30 July 2009²¹
- **Deadline:** 14 January 2010 at 17.00.00, Brussels local time²²
- **Indicative budget**²³: EUR 34 million from the 2010 budget of which:
 - EUR 9 million from Theme 2 – Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, and Biotechnology (KBBE)
 - EUR 6 million from Theme 5 – Energy
 - EUR 10.5 million from Theme 6 – Environment (including climate change)
 - EUR 7.5 million from Theme 7 – Transport (including Aeronautics)
 - EUR 1 million from Theme 8 – Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities

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

- The final budget of the call may vary by up to 10% of the total value of the 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**

The three topics of "The ocean of tomorrow" call are implemented jointly by the Themes 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8 mentioned above and have identical descriptions under each Theme.

Theme / Activity / Area implementing jointly "The ocean of tomorrow" Location of the call and topics descriptions	Topics called	Funding Scheme
Theme 2 – Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, and Biotechnology Area 2.1.5 Call "The ocean of tomorrow"– Joining research forces to meet challenges in ocean management	OCEAN.2010-1 Quantification of climate change impacts on economic sectors in the Arctic	Collaborative Project (large scale integrating project)
	Theme 5 – Energy Area ENERGY.10.1 Call "The ocean of	OCEAN.2010-2

²¹ The Director-General responsible for the call may publish it up to one month prior to or after the envisaged date of publication.

²² The Director-General responsible may delay this deadline by up to two months.

²³ Under the condition that the preliminary draft budget for 2010 is adopted without modification by the budgetary authority.

<p>tomorrow" – Joining research forces to meet challenges in ocean management</p>	<p>Vectors of changes in marine life, impact on economic sectors</p>	<p>(large scale integrating project)</p>
<p>Theme 6 – Environment (including climate change) Area 6.2.2.2 Call "The ocean of tomorrow" – Joining research forces to meet challenges in ocean management</p> <p>Theme 7 – Transport (including Aeronautics) Activity 7.2.8 Call "The ocean of tomorrow" - Joining research forces to meet challenges in ocean management</p> <p>Theme 8 – Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities Activity 8.8 Horizontal Actions Call "The ocean of tomorrow" – Joining research forces to meet challenges in ocean management</p>	<p>OCEAN.2010-3 Sub-seabed carbon storage and the marine environment</p>	<p>Collaborative Project (large scale integrating project)</p>

- **Indicative budget per topic**

Topic code	Topic title	Indicative budget ²⁴
OCEAN.2010-1	Quantification of climate change impacts on economic sectors in the Arctic	EUR 11 million
OCEAN.2010-2	Vectors of change in marine life, impact on economic sectors	EUR 12.5 million
OCEAN.2010-3	Sub-seabed carbon storage and the marine environment	EUR 10.5 million

A maximum of one project per topic will be funded.

- **Eligibility conditions**

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

- The minimum number of participating legal entities required for this funding scheme is set out in the Rules for Participation. They are summarised in the table below²⁵:

²⁴ In case the budget can not be consumed (totally or partially), the remaining budget will be returned to each FP7 theme according to its respective contribution.

Funding scheme	Minimum conditions
Collaborative Project (large scale integrating 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

- The following additional eligibility criteria apply in this call:
- The requested EC contribution shall not exceed the indicative budget for the topic chosen (see table displayed above).
- Only information provided in part A of the proposal will be used to determine whether the proposal is eligible with respect to budget thresholds and/or minimum number of eligible participants.

- **Evaluation procedure**

- The evaluation criteria and scoring scheme are set out in annex 2 of 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 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).

The Commission will instruct the experts to disregard any pages exceeding these limits.

- The evaluation shall follow a single stage evaluation procedure. Proposals will be evaluated remotely with the consensus session being held in Brussels.
- The result of the evaluation will be one ranked list per topic. Only the most highly ranked proposal above the minimum threshold per topic will be recommended for support. A reserve list of projects will be established to be used in case the negotiation for entering into a grant agreement fails. Up to one project per topic may be funded.

Evaluation criteria and threshold:

Proposals are evaluated on the basis of the following three criteria: 1. S/T quality; 2. Implementation; 3. Impact. For each criterion marks will be given, with the possibility of 0.5 point scores. Successful proposals must pass the minimum thresholds as follows:

	Minimum threshold
S/T quality	3/5

²⁵ MS = Member States of the EU; AC = Associated country.

Implementation	3/5
Impact	3/5
Overall threshold required	10/15

Proposals with equal overall scores will be prioritised according to their scores for the S/T quality criterion. If they are still tied, they will be prioritised according to their scores for the Impact criterion.

The following points will be reflected in the evaluation:

A multi-disciplinary approach and a multi-sectoral partnership are considered essential to achieving the expected impacts.

In addition, the following point will be reflected in the evaluation of the topic OCEAN.2010-3 "Sub-seabed carbon storage and the marine environment":

The participation of industrial partners operating - or planning to operate – sub-seabed CO₂ storage sites is crucial to the implementation of the project. Because sub-seabed carbon storage is a global issue, the participation of one or several partners (funded under their national budget) from either Japan, Australia or the US would maximise the impact of the project.

- **Indicative evaluation and contractual timetable**

- Evaluation results: four months after the relevant deadline mentioned above.

- Grant agreements signature: it is estimated that the first grant agreements related to this call will come into force at the end of 2010.

- **Consortia agreements**

Participants are required to conclude a consortium agreement prior to grant agreement.

- **The forms of grant and maximum reimbursement rates** which will be offered are specified in Annex 3 to the Cooperation work programme. In accordance with Annex 3 of this work programme, this call provides for the possibility to use flat rates to cover subsistence costs incurred by beneficiaries during travel carried out within grants for indirect actions. For further information, see the relevant Guides for Applicants for this call. The applicable flat rates are available at the following website: http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/find-doc_en.html under 'Guidance documents/Flat rates for daily allowances'.

IV OTHER ACTIONS²⁶

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

Activity 8.7: Foresight activities

SSH.2010.7.2-1. Support to European Research Area (ERA) Foresight

The policy developments regarding ERA have emphasized the opportunities that joint programming could offer for optimizing Europe's resources and capacities in the field of research. Joint programming of research efforts by Member States is to be carried out on a voluntary basis. In order to identify common socio-economic challenges that joint programming could address as well as in order to prepare joint programmes once such challenges have been identified, joint foresight between Member States is useful.

In complement to ongoing national, European or international forward-looking activities relevant to research policy, a set of support activities is proposed in view of informing the policy discussions (for example in the "high level group on joint programming" set up in the CREST framework) about joint foresight and forward-looking activities. These support activities might include for example expert groups, a framework contract, e.g. for mobilizing expertise on a short notice, for involving facilitators for forward looking scenario workshops, for synthesizing the results of recent national, European or international futures work, for bringing together and comparing horizon scanning initiatives, for supporting the preparation of European Conferences, etc.

Funding scheme : CSA - public procurement

Activity 8.8. Horizontal actions

SSH.2010.8-3 METRIS II

METRIS is a system for monitoring trends in social sciences and humanities (SSH) in Europe, in order to support the European Research Area in these fields. It includes an information system which is based on a network of correspondents and presents a comparative view of SSH research systems and their governance in Europe as well as important national news, and a report on emerging research trends in SSH prepared by an expert group. The first round of the METRIS project established a network of correspondents that covers 27 countries of the European Union and countries associated with the Framework

²⁶ 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).

Programme. METRIS II project would have to build a network of correspondents that would cover even more countries. Detailed specifications for the project will be provided in a call for tender that would be drafted on the basis of the experience of the first phase. The tender (or administrative arrangement) is expected to be launched in the first half of 2010.

Funding scheme: CSA - public procurement, expert group

SSH 2010.8-4 Spanish Presidency Conference on science and poverty

A conference will be organized on issues around poverty and science as part of the Spanish Presidency of the Union in 2010. Poverty is one of the transcendental issues in the current turmoil of the financial global crisis, and this not only understood as the distant problem of poor countries, but a reality that is present in our own frontiers. The aim of the conference is to arrive, through knowledge, science and research, to means that bring alleviation to this situation and to contribute with plausible solutions for the years and generations to come.

Funding scheme: CSA - Grant to a named recipient

Recipient Legal entity: Fundación Española de Ciencia y Tecnología (FECYT)

Location: C/ Rosario Pino, 14-16 - 28020 Madrid , Spain

Rate of co-financing: 75% of conference costs

Budget (EU maximum contribution): EUR 150 000;

Selection and award criteria: The selection and award criteria of Art 15 of the Rules of Participation will apply, as described in annex 2 for Coordination and Support Actions – Supporting Actions.

SSH.2010.8-5 Support to ex-ante impact assessment of SSH programmes for FP8

An evaluation study will be supported and build on the results of the ex post impact assessment studies currently under way, taking stock of the FP7 experience so far, with a view to informing the ex ante impact assessment of FP8.

Funding scheme: CSA - public procurement

The summary tables herewith are given for information purposes.

Expert groups

Topic	Indicative timing	Indicative Budget (EUR million)
SSH.2010.8-3.METRIS II	1 st semester	0.3

Public procurement

Topic	Indicative number and type of contract	Indicative timing	Indicative Budget (EUR million)
SSH.2010.7.2-1. Support to European Research Area (ERA) Foresight	Specific agreement (1-4)	2 nd semester	1.7

SSH.2010.8-3.METRIS II	Specific agreement (1)	2 nd semester	0.7
SSH.2010.8-5 Support to ex-ante impact assessment of SSH programmes for FP8	Service contract (1)	2 nd semester	0.5
Total budget for public procurements in 2010		EUR 2.9 million	

Grants to named beneficiaries

Topic	Indicative timing	Indicative Budget (EUR million)
SSH.2010.8-4.Spanish presidency conference	1 st semester	0.15

Indicative budget for the Theme Socio-economic sciences and Humanities for the 2010 Work Programme (in EUR million)

Call <i>FP7-SSH-2010-1</i>	40
Call <i>FP7-SSH-2010-2</i>	18.90
Call <i>FP7-SSH-2010-3</i>	8.10
Call <i>FP7-SSH-2010-4</i>	3.60
Call <i>FP7 Ocean 2010</i>	1
General activities	0.78
Other activities	3.94
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluations (0.59) • Actions implemented through public procurement, expert groups and grants to named beneficiaries (3.35) 	
Estimated total budget allocation	76.32

Budget allocation to general activities 2010 (EUR)

CORDIS	149 155
Eureka/Research Organisations	6 608
ERA-NET / Metrology	N/A
COST	607 176
Strat oriented support actions	21 712
Total	784 651

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.