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NON-PAPER

Topics proposed for the Work Programme 2009 "Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities"

Activity 1: Growth, employment and competitiveness in a knowledge society – the European case

Area 1.1. – Changing role of knowledge throughout the economy

Topic 1.1.1. – Internal market for research

Free and adequate circulation of researchers, technology and knowledge in the EU is far from being achieved. This has a negative effect on research development but also on growth and employment. Research is therefore needed to identify:

- The obstacles, barriers and other mechanisms (including legal and administrative provisions) which hinder the mobility of researchers, including the matching of demand for and supply of research personnel across Europe, and the flow of technology and knowledge;
- Which kinds of incentives (such as the development of adapted social security schemes), are important for mobility of those people already inside the EU research system.

It should finally suggest the most appropriate policy instruments that could radically improve this situation, evaluate their feasibility and potential impacts.

Funding schemes: Collaborative research projects

Topic 1.1.2. – European education in a knowledge society

Europe has still unacceptable high rates of early-school leaving, non completion of upper-secondary education and youth unemployment. Based on comparative empirical studies in several Member States in the EU, research should address the question of the different skills, technical and non-technical, (and of how the actors of the educational system influence the debate on these skills) that are now necessary for young people to live in and shape the knowledge society so that they can expect to live meaningful working and personal experiences with reduced inequalities between them and address the current requirements and opportunities of evolving labour markets. It should also analyze how all the actors in the educational systems (pupils, teachers, parents, trade-unions, ministries, employers etc.) assess the current inadequacies between education and the requisites of the knowledge society, and succeed or fail to build up reforms that address these inadequacies. In this context, the contribution of social and economic sciences and humanities to the development of modern skills and values is important to assess.

Funding schemes: Collaborative research projects

Area 1.2. – Structural changes in the European knowledge economy and society (no topic)

Area 1.3. – Strengthening policy coherence and coordination in Europe

Topic 1.3.1. – Public economic policy for growth

Given Europe's growth problem, it is important to address the issue of the quality and effectiveness of public intervention. Research should address taxation and government expenditure as well as public institutions and regulations, including IPR regimes, which play a crucial role in shaping economic dynamism, including the quality of institutions and regulations that are a crucial factor in the location of firms in a globalized world. Research seeking to propose new designs of economic institutions and regulations may benefit from including legal scholars. It should finally identify potential policy options in order to better achieve the Lisbon strategy's goals related for instance to the sustainability of public finances and their contribution to growth in the medium to long term.

Funding schemes: Collaborative research projects

Activity 2: Combining economic, social and environmental objectives in a European perspective – Paths towards sustainable development

Area 2.1. – Socio-economic development trajectories

Topic 2.1.1. – New socio-economic concepts, paradigm shift and territorial dynamics in a long term perspective

The development of economic and social concepts is needed in order to address global changes taking into account the paradigm shift (energy-transport-environment) especially related with social and demographic changes and the land-use and territorial functions (cities and rural areas, empowerment of local economies) in a long term time perspective (2030 – 2050). The adaptation issues related to global changes (for example to environment/climate and societal changes) including the trade-off between adaptation and mitigation policies and measures will have to be addressed in terms of economic, social, cultural and technological point of views, integrating the spatial and temporal dimensions. Relevant tools, in particular new generation of models and indicators, structuring and representing these concepts and dimensions, will have to be specified and developed. This topic should include life styles changes and socio-economic learning, environmental, natural resources limitations and other geopolitical issues (trade, new forms of public-private partnership).

Funding schemes: Collaborative research projects

Topic: 2.1.2. – Cities and sustainable development

All the future population growth of the world is projected to take place in cities of the developing/emerging countries, which are undergoing extremely rapid growth presenting major issues for sustainable development and therefore for governance. Research should develop an understanding of the agglomeration benefits and costs (socio-economic and environmental) in cities of various sizes (from 1 million population upwards) with rapid growth. The objective is to produce an enhanced understanding of key issues in the socio-economic and to some extent environmental functioning of these cities, how they are changing and how they affect development. It should also develop a considerably improved

understanding of the economic functioning and social fabric of these cities, and of the challenges they face. The implications of the analysis for the governance of these cities and the role of various actors should be brought out.

Funding scheme: Collaborative research projects-SICA (China, India, Mexico, Brazil)

Topic: 2.1.3. – Impacts of corporate social responsibility

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is an important new phenomenon that should give enterprises an important role in helping to achieve the Lisbon and Gothenburg objectives. However, there is still little empirical knowledge as to how CSR impacts on the EU economies and societies. Research should empirically assess how CSR is, in practice, beneficial to the Lisbon and Gothenburg objectives and favour the development of better methodologies and tools to measure the impact of CSR activities at different levels:

- At company level, addressing motivations to take up CSR activities by companies and reasons for differences in CSR performance across companies, also in the SME sector, including the link between CSR and innovation;
- At European, regional or sectoral levels, through comparisons of regions or business sectors where CSR strategies are deployed and have different impacts on growth, competitiveness, quality of jobs and sustainable development.

Funding schemes: Collaborative research projects

Area 2.2. – Regional, territorial and social cohesion

Topic 2.2.1. – Social inequalities, their implications and policy options

Social inequalities have increased in many developed countries in the last decade or more, following a lengthy period of decline since the early 20th century or before. The objective of this topic is to understand the complexity of this phenomenon and its implications for society and to identify policy options for various actors. Inequalities of income and wealth are of primary interest in this topic as well as other new forms of inequalities. Research should address the social, cultural and political impact of this increase in inequalities, . The implications for the longer-term should be an important part of the work. Research can consider the issues at one or more spatial levels if this is preferred, but the overall impact on society should be included. The lessons for policy that can be learned from these various societies, both for public policy and for other societal actors, should be drawn.

Funding schemes: Collaborative research projects, SICA (USA, Australia, Japan, Canada)

Activity 3: Major trends in society and their implications

Area 3.1. – Demographic changes

Topic 3.1.1. – The economic and social implications of large scale migration

Under specific conditions, large scale migration might become an opportunity to ensure further development of the European economy including the sustainability of the welfare

system. The objective of this topic is to improve the understanding of economic, as well as social implications of different alternative scenarios of future migration at regional, national, and European level. Research should address primarily the economic, but also social, consequences of different scenarios of large scale migration (including circular), their impact on macroeconomic balance, the labour markets and sustainability of the different components of the welfare system, both in the recipient and donor regions.

Funding schemes: Collaborative research projects

Area 3.2. – Societal trends and lifestyles

Topic 3.2.1 – Changes in consumption and consumer markets

Changes in consumption behaviour and consumer culture have significant economic, social and environmental impacts. Consumers, at all ages, are no longer passive agents of consumption but are increasingly involved, especially through internet, into the development of new products and services adapted to individuals, which in turn lead to market specialisation and innovation. At the same time, the limits between consumption and other professional or social practices become more and more blurred. Research is needed in order to characterise such interdependencies by looking at:

- The new trends in consumers' behaviour in Europe and their social, cultural and economic underpinnings.
- Their social, cultural and societal implications, including the mutual impacts of consumers' behaviour on other collective issues in the short, medium and long terms.

Research should finally assess possible policy instruments and market incentives that can contribute to reconcile individual aspirations, consumer markets and societal objectives such as sustainable development.

Funding schemes: Collaborative research projects

Topic 3.2.2. – Social platform on research for Families and Family Policies

The word "family" has very much evolved for the last few decades to cover realities that were unconceivable 30 years ago. While for long, at least in the sociological sense, the "family" was a fairly stable reality where processes of tradition and reproduction of dominating forms of social life took place, it has become nowadays a true laboratory of social and individual change which spearheads the evolution of our modern societies. The objective of the social platform is to elaborate a focused research agenda that will address fundamental research issues and key policy questions in this context. In the context of a growing variety of living arrangements and of new types of families, these relate for example to the reconciliation of work and family life, gender equality, parenthood and filiation, intergenerational collaboration, health and education. Based on a focussed, critical review of existing research, the social platform will bring together the research community with stakeholder representatives, such as for example family associations, policy-makers or social partners. A wide range of views and of stakeholders will be encouraged.

Funding schemes: Collaborative research projects

Topic 3.2.3. – Quality of work and impact on quality of life and economy

Beyond the current fight against unemployment in the EU, there have also been worries about the quality of jobs offered to active people at all ages. There is indeed a concern that a number of new jobs do not involve professional nor social integration, are being taken up by overqualified people or/and may not bring enough revenues to the jobholders, thus creating frustration, anxiety or disinterest at work and even poverty among the employed. On the other hand, new forms of work may also lead to improved motivation and productivity and higher satisfaction in life. Empirical research should:

- First, analyse how particular types of contractual arrangements, patterns of time-use, types of working cultures, work organisation and working hours flexibility contribute, in practice, influence the quality of work. Attention should in particular be devoted to the impact of these changes on the most vulnerable groups (such as those with low educational qualifications, young people or women);
- Second, assess experiences where positive synergies between quality of work, productivity and quality of life are actually observed, in particular in relation to work organisation, working conditions and other kinds of investments in human capital, and draw lessons for policy.

A comparison between the private and the public sector is particularly welcome.

Funding schemes: Collaborative research projects

Area 3.3. – Cultural interactions in an international perspective

Topic 3.3.1. –Tolerance and cultural diversity

The fact of cultural diversity is sometimes seen as a feature of modern European society. However, closer examination shows that European societies have always been – to a greater or lesser degree – diverse societies. In investigating whether European societies are becoming more or less tolerant, researchers can help to clarify the concepts involved and determine those factors which have contributed, or can contribute to, the maintenance of tolerant, culturally diverse societies with a view to better formulation of policies.

Research should address the notion of *tolerance*: the different perspectives on the concept, both historical and cultural; its relationship to other concepts and values such as respect, understanding, multiculturalism, liberalism, pluralism and the preservation of cultural heritage and tradition; the embodiment of the notion of tolerance in different historical, social, religious, cultural, linguistic and political contexts. Research could also examine how educational systems in culturally diverse societies can promote or undermine tolerance through the shaping of perceptions, attitudes and values. The role of civic and scientific literacy in creating tolerant communities could also be addressed in this context.

Comparison with concepts and practices of non-European countries, and how they have influenced or are influencing European ones, are welcomed.

Funding schemes: Collaborative research projects

Topic 3.3.2. – Religion and Secularism across Europe

Research projects are invited to examine and test to which extent secular values coexist and interact with religious ones in contemporary Europe. Research will address how different configurations of religious and/or secular rules or values influence the way public policies are designed and implemented. Furthermore, research will examine the relevant impact of these sets of values on behaviour of social groups in different aspects of everyday life, such as health, leisure, culture and approach to science.

Funding schemes: Collaborative research projects

Activity 4: Europe in the world

Area 4.1. – Interactions and interdependences between world regions and their implications

Topic 4.1.1. – Competition and collaboration in access to natural resources

With increasing demand facing very limited, and in some cases dwindling, natural resources, the world faces major conflicts unless it finds solutions to accessing the resources in an efficient, fair and as non-conflictual a way as possible, with appropriate places for competition and collaboration. The topic would address this major global challenge and propose solutions for various policy actors including the EU.

The objective is to understand the roles of competition and cooperation in access to key natural resources and identify solutions that are efficient, fair and as non-conflictual as possible. Starting with a critical assessment of supply and demand scenarios for these resources and possible substitutes, the research would assess the practices and strategies of key actors (public and private) for their use of, demand for, access to, supply and husbanding of these resources. The role of markets, competition, technology international regulation, governance, military and other approaches in how these actors have addressed these developments and might do so in the future, including geopolitics should be assessed. The work should focus on key resources such oil and gas, water and minerals, addressing at least a few of these. Existing and past approaches to sharing the use of limited natural resources, such as the sea, fish, and inland water, could be drawn upon. Principles for solutions should be identified and how they could be applied in these cases, including efficiency, justice, fairness, and across generations. The timescale should be the most relevant historical periods and the next 20-30 years.

Funding schemes: Collaborative research projects

Topic 4.1.2. – Geopolitics and the role of Europe in a changing world.

Changes in geopolitics (with regard to political power, distribution of wealth and economic resources, access to natural resources, border conflicts, civil and interstate wars) need to be addressed with due attention to the specific features of different countries and regions, and relations between them. "Area studies" teams and institutions specialized in Asian, African, Latin American, Middle East, Mediterranean and/or Russian/CIS studies are insufficiently connected at European level. In addition cooperation between European and non-European

scholars need to be reinforced to allow for cross-cultural communication and avoidance of stereotyping. Networks of "area studies" teams, either specialized in the same world region or wishing to analyse an issue across different world regions will be supported. The objective of "cross regional" perspectives is to support the networking of these teams in order that they confront and share their approaches to international developments that may influence Europe's future (for example, the role of China in Africa and its implications for Europe) and to the prospects and limits of Europe's contribution to international peace and stability (e.g. EU role in promoting poverty eradication and democratisation).

Funding scheme: Network of Excellence, or Collaborative Research Projects (SICA) – under discussion

Area 4.2. – Conflicts, peace and human rights

Topic 4.2.1. – Climate induced changes in water resources in Europe and neighbouring countries as a security threat

Climate change and its impacts on societies, economies and ecosystems is increasingly perceived as a threat to national security and to human security more broadly. Research should provide an interdisciplinary analysis –across the usually separated areas of climate change research and conflicts and peace research- on the contribution of climate change in the escalation or exacerbation of border and other conflicts or the impacts of extreme weather events (including displacement of people due to floods, droughts and other events). Mitigation and adaptation strategies at various levels (local, regional, European and global) should be examined in a comparative manner to allow the identification of factors that can enhance social, institutional and economic resilience, the prevention of violent conflicts, and peace-building through cooperation over access to natural resources. Water resources need to be focused on given their specific vulnerability to climate and their key importance in the escalation or prevention of conflicts. The research should make use of the latest hydrological and climatic models and have a regional focus on South Europe, North Africa, and/or Sahel zone, and/or Middle East –leading to genuine interdisciplinarity and comparison between these distinct but related regions.

Funding schemes: Collaborative research projects (large-scale integrating projects) or SICA –under discussion
(Coordinated Call with the Environment programme).

Topic 4.2.2. – Non-European perspectives on human rights, democracy and peace

While human rights protection is provided for by international treaties, peace is at the foundation of global institutions such as the United Nations, and democracy is present in all Continents, different perspectives and practices exist. Far from being globally shared, human rights, peace and democracy are values that require an in-depth comparative analysis on what they actually mean and how they are practiced in different contexts. Research on non-European perspectives may address the following issues: the perceptions and legal status of human rights in different social, cultural and legal contexts –namely, rights of specific groups (e.g. children, women, minorities) or rights related to matters of integrity (e. g. in relation to torture or death penalty); different interactions between democracy and rule of law in different contexts –e.g. concerning the role of Parliaments and of Constitutional Courts; different views

of conflict, peace and justice –e.g. concerning their relations with socio-economic development and the diverse impacts of globalisation.

Funding schemes: Collaborative research projects and BSG-CSO (Research for the Benefit of Specific Groups / Research in support of CSOs), *or SICA –under discussion*

Activity 5: The Citizen in the European Union

Area 5.1. – Participation and citizenship in Europe

Topic 5.1.1 – Independent Media and Democracy in Europe

Independent media are essential for sound democracies –and transition to democracy- as they provide information that help citizens judge the actions of their political representatives and foster a plurality of views. Concentration of media ownership –a phenomenon of increasing importance in Europe and beyond- can undermine plurality, integrity, editorial freedom. At the same time, the rise of blogs, open access and on-line publishing point towards new venues for pluralism. Research should explore and explain the role of mass media in the formation, consolidation and working of democracies in Europe –also in comparison with experiences outside Europe- and in shaping citizen's views on European integration. Governance of the media sector, processes of media convergence and concentration, perspectives for media pluralism and independence should be examined, as well as the relations between different considerations (e.g. freedom of expression and information and/vs commercial interests, respect for different cultures, provisions for state security) in selecting and framing news. Mass media's role in shaping citizen's rights and behavior (e.g. right to information, privacy, access to justice) and in the prevention or escalation of conflicts and anti-democratic trends (e.g. hate crime or diffusion of xenophobic messages through media) in the enlarged Europe could also be addressed.

Funding schemes: Collaborative research projects and BSG-CSO (Research for the Benefit of Specific Groups - Research in support of CSOs)

Area 5.2. – Diversities and commonalities in Europe

Topic 5.2.1. – Language as a tool for communication in Europe in an era of globalisation: history, policy, practice

In the past, several languages have fulfilled the function of vehicles for communication between members of different language communities in Europe. The aim of the research topic is to determine the effects the use of a vehicular language has had on social, economic, and cultural life, and to examine the potential and limitations as well as the advantages and disadvantages of the use of a *lingua franca* for communication in Europe in an era of globalisation.

Research should address the implications of the use at present, of a given language as a tool for communication in multilingual societies, and could investigate such phenomena as power

and identity. It should look at the effects of the use of a common language on different fields of life (politics, economics, culture, society, education, and science), and examine to what extent processes such as advances in communication technology, and globalisation favour the use of a *lingua franca*. It should consider the desirability or otherwise of the introduction of new language policies, and their compatibility with existing ones. Comparative research examining linguistically diverse communities outside Europe where monolingual communication practices are common would be welcomed.

Funding schemes: Collaborative research projects

Topic 5.2.2. – National representations of history and cultural evolution in an enlarged Europe

Research should address how the national representations of history in Europe shaped and shape the image of Europe for the citizens. Themes to be addressed include the role of different collective memories as they have been shaped by the past and its interpretation, for example by historians, writers and artists, in the perception of Europe by its citizens. Research must develop ideas on how the dialogue between European citizens can be strengthened in the light of the different memories and how a shared view on the past, present and future of Europe can emerge.

Funding schemes: Collaborative research projects

Topic 5.2.3. – Culture in the creation of European space of communication

Cultural phenomena permeate national borders and transcend ethnic, class and linguistic divisions. The circulation of culture in all its forms may have consequences for the European integration process. The spread of high-speed broadband and other digital networks raises the possibility of the creation of new communities which are not primarily acting through text and language, but through performance, sound and music, images and visual culture.

Research would investigate the role these wider cultural phenomena play in creating new networks and communities across national and linguistic borders. It would look at the social, cultural and sub-cultural forms that stimulate or prevent the transmission and circulation of shared identities and experiences. It would investigate the new challenges and opportunities presented by an increasingly globalised digital culture and the possible responses at policy level. Finally, it would examine how society can exploit advances in interactivity, visualisation, simulation and new forms of participatory media in the interests of creating a European space of communication.

Funding schemes: Collaborative research projects

Activity 6: “Socio-economic and scientific indicators”

Area 6.1. – How indicators are used in policy (no topic)

Area 6.2. – Developing better indicators for policy

Topic 6.2.1 – Indicators for the European service sector

Indicators and data on both the market and non-market services sectors tend to be scarce and are often of poor quality relative to those available on manufacturing. This makes the proper measurement of productivity and growth in the services very difficult. Research is needed into different areas within the service sectors with the aim of developing generic recommendations rather than area-specific ones and elucidating the underlying mechanisms that are at work. Indicators need to be designed that are not only be able to disaggregate the different R&D and knowledge intensive types and levels found in services, but also to identify the degree of innovation, creativity, types of human capital involved, etc. Indicators need to be developed that both appropriately and accurately measure the output of services and thereby allow input-output and producer-user relationships to be analysed specifically with the object of understanding the production processes and the characteristics of the outputs in individual service industries. Areas of particular interest are ICT services, ICT intensive services, financial services, the wholesale and retail trades and the ways they changed over time particularly with respect to the internationalisation of the service provision and markets should be investigated. The non-market services sector suffers from a lack of appropriate data and indicators. In particular, input and output indicators are needed for the public service sector and that are able to assess quantitative, qualitative and productivity developments and the degree of innovation in the public sector.

Funding schemes: Collaborative research projects

Area 6.3. – Provision of underlying official statistics

Topic 6.3.1. – Data management for statistics

ICT-based surveys together as well as new sampling techniques and/or algorithms for exploiting data at different levels of generalisation are needed in order to be able to provide information which is representative at the EU level. The cross-linking of statistical data and its combination with text and image based information available from different sources, whilst at the same time preserving quality, is necessary if response burden is to be reduced and survey costs kept down. Statistical and machine learning algorithms must be developed for this purpose that are able to cope with massive amounts of data. Ontologies and semantics for statistics, integrated with metadata construction and retrieval could also improve access to relevant data when dealing with statistical requests. Other research axes are also crucial to reducing response burden and improving response rates such as questionnaire design, interviewing techniques, usability and equilibrate sampling.

Funding schemes: Collaborative research projects

Area 6.4. – Use of indicators and related approaches for the evaluation of research policies and programmes (no topic)

Activity 7: Foresight activities

Area 7.1. – Wide socio-economic foresight on key challenges

Topic 7.1.1. – The World in 2025 and Europe's position

The aim of the topic is to evaluate and measure the changes in the world economy during the recent years/decades, by distinguishing the principal economic regions, including the European Union, on the one hand and the principal relations and economic interconnections between these regions, on the other hand. Identify the underlying trends, which can be used as a basis for the establishment of possible, probable or desirable scenarios. Establish and develop "alternative breakdown scenarios" of the world by 2025 on the basis of a set of specific hypothesis covering political, economic, social, environmental and technological developments. Evaluate their consequences for the EU, both in qualitative and quantitative terms with the most advanced adequate tools, and examine possible policy strategies and their effectiveness according the different world scenarios. Support the Commission in the preparation, coordination and monitoring of a series of seminars with the relevant institutes and experts of the regions of Europe and of other world's regions on prospective developments of the overall situation by 2025 and their implications for Europe. Put into perspective the policies which are necessary in response to these developments and specify the international role of the EU in economic policies.

Funding scheme: Coordination and support action aiming at supporting research activities; Collaborative projects; expert groups;

Topic 7.1.2. – Foresight on the long term challenges for the Mediterranean area.

The Mediterranean area is of strategic importance to the EU, in both economic (trade, energy, migration) and political (security, stability) terms. The political situation in the region is characterised by persistent tensions due to the Middle East conflict, the war in Iraq and its spill-over to other countries, regular upsurges of terrorist activity, and in some countries domestic political tensions, lack of political openness and increasing popularity of political Islam movements. In the economic domain, a combination of fast demographic and labour force expansion and slow economic growth is resulting in high unemployment and stagnant incomes. The economic situation is aggravated by various socio-political "deficits". The prospects for long-term economic growth are further threatened by the non-sustainable management of the environment and natural resources. The foresight exercise will aim at analysing trends and drivers for the Mediterranean region, setting up a number of background scenarios of its evolution towards 2025, and exploring scenarios for a closer cooperation between Europe and the Mediterranean region. Impacts of the scenarios on the economy and the society will have to be characterized. This activity will be implemented through an expert group and organisation of dissemination activities (seminars conferences) in the countries concerned.

Funding scheme: coordination and support action aiming at supporting research activities;

Additional implementation means: expert groups

Area 7.2. – Focused thematic foresight

Topic 7.2.1 – Forecasting key sciences and technologies

There is a need to identify key emerging scientific, technological and socio-economic issues in the different sectors or policies that may have an important impact for European research development and dynamism. The objective would be to establish an early identification process of weak signals on such emerging issues and topics and, accordingly, a list of potential new research areas in the different research domains to be covered by future research. The activity would build on the former foresight exercises on "Key technologies" and "Converging technologies" and on the important material existing from the research projects integrating foresight approaches in sectors such as agriculture, production and consumption technologies, biotechnologies, health, transport, energy, and environment. The methodology of work would be based on groups of expert discussions and synthesis.

Implementation means: expert group

Area 7.3. – Research systems and research policies in Europe (no topic)

Area 7.4. – Mutual learning and co-operation

Topic 7.4.1. – Consolidating the information system necessary for foresight exercises.

The aim of this activity is to consolidate and reinforce the network of foresight practitioners, users and policy makers. The systematic review of existing or ongoing relevant foresight exercises in Europe and around the world on priority subjects for EU policies will have to be undertaken. It will disseminate knowledge generated by Foresight exercises in Europe and elsewhere to policy-makers and Foresight practitioners.

In particular, it will: scan and review the Foresight exercises, analyse and record their components, such as, objectives, promoters, costs, geographical coverage, methods, duration, etc. (in relation with the METRIS initiative); map and cross-reference those components in order to produce an annual mapping report; produce regular briefs on selected Foresight exercises in Europe and around the world that may be relevant for information and dissemination; produce a specific number of policy briefs on topics or studies with high policy relevance selected by the EC services; organise mutual learning and methodological focussed workshops; contribute to the maintenance of a foresight website and update it; ensure the link between foresight exercises and policy-makers, focusing on the most relevant foresight exercises launched in a European context.

Funding scheme: coordination and support action aiming at supporting research activities

Topic 8.1. – Measures to support dissemination of research results

The aim is to maximise and to make as wide and broad as possible the dissemination, and where appropriate the uptake, of the results from the socio economic sciences and the humanities (SSH) and related research projects for scientific support to policy which were financed from FPs 5, 6 and 7.

Proposals should aim to make the link between research results coming from these projects and the agenda of the policymakers at various levels. Dissemination actions should address two main target groups: (i) Policy makers at local, regional, national and European level, depending on the objective and nature of the projects and whether the actions target the establishment of a relationship between European projects and existing national policies, together with researchers and others working in support and the evaluation of policy. (ii) Civil society organisations and economic actors at national and European level. All the dissemination activities proposed should, as much as is possible and appropriate, take into account Europe's linguistic diversity and make use of the latest available audio visual technologies together with other innovative tools.

Funding scheme: coordination and support action aiming at supporting research activities

Topic 8.2. – Socio-Economic Sciences and Humanities Conference 2010

The organisation of a large conference for policymakers and other stakeholders is foreseen in 2010 in order to draw the attention to the contribution of Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities to a better understanding of the changes that shape European societies in the last decades.

Implementation means: public procurement; expert groups