FP 6
INTEGRATING Programme

Priority 7:
Citizens and Governance
in a knowledge based society

Work Programme 2002 -2003

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7.1   Introduction

This Work Programme is the basic text for ensuring communication between the Commission and the research community in relation to the implementation of Priority 7 "Citizens and governance in the knowledge based society". Its aim is to "translate" the requirements of this part of the Framework Programme and of the Specific Programme into specific and detailed information in order to guide potential proposers. The attainment of the objectives of integration and coherence on a European scale of FP 6 has required a major effort in concentration and selectivity; this is a particularly difficult exercise for Priority 7 whose potential coverage is very broad especially when considered in the light of the available budget. Concentration and Selectivity are important elements in achieving important effects and added value, as well as in reducing the risks of an unacceptably high proposal over-subscription rate. The preparation of the Work Programme has taken into account the analysis of the expressions of interest submitted. The specification of the content has been undertaken by careful choice of *research content in combination with the formulation of clear and explicit conditions* as to how to orient Priority 7 towards the promotion of the European Research Area in the social sciences and the humanities.

7.2.   Objectives, Structure, and Overall Approach

The activities carried out in this thematic priority are intended to mobilise in a coherent effort, in all their wealth and diversity, European research capacities in economic, political, social sciences and humanities that are necessary to develop an understanding of, and to address issues related to, the emergence of the knowledge-based society and new forms of relationships between its citizens, on one hand, and between its citizens and institutions, on the other.

This work programme describes, under each research area of the specific programme, the topics open for submission of proposals for the first Call for Proposals. This Call will be organised with two deadlines (see section 7.5). Further topics will be included in later Call(s); indications of possible such topics are provided in the "outlook" at the end of section 7.3.

Through the implementation of this Work Programme, it is intended to contribute to the creation of a European Research Area in the social sciences and humanities. In order to make progress towards this aim, in addition to their scientific content, proposals submitted should also include a number of key elements. The applicability of each one of these varies according to the research instrument chosen in the proposal (as specified in brackets after each element). Thus, the work outlined in any particular proposal should clearly indicate the ways in which these respective elements are to be addressed. They are as follows:

- Improve the state-of-the-art and make demonstrable progress towards comparative research in terms of methodology, data, and significant coverage of EU member states and candidate countries (for Integrated Projects, Specific Targeted Research Projects)

- Achieve real and meaningful co-operation within and between disciplines to the degree required by the issues being addressed (all research instruments, especially important for Networks of Excellence and Integrated Projects).
- Develop, as appropriate, common and/or shared research infrastructures, methodologies, indicators, statistics, databases, etc. (particularly Networks of Excellence, Integrated Projects)
- Develop and disseminate reviews of state-of-the art that may be used for research and teaching as well as for policy makers and more general audiences (all instruments)
- Contribute to strengthening the scientific knowledge-bases for policies particularly, but not exclusively, at the EU level, including policy development, analysis (including prospective dimensions) and assessment. Specific provisions should be made to allow research to respond quickly to, and provide evidence on, issues arising in policy agendas (particularly Networks of Excellence and Integrated Projects)
- Map research competencies in Europe and beyond in the field being addressed (all instruments)
- Develop links with major national level research programmes or activities in the area(s) addressed by the proposal (Networks of Excellence and Integrated Project)
- Involve, as appropriate, users and stakeholders in the implementation of the project, and develop clear, and targeted dissemination and valorisation strategies, addressing not only scientific audiences, but also policy-makers, other key actors and, where appropriate, the general public (all instruments)
- Remain open and outward looking and make appropriate provisions (budgetary and procedural) to assist those, from within and outside the EU, and especially from Candidate Countries, who may wish and be able to join during the implementation period (Networks of Excellence and Integrated Projects).
- Contribute to the development of training programmes including particular provisions for young scientists (Networks of Excellence)

7.3 Technical content

Introduction

This section describes the research areas following the structure of the specific programme within each of its components: "knowledge-based society and social cohesion", and "citizenship democracy and new forms of governance".

For each of these research areas the topics, which may be addressed by proposals for a *Network of Excellence* or an *Integrated Project,* are first outlined. Proposers can decide which of these two instruments they consider most appropriate. The choice should be based on careful reading of the description of the topic in combination with general information provided on the respective objectives, scope, evaluation and financing of these two instruments. For the topic selected, proposals for a Network of Excellence or an Integrated Project must clearly address the objectives outlined in the description of that particular topic in full or to the greatest extent possible. Proposals should cover, to a significant extent, the research and/or integration challenges, which follow the presentation of the objectives under each topic. It is envisaged that up to

one project utilising a new instrument will be funded for each topic. There will be competition between topics as well as within topic areas. This may result in some topics not being supported.

Interconnections between topics will be addressed through assuring active co-operation and plurality between Networks of Excellence and Integrated Projects along with appropriate co-ordination with relevant specific targeted research projects or co-ordination actions.

The presentation of the topics for Networks of Excellence and Integrated Projects in each Research Area is followed by a presentation of the topics for *specific targeted research projects* and *co-ordination actions.* Proposals for specific targeted research projects and co-ordination actions must clearly address one or more of the topics indicated and cover a coherent and important part of the research issues outlined therein.

Knowledge-based society and social cohesion

Research Area 1 Improving the generation, distribution and use of knowledge and its impact on economic and social development.

The objective is to improve significantly understanding of the characteristics of knowledge and its functioning as a public and private good, and to provide the bases for policy formulation and decision making.

1.1. Topics for Networks of Excellence and Integrated Projects

1.1.1 Understanding knowledge

The objective is to integrate research capacities in relation to the economic, social, cultural and cognitive aspects of knowledge, and to the ways in which it functions in the economy, society and polity in order to place conceptions of "knowledge society" on solid underpinnings. Different manifestations of knowledge and its use should be addressed from a multidisciplinary perspective, bringing together approaches which emphasise different aspects. These aspects are linked to information, belief, culture, norm, gender, rule, regulation, didactics and learning, opinion, rationality and its different manifestations in codified, tacit, narrative, embedded and embodied forms, and processes of individual, social, organisational and institutional action as well as individual and collective learning.

1.1.2 Knowledge dynamics and economic and societal development in Europe and in its regions

The objective is to understand the role of knowledge dynamics in processes of learning and competence-building at the level of regions, sectors, social groups, institutions and organisations, and to relate this to issues of competitiveness, regional development and economic and social cohesion. Research should address territorial and organisational configurations affecting the potential for innovation and economic development, including systems and networks of innovation, institutions, sectoral and regional agencies, small and large firms, human and social capital. It should examine how different arenas for learning and competence building are inter-connected in specific patterns for shaping different national and regional systems, as well as the

implications for the EU open process of co-ordination. Multidisciplinary teams are expected to engage in genuinely comparative research across Europe.

1.1.3 Science and technology in the knowledge based society

The objective is to reinforce the knowledge base and tools for efficient and effective governance and conduct of European science, in order to maximise its potential in Europe's knowledge based society. The work should address: changes in the content, structure and institutional locus of science in the broadest sense and including key actors; the relationships between science and other fields of activity (e.g. innovation, education, professional bodies, public debate); the structure, content and form of such relationships (e.g. intellectual property, scientific careers, entrepreneurship); the different roles of science, for example as source of valid and reliable knowledge, as a means of diffusing and disseminating knowledge in society, and as a user of knowledge for a variety of purposes; and the role of scientific and technological activities in the development of shared understandings and co-operation between the peoples of different cultures, countries and continents.

1.2 Topics for specific targeted research projects and Co-ordination Actions

There is a need to achieve a much better understanding of what a *"knowledge based society"* is, how it differs from other types of society in reality and to assess the extent to which changes in knowledge are producing significant changes in society. The work should consider society in its various aspects and may provide a comparative, historical and/or future perspective; it may also involve the construction of indicators and data-sets with appropriate measurements, and improve understanding across different academic disciplines.

The contribution of *knowledge based entrepreneurship* as a source of growth, employment and development potential in Europe should be assessed. This should include exploration of the factors that promote, constrain and direct the development of knowledge based entrepreneurship and its role in technological change and in industrial transformation.

Research should address ways in which the generation and transmission of new knowledge could promote the integration of *social sciences and humanities* in Europe At present, these research fields are strongly marked by their national emergence contexts; there are major limits and barriers to their integration within a European perspective. Research should analyse the forms of national, disciplinary and paradigmatic fragmentation of the social sciences and humanities in Europe and propose practicable means to overcome this fragmentation.

Research Area 2: Options and choices for the development of a knowledge-based society.

The objective is to develop an integrated understanding of how a knowledge-based society can promote the societal objectives of the EU set at the Lisbon summit and subsequent European Councils of sustainable development, social and territorial cohesion and improved quality of life, with due consideration to the variety of social

models in Europe and taking into account aspects relating to the ageing of the population.

2.1. Topics for Networks of Excellence and Integrated Projects

2.1.1 Societal trends in the knowledge based society and their implications for quality of life

The objective is to integrate research capacities working on the interactions between current societal trends and quality of life and on how these interactions are affected by the emerging knowledge society. Societal trends to be considered include new relationships between work and private life, changing use of time, changing gender roles, demographic trends, etc. The various determinants of quality of life should be examined both "subjective" and "objective", as well as the relationships between traditional indicators of welfare, such as GDP, and other measures of quality of life. The potential role of public policies (social, employment, education, consumer protection, environment and health) in enhancing quality of life should be addressed.

2.1.2 Social cohesion in the knowledge based society

Research should aim to improve understanding of the main driving forces which affect the progressive development of a cohesive European knowledge society. It should address the main determinants of cohesive societies (e.g. health, housing, knowledge as a whole, education, culture, urban life conditions, etc.). The work should explore the links between social, employment and economic policies in terms of their consequences for cohesion. This should be complemented by assessment of the various factors that determine life chances in the knowledge society, for example in relation to class, gender, ethnicity and identities. Due attention should be given to the compatibilities of and possible tensions between societal change related to knowledge and the so-called European social model. This work requires a transdisciplinary approach, combining qualitative and quantitative research, indicators and data.

2.1.3 Changes in work in the knowledge society

The objective is to understand the major changes taking place in work, in a future perspective, the relationship of these changes to the use of knowledge and of skills, and their implications for quality of life. Research will address, in a comparative perspective, changes in work organisation, and their driving forces; related changes in the use of knowledge and communication and different ways of achieving flexibility. It will examine new forms of work organisation (e.g. network organisations or employees' self-organisation). These should be related to quality of life, both within the work environment and outside, including the use of time, the development of skills and occupational identities; social dialogue aspects should also be included. Well-grounded future perspectives are required in order to understand more clearly the implications of knowledge society for work and related policies.

2.1.4 Promoting the knowledge society through life-long learning

Research capacities on various key aspects of lifelong learning should be integrated in order to compare the various discourses, improve conceptual clarity, better understand trends in lifelong learning policies and practices in Europe as well as their implications for the creation of a European knowledge society, for social cohesion, inequalities and quality of life. The themes to be integrated include: lifelong learning

in the context of socio-economic change; objectives of lifelong learning; design of and access to lifelong learning strategies for all; articulation of lifelong learning policies with other key policy fields; issues of quality and relevance; recognition and validation of learning and qualification; effective learning methods. Attention is to be given to formal and informal aspects of learning, to perspectives from various relevant disciplines, and to the development of monitoring methods.

2.2 Topics for specific targeted research projects and Co-ordination Actions

Research should identify the *education challenges for the knowledge society* through improved understanding of the major challenges and opportunities faced by the education systems in Europe as it moves towards a knowledge-based society, and by identifying the policy options in response. The research should identify trends in the educational objectives, and the extent to which they adequately address the future in a knowledge society; effective pedagogical approaches at different levels of education; changes in education governance and their impact, including their overall effectiveness in improving learning. The school and vocational educational levels are of special interest.

Research may identify and address key issues for improving the transmission of knowledge in *reinforcing the links between science and education* and within the perspective of citizenship. This should lead, for example, to improved understanding of how different aspects of citizenship, including their affective and social dimensions, are promoted through studies in relation to environment, biology and health.

There are close connections between the accumulation of socio-economic risks, current and past inequalities, quality of life, access to services, etc. Research is needed to better understand the *intergenerational inheritance of inequalities*. Work should identify ways to improve social mobility in Europe, the implications for relevant policies such as education systems and more generally public services, etc. Further changes in inequalities due to the emergence of the knowledge society should be considered, for example the consequences of the increasing value given in society to certain skills and knowledge.

A related factor is *insecurity*, particularly at the individual, family and community levels. Research may address both objective and subjective aspects of insecurity. Within this context, particular attention should be given to the implications for insecurity of ongoing changes in relation to the labour market, work organisation, welfare provisions, increasingly multi-ethnic societies, housing and crime. The role of the media representations of such issues may also be considered.

Research Area 3: The variety of paths towards a knowledge society.

The objective is to provide comparative perspectives across Europe and thus provide an improved basis for the formulation and implementation of transition strategies towards a knowledge society at the national and regional levels.

3.1. Topics for Networks of Excellence and Integrated Projects

3.1.1 Migration, immigration and multiculturalism as challenges for knowledge based societies

The objective is to integrate research capacities in a comparative, multidisciplinary and policy relevant framework addressing the role of migrants and ethnic minorities in socio-economic, political and cultural life (including religion) and the challenges of multiple cultures for the building of knowledge based societies with due attention to gender issues and to integration strategies. The key aspects to be addressed are: the assessment of how different societies deal with multiple cultures; transformation of welfare systems; different strategies for fighting racism and xenophobia; the brain drain *problematique* and shaping of new kinds of knowledge through mobility; assessment of how different societies deal with the reception of different waves of refugees and asylum seekers; links between legal and illegal migration and the formal and informal labour markets (including push and pull factors); skill patterns of migrants in relation to the European emerging economic and demographic trends. The above aspects are to be studied within the context of prospective analyses and critical assessments of migration flows, with particular attention to the international dimension of the EU and the social, political and economic developments in the countries of origin.

3.2. Topics for specific targeted research projects and Co-ordination Actions

There is a need to improve understanding of the *historical development of socio-economic development models*, with a view to the emergence of a knowledge society. This should include comparisons of their historical evolution as well as key determinants of such models, between Europe, USA and other relevant world regions. Research may also address *current pressures leading to convergence* towards a single socio-economic development model for Europe, within the perspectives of integration, enlargement and globalisation. The key driving forces for convergence should be assessed (e.g. financial, competition, regulation, trade, etc.). The work should consider the future outlook for these pressures and the ability of various European development models to cope with and adapt to them.

The options, choices and variety of patterns for the development of European knowledge based society may be substantially informed by comprehensive and reliable information and analysis of *citizens attitudes, preferences, civic values* etc. While the data gathered and results of existing work, surveys etc. should be made accessible to the research community and other users (e.g. See Research Infrastructure under SP "Structuring…..), new research and further methodological developments are required in order to generate significant new knowledge; the latter may be addressed within this Research Area.

The EU is fully committed to the pursuit of *sustainable development* as well as to the establishment of a European Knowledge society. Research may address the compatibilities as well as possible tensions between these two key strategic objectives. This will require comparative analysis of their discourses, policy strategies and governance practice, including in particular issues of participatory governance, instruments to foster policy integration, the role of public regulation and corporate self regulation as well as the role of specific multilateral agreements.

A specific co-ordinated activity across the various Thematic Priorities of FP6 is envisaged in order to improve the understanding of human knowledge and cognition at large: such a "*Knowledge for Humankind initiative*" (KHI) would aim to develop an integrated approach encompassing social sciences and humanities including the cognitive sciences as well as nanotechnologies, biotechnologies and information technologies. Proposals may be submitted for co-ordination actions which can contribute to the preparation of this activity.

Citizenship, democracy and new forms of governance

Research Area 4: The implications of European integration and enlargement for governance and the citizen.

The objective is to clarify the key interactions between European integration and enlargement, and issues of democracy, institutional arrangements and citizens' well-being.

4.1   Topics for Networks of Excellence and Integrated Projects

4.1.1 "Deepening and widening of the European Union": lessons from the past and visions of the future
The objective is to improve understanding of the key relationships between European integration and enlargements of the EU. This should include a historical analysis of the changes during previous enlargements in relation to political stability, democracy, economic and social integration, development of a European public sphere. A comparison between past, present and likely future changes should then be made through the identification of key "drivers"-actors, interests, processes- and of outcomes such as increased/decreased stability, democracy, cohesion, international leadership, cultural diversity, economic performance, policy effectiveness. Research should be interdisciplinary, explicitly refining current and developing new theories of European integration.

4.1.2   Global governance, regulatory frameworks and the role of the European Union
The objective is to assess the problems of and prospects for regulatory frameworks of globalisation with specific focus on the role of Europe in global governance and in its reform. This will involve synthesis of current knowledge and development and application of new analytical instruments. Within this context, the work will include analysis of changes in the international system and of procedures to ensure accountability and legitimacy of global institutions. The key relationships between multilateralism and regionalism, between various international agreements (e.g. on trade, labour, environment, health) and institutions should be assessed in terms of

legal consistency, actors empowerment, policy effectiveness and fairness (e.g. North-South dimension). Perspectives from a variety of disciplines and responsiveness to key policy and social agendas are important.

4.2   Topics for specific targeted research projects and Co-ordination Actions

Research should identify, analyse and evaluate the key factors, opportunities and problems of *social, political and economic transformations in the candidate countries*. The work should assess institutional, administrative, legal and civil capacities, the restructuring of democratic political systems, the role of civil society organisations and the changes in welfare systems. The current reforms should be examined in relation to the accession process including its implications for welfare and legal systems and for social cohesion. The work should take into account key differences between the various candidate countries.

Research Area 5: Articulation of areas of responsibility and new forms of governance.

The objective is to support the development of forms of multi-level governance, which are accountable, legitimate, and sufficiently robust and flexible to address societal change including integration and enlargement, and to assure the effectiveness and legitimacy of policy making.

5.1.   Topics for Networks of Excellence and Integrated Projects

5.1.1. Public interest: conception, regulation and implementation
The objective is to improve understanding of the concepts of and identify policy options in relation to the public interest in Europe. Research should compare such concepts, and identify factors leading to changes in the notion of the public interest and its implementation especially through the provision of public services (or "services of general interest"). It should assess the economic, territorial, social and political impact of the various forms of liberalisation of public services, including on quality of life of sections of the population, and address related policy issues from a cross-country perspective. Comparison of the theory behind the changes and the reality in practice, including effectiveness and efficiency in service provision. Governance issues including regulation, public sector change, international trade and investment negotiations, rights of access to such services, relations between public and private interests, and questions of democratic scrutiny. A wide range of public services and a longer-term perspective should be included. Comparative work is essential, using the most relevant experiences from developed and developing countries.

5.1.2. Multilevel governance, democracy and new policy instruments
The objective is to integrate the wealth of research ongoing in the field of democracy and multilevel governance undertaken by various research communities from different countries, regions, and disciplines. The work will aim to provide a synthesis of theories of multilevel governance and their relations with theories of democracy as well as improved capacities for comparative analyses of different policy sectors and

articulation of responsibilities in their governance. Such articulation – from local to regional, national, European and global- should take into account the changing roles of public and private sectors and partnerships, and address issues of participation, legitimacy and democratic scrutiny. Specific issues to be addressed include the assessments of "hard" and "soft" policy instruments and law (e.g. in areas such as risk regulation, new pillars as compared to traditional Community policies), interpretations of subsidiarity, checks and balances.

5.1.3. Towards a European Contract Law

The objective of the research is to develop a common frame of reference for European contract law. This should meet the needs of the economic operators in an internal market and should provide for best solutions in terms of common terminology and rules. In this context contractual freedom as a guiding principle, as well as the use of restrictions on this, should be examined. This research should be capable of being used as a common frame of reference when the existing acquis will be reviewed and new acquis suggested and should serve as the basis for further reflection on an optional new Community instrument. The research should include the fields covered by the Communication on European contract law. The search for best solutions should take into account national contract laws including case law and established contractual practice, existing EC acquis and relevant international instruments.

5.2. Topics for specific targeted research projects and Co-ordination Actions

Research should also address the various interrelated aspects of *corporate social responsibility* (CSR) and the role it plays in the changing relations between public and private sectors. This may include different conceptions and contents of responsibility, stakeholder participation and extended corporate governance, as well as the implications of CSR for business development, growth and other measures of performance (e.g. environmental performance, labour standards etc.). Different approaches to CSR could be examined (e.g. voluntary vs. regulatory) and CSR's links to global issues of trade, aid, fight against corruption, human rights, and the environment may be considered.

Research Area 6: Issues connected with the resolution of conflicts and restoration of peace and justice

The objectives are to support the development of institutional and social capacity in the field of conflict resolution, identify factors leading to success or failure in preventing conflict, and develop improved options for conflict mediation.

6.1. Topics for Networks of Excellence and Integrated Projects

6.1.1 New approaches to security and the role of Europe

The aim is to integrate research capacities in relation to issues of security in the broad sense, encompassing the changing relations between domestic and international security. The integration will centre on the emergence of new definitions of and new approaches to security with particular attention to the implications for and the role of Europe. Issues to be addressed include changes in the notion of security; balance between security and respect for fundamental rights and values; perceptions of

security threats; forms of vulnerability (e.g. economic, social, technological, judicial); lessons related to the resolution of conflicts and conditions for peace settlements; problems and prospects of humanitarian intervention. Attention will be given to the relations between security and the evolution of key European policies. Research should draw from a plurality of disciplines and include relevant practical knowledge.

6.2. Topics for specific targeted research projects and Co-ordination Actions

Research on *Human rights* may address the current notions of its legal statute and policy provisions and the obstacles to their enforcement at various levels. Work may also be undertaken to assess perception of human rights and their violation in various social, cultural and political contexts. Specific issues that might be addressed in this context include relations between political, social and economic rights including a gender perspective; the impacts of Europeanisation and globalisation; specific sources of pressures (e.g. warfare) on human rights.

The understanding of the roots of *violent conflicts* needs to be improved, also to assist in their prevention. Research should identify and assess critical factors that lead to conflict and/or to their escalation, including psychological factors, competing historical narratives, economic and social polarisation, political manoeuvring, decisional vicious cycles. Methods for early warning and the analysis of why early warnings are often ignored could also be addressed.

Research Area 7: New forms of citizenship and cultural identities.

The objectives are to promote citizens' involvement and participation in European policy making, to understand perceptions and impacts of citizenship and human rights provisions in Europe and to identify factors that allow mobility and coexistence of multiple identities.

7.1. Topics for Networks of Excellence and Integrated Projects

7.1.1 European Citizenship and multiple identities
The objective is to increase understanding of the evolution of citizenship and identities in Europe in the context of cultural and other diversities. Within this framework, research should examine the different features of citizenship, European citizenship and relation with other types of citizenship as well as rights of non-citizens, the way civic cultures shape citizenship and the role of education in combating civic apathy and exclusion. The construction of individual, collective and multiple identities and their interrelations as well as their consequences for the promotion of inclusive and active citizenship should be addressed. It should take into account the dynamics of European integration and enlargement, of globalisation as well as the ongoing societal and demographic changes. A comparative and multidisciplinary approach is of particular importance.

7.1.2. Cultural dialogue and the European society

The objective is to improve understanding of the cultural assets and dialogue between the peoples of Europe and with other world regions, and an assessment of their role in European integration and more globally, as well as their links with social changes and economic growth. The importance of culture, in all its diversity manifested in different types of knowledge, traditions, lifestyles, languages and cultural expressions as a key immaterial factor in the development of Europe and the world should be assessed. A particular attention should be put on the manifold interrelations between cultural diversity and dialogue in Europe and the development of a European knowledge based society in line with European social objectives.

7.1.3. New perspectives on European History

The objective is to bring together research from different disciplines and parts of Europe in order to integrate existing and develop new perspectives and knowledge about the history of the European peoples. The integration should cover the relevant areas of European history including the emergence of common political and philosophical ideas and ideals related to the formation of European states and legal systems as well as forms of spreading ideas and society models and the different expressions they took (including e.g. architecture, arts, etc.). In this context, the emergence of different interests, preferences and co-operations and their consequences should be assessed, as well as centres of power versus peripheries. Contacts to other world regions and their economic, societal and cultural impact on Europe should also be addressed.

7.2. Topics for specific targeted research projects and Co-ordination Actions

Active civic participation is an important aim of public governance at all levels. Research should aim to improve our understanding of the different factors that promote and inhibit such participation. In this context, it should address civic participation with respect to different political cultures, levels of governance and socio-political contexts. The implications of and interactions between on the one hand, gender, age, class, ethnicity and, on the other, civic participation should be explored. The role of actors (parties, unions, NGOs, media) and mechanisms (elections, citizen juries, community actions) and their impact on civic participation should be examined**.**

Research is required to improve understanding of the different roles performed by the media, particularly the mass media and to examine its contribution to the development of a *European public sphere*. This should improve assessments of the media's impact in the public sphere, with particular emphasis on European issues. In this context, how the mass media inspire both trust and scepticism may be explored as well as the implication of different journalistic and editorial cultures, standards and ethical considerations. The prospects for and implications of developments in the platforms enhancing access to information on European issues should be evaluated.

Outlook for future Call(s) for Proposals

The technical content of future Call(s) for proposals will be decided by taking into consideration future calls for expressions of interest, which may be targeted to particular themes. Such themes, which will be decided upon, based on the experience

of the first call for proposals, in the light of circumstances of that time, may relate to: gender, citizenship and quality of life; policy learning and knowledge-based policy; the relations between the labour market, employment and welfare regimes; crime and criminalisation; education, inequalities and social exclusion; governance for sustainable development; socio-economic development models to meet combined societal objectives; law and the changing of Europe; democracy in a supra-national context; changing forms and impacts of participation; European public sphere; conflict resolution; language and values in Europe; and access to European cultural heritage.

7.4. Links to other research topics

Priority 7 will assure appropriate co-ordination of socio-economic research and foresight elements across all the priorities of this Specific Programme. Links will be further developed with the activities of the programme Structuring the European Research Area, especially in research infrastructures, human resources and mobility and international co-operation. As regards the relations with science and society, where there are shared objectives, activities will be implemented through an appropriate co-operative approach.

Co-ordination may include exchanges of information, common reporting on socio-economic aspects of research (e.g. a common information system could be established to monitor the socio-economic dimension of RTD activities), as well as possible joint initiatives on topics of common interest (e.g. the knowledge for humankind initiative, scientific education etc.), in order to ensure a coherent interface with the research community in the social sciences and humanities.

7.5. Implementation Plan and Related Issues

This Priority will be mainly implemented by two major calls.

- The First Call covering the budgetary years 2003 and 2004 will be published in December 2002 with two deadlines, one in April 2003 and a second one in December 2003 (see section 7.6).

- The Second Call covering the budgetary years 2005 and 2006 will be published in late 2004.

- A clear priority is given for the implementation of the New Instruments. Their implementation will start from the First Deadline of the First Call in 2003. Their part in the overall budget likely to be in the range of 65 – 70%..

- The distribution of research topics for the Networks of Excellence and Integrated Projects over the two deadlines of the First Call is presented in section 7.6.

- The Second Deadline of the First Call will be open exclusively for the New Instruments.

- Proposals for specific targeted research projects and co-ordination actions must therefore be received in response to the First Deadline of the First Call.

- Art. 9.2.c of the Rules of Participation may be used for functions related to the section on links to other research topics (see section 7.4).

- **Evaluation procedure:** One-stage for all instruments

Outside the two major calls, special calls may be launched for specific support actions, as well as in view of implementing the provisions for co-ordination of socio-economic aspects and links with other topics.

7.6. Call Information

Call fiche A

1) **Specific programme**: Integrating and strengthening the European Research Area

2) **Thematic priority/Domain**: Priority 7

3) **Call title**: Priority 7 - First Call - Part A

4) **Call identifier**: [1]

5) **Date of publication**[2]: 17 December 2002

6) **Closure date(s)** [3]: 15 April 2003, at 17:00 (Brussels local time)

7) **Total indicative budget**: 20 Million €

Instrument [4]	€(millions)
IP and NOE	20

8) **Area & instruments**:

Area	Instruments
1.1.3	IP and NOE
2.1.1.	IP and NOE

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[1]   The call identifier shall be given in the published version of this call.

[2]   The director-general responsible for the call may publish it up to one month prior or after the envisaged date of publication

[3]   Where the envisaged of publication is either advanced or delayed (see previous footnote), closure date(s) will be adjusted automatically in the published call for proposals.

[4]   IP = Integrated project; NOE = Network of excellence; STREP = Specific targeted research project; CA = Coordination action; SSA = Specific support action

3.1.1.	IP and NOE
5.1.2.	IP and NOE
6.1.1.	IP and NOE

9) **Minimum number of participants⁵**:

Instruments	Minimum number
IP and NOE	3 independent legal entities, from 3 MS or AS, with at least 2 MS or ACC

10) **Restriction to participation**: None

11) **Consortium agreement**:

- Participants in IP and NOE are required to conclude a consortium agreement.

12) **Evaluation procedure**:

- the evaluation shall follow a single stage procedure

- proposals will not be evaluated anonymously

13) **Evaluation criteria**:

- see Annex B of the work programme for the applicable criteria (including their individual weights and thresholds and the overall threshold) per instrument.

14) **Indicative evaluation and selection delays**:

- evaluation results: estimated to be available within some 5 months after the closure date

- contract signature: it is estimated that the first contracts related to this call will come into force 12 months after the closure date

Call fiche B

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5   MS = Member States of the EU ; AS (incl. ACC) = Associated States ; ACC : Associated candidate countries.

Any legal entity established in a Member State or Associated State and which is made up of the requested number of participant may be the sole participant in an indirect action.

1) **Specific programme** :	Integrating and strengthening the European Research Area
2) **Thematic priority/Domain**:	Priority 7
3) **Call title** :	Priority 7 - First Call - Part B
4) **Call identifier**:	**6**
5) **Date of publication[7]**:	17 December 2002
6) **Closure date(s) [8]**:	15 April 2003, at 17:00 (Brussels local time)
7) **Total indicative budget**:	33 Million €

Instrument [9]	€(millions)
STREP and CA	33

8) **Area & instruments** :

Area	**Instruments**
1.2.	STREP and CA
2.2.	STREP and CA
3.2.	STREP and CA
4.2.	STREP and CA
5.2.	STREP and CA
6.2.	STREP and CA
7.2.	STREP and CA

9) **Minimum number of participants[10]**:

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6   The call identifier shall be given in the published version of this call.

7   The director-general responsible for the call may publish it up to one month prior or after the envisaged date of publication

8   Where the envisaged of publication is either advanced or delayed, closure date(s) will be adjusted automatically in the published call for proposals.

9   IP = Integrated project; NOE = Network of excellence; STREP = Specific targeted research project; CA = Coordination action; SSA = Specific support action

10   MS = Member States of the EU ; AS (incl. ACC) = Associated States ; ACC : Associated candidate countries.
        Any legal entity established in a Member State or Associated State and which is made up of the requested number of participant may be the sole participant in an indirect action.

Instruments	Minimum number
STREP and CA	3 independent legal entities, from 3 MS or AS, with at least 2 MS or ACC

10) **Restriction to participation**:   None

11) **Consortium agreement**:

- Participants in RTD actions resulting from this call are encouraged, but not required, to conclude a consortium agreement.

12) **Evaluation procedure**:

- the evaluation shall follow a single stage procedure

- proposals will not be evaluated anonymously

13) **Evaluation criteria**:

- see Annex B of the work programme for the applicable criteria (including their individual weights and thresholds and the overall threshold) per instrument.

14) **Indicative evaluation and selection delays**:

- evaluation results: estimated to be available within some 5 months after the closure date

- contract signature: it is estimated that the first contracts related to this call will come into force 12 months after the closure date

Call fiche C

1) **Specific programme**:   Integrating and strengthening the European Research Area

2) **Thematic priority/Domain**:   Priority 7

3) **Call title**:   Priority 7 - First Call - Part C

4) **Call identifier**:   [11]

5) **Date of publication**[12]:   17 December 2002

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[11] The call identifier shall be given in the published version of this call.

6) **Closure date(s) [13]**:   10 December 2003, at 17:00 (Brussels local time)

7) **Total indicative budget**:   48 Million €

Instrument [14]	€(millions)
IP and NOE	48

8) **Area & instruments**:

Area	**Instruments**
1.1.1	IP and NOE
1.1.2.	IP and NOE
2.1.2.	IP and NOE
2.1.3.	IP and NOE
2.1.4.	IP and NOE
4.1.1.	IP and NOE
4.1.2.	IP and NOE
5.1.1.	IP and NOE
5.1.3.	IP and NOE
7.1.1.	IP and NOE
7.1.2.	IP and NOE
7.1.3	IP and NOE

9) **Minimum number of participants [15]**:

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[12]   The director-general responsible for the call may publish it up to one month prior or after the envisaged date of publication

[13]   Where the envisaged of publication is either advanced or delayed, closure date(s) will be adjusted automatically in the published call for proposals.

[14] IP = Integrated project; NOE = Network of excellence; STREP = Specific targeted research project; CA = Coordination action; SSA = Specific support action

[15]   MS = Member States of the EU ; AS (incl. ACC) = Associated States ; ACC : Associated candidate countries.
    Any legal entity established in a Member State or Associated State and which is made up of the requested number of participant may be the sole participant in an indirect action.

Instruments	Minimum number
IP and NOE	3 independent legal entities, from 3 MS or AS, with at least 2 MS or ACC

10) **Restriction to participation**:   None

11) **Consortium agreement**:

- Participants in IP and NOE are required to conclude a consortium agreement.

12) **Evaluation procedure**:

- the evaluation shall follow a single stage procedure

- proposals will not be evaluated anonymously

13) **Evaluation criteria**:

- see Annex B of the work programme for the applicable criteria (including their individual weights and thresholds and the overall threshold) per instrument.

14) **Indicative evaluation and selection delays**:

- evaluation results: estimated to be available within some 5 months after the closure date

- contract signature: it is estimated that the first contracts related to this call will come into force 12 months after the closure date