Lithuanian Presidency of the Council of the European Union 2013 Conference

Horizons for Social Sciences and Humanities

September 23-24, 2013
Mykolas Romeris University, Vilnius, Lithuania

Co-Organizers and Supporters:

With the Support of:
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Welcome Address
Lithuanian Presidency of the Council of the European Union 2013 Conference
Horizons for Social Sciences and Humanities
September 23-24, 2013 Mykolas Romeris University, Vilnius, Lithuania
When representatives of the Research Council of Lithuania and Mykolas Romeris University approached me more than a year ago about becoming involved in this conference, I responded with enthusiasm. Many gatherings have been organized in the past discussing the role of and for the Social Sciences and Humanities; but none were linked to practical and immediate implementation. Wise words were spoken and good ideas were launched, but there simply was no way of connecting them with work programmes.

This time, it is different. Our Lithuanian colleagues immediately grasped that the timing of their country’s EU Presidency would be the perfect moment to discuss the role and relevance of SSH in the upcoming Framework Programme, “Horizon 2020”. The new programme foresees the full integration of SSH into the Grand Challenges that Europe faces and is determined to tackle through research, development and innovation. The operationalization of these ambitious goals has yet to take shape. Our conference is the place to make this happen.

We conducted a “consultation process” within the European SSH communities to hear the voices of as many contributors as possible. More than 300 very detailed responses have brought up interesting issues which helped us to structure the conference. We collaborated closely with the European Commission in preparing this conference: as a result, Commission staff will participate in all sessions where the integration into the seven challenges will be discussed.
We asked prominent scholars from all branches of SSH to provide input. The first day of the conference is hence dedicated to reflection and assessing where we stand, whereas the second day is dedicated to a detailed discussion of the next necessary steps towards achieving integration. I truly believe that presenting the “Vilnius Declaration” at the end of this major event will constitute a major step towards the consolidation of European SSH as a group of research fields which, in all their diversity and drawing on different approaches, are generating knowledge and policy responses that are highly relevant for the future of European societies. The Conference Report, entailing the full range of recommendations elaborated during the conference, will attest to this progress.

I want to thank my colleagues from the International Steering Committee for contributing to the overall aims, as well as to many details of this conference; my team in Vienna for their enthusiastic commitment and untiring persistence; the European Commission’s DG Research and Innovation for its patience and support. In particular I want to thank our Lithuanian hosts, first for realizing the opportunity this conference will provide, and then for organizing this event. For a small country like Lithuania EU Presidency entails a considerable burden; programmatic ideas can easily slip under the radar of political attention. Lithuanians proved that it can be otherwise.

Finally, I want to extend a warm welcome to all the speakers and participants. Thank you for coming to Vilnius, and contributing to the important goal of this conference.
It is my great pleasure to welcome you to the conference “Horizons for Social Sciences and Humanities”.

The conference is organized during Lithuanian Presidency of the Council of the European Union 2013 aiming to analyze the new role Social Sciences and Humanities have in “Horizon 2020”.

Social Sciences and Humanities play a significant part in the process of European integration. Therefore, they need a forum which promotes scholarly exchange across fields and disciplines, sets common guidelines for quality standards and provides adequate representation in the EU policy arena.

I kindly invite all of you to actively participate in the discussion on the input of Social Sciences and Humanities in solving present and future challenges and to look for new ways they can contribute to creation of credible, growing and open Europe.
It is an honour for me to welcome you to the Lithuanian Presidency of the Council of the European Union 2013 Conference “Horizons for Social Sciences and Humanities” held at Mykolas Romeris University on September 23-24th, 2013.

The rapidly growing service sector globally calls forth research and university graduates having profound knowledge and understanding of individuals and societies, their motives, actions and interactions. The humanizing role of knowledge on individuals and societies supplemented by technological innovations leads to expanded employment opportunities, sustainable communities and increased quality of life. As Social Sciences and Humanities generate and disseminate this knowledge, the future of our societies highly depends on them.

Aiming to work towards better visibility, integration, and implementation of Social Sciences and Humanities into science and research policies, the event acts as a forum for scholarly exchange of ideas, examination of the common grounds and bridges of Social Sciences and Humanities with technological, natural and other fields of science, and discussion on the opportunities offered by “Horizon 2020” to European researchers.

The Conference brings together researchers, university leaders, policy makers, business people, representatives from non-governmental organisations, civil society groups, and media from all around Europe.

We hope that the Conference provides you with thought-provoking discussions, opportunities for partnership and a pleasant stay in Vilnius.

On behalf of the academic community of Mykolas Romeris University I warmly welcome each and every one of you.
Welcome to
MYKOLAS ROMERIS UNIVERSITY!
About Mykolas Romeris University

Mykolas Romeris University (MRU) is an international university located in Vilnius. Modern, creative and entrepreneurial academic community has raised MRU to the leading university of social sciences in Lithuania. The University enrolls about 19 000 students who study in the areas of economics, management, social technologies, law, psychology, social policy, education, public security, humanities. The university offers more than 100 doctoral, master and bachelor study programmes. In 2012, the University was awarded the ECTS Label – an official certificate from the European Commission attesting to the quality of studies. Aiming to provide students with more opportunities for service to society and international career MRU develops and implements joint study programmes, organizes online studies.

MRU engages in fundamental and applied research, takes part in national, regional and international research programmes and projects, practically applies research results and disseminates them to the public. All research is carried out according to interdisciplinary priority research area for 2010-2014: “SOCIETAL INNOVATIONS FOR GLOBAL GROWTH” and 5 research programmes:

- Justice, Security and Human Rights
- Social Technologies
- National Sustainable Growth in the Context of Globalization
- Improving the Quality of Life and Advancing Employment Opportunities
- Continuity and Change of Values in Global Society.

Encouraging dialogue and respect to different viewpoints, the University actively cooperates with over 200 universities worldwide, has a full membership of international higher education organizations: International Association of Universities (IAU), European University Association (EUA), European Association for International Education (EAIE), etc.
Steering Committee
Helga Nowotny (Chair): Professor emerita of Social Studies of Science, ETH Zurich (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology) and founding member of the European Research Council. In March 2010 she was elected President of the European Research Council (ERC).

Rūta Petrauskaitė (Vice Chair): Professor of Linguistics at the Department of Lithuanian Language, Vytautas Magnus University, Vice Chair of the Research Council of Lithuania, Chair of the Committee of the Social Sciences and Humanities.

Giedrius Viliūnas (Vice Chair): Currently Vice Rector for Education at Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania. Before, he headed the Department of Research Policy at the Research Council of Lithuania, and served as a secretary at the Ministry of Education and Science. For more than 20 years he has been active as university teacher and researcher in literary scholarship.

Jutta Allmendinger: President of the Social Science Research Center, Berlin (WZB). Before, she was Professor at the Maximilian University of Munich. She published extensively on issues of the labour market.

Paul Boyle: Professor of Geography at the University of St. Andrews on leave, he is currently Chief Executive of the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) in UK, and also the President of Science Europe.

Craig Calhoun: Former Professor of Sociology at the New York University, founding director of NYU’s Institute for Public Knowledge, former President of the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) in the US. He is now appointed Director of the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) in the UK.

Gustavo Cardoso: Professor of Media, Technology and Society at ISCTE – Lisbon University Institute, Portugal. Previously, he was adviser on Information Society and Telecommunications Policies to the Presidency of the Portuguese Republic.

Rivka Feldhay: Professor of History of Science and Ideas at Tel-Aviv University, she has been a fellow at several distinct humanities research centres in the world. For many years she has been a member of the board of advisors of The Max Planck Institute for History of Science in Berlin, and a member of the advising committee of the Humanities Centre at
the Central European University in Budapest. In September 2012, she organized a conference on “The Future of the Humanities”.

Poul Holm: Trinity Long Room Hub Professor of Humanities at Trinity College Dublin and President of the European Consortium of Humanities Institutes and Centres. Previously, he has been Rector of the University of Roskilde, and chairman of the Danish Research Council for the Humanities. He is former President of the European Society for Environmental History. In 2009, he chaired the expert group that conducted the METRIS Report on “Emerging Trends in Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities in Europe”.

Pavel Kabat: He is Director of the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA). Previously, he held the Chair of the Earth System Science and Climate Change Group at Wageningen University and Research Centre in the Netherlands, where he was also Chair of the Board of the Wageningen Climate Centre, and Science Director and Council Chair of the Dutch National Climate Research Program. He has pioneered large-scale research on global change that has provided the foundation for a new generation of thinking in global change research.

Alain Peyraube: He is the Director of Research at the French National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS), Director of Studies at the School for Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences (EHESS) and Director of the Collegium de Lyon, France. His previous positions included Director of the Institute of East Asian Linguistics (CNRS and EHESS), Deputy Director of the “Division of Humanities and Social Sciences” of the CNRS, and Director of the “Division of Humanities and Social Sciences” at the French Ministry of Higher Education and Research. Among other titles, he is Adjunct Professor at the University of Science and Technology of Hong Kong, Honorary Professor at the University of Beijing, member of the Academia Europae, and is Founding Member of the Scientific Council of the European Research Council (ERC).

Aura Reggiani: Professor of Economic Policy at the University of Bologna, Italy. She was a committee member of several international scientific institutions, and is currently President of Network for European Communications and Transport Activities Research (NECTAR). She is on the editorial boards of nine internationally recognized journals in her field.
Peter Tindemans: Graduate in theoretical physics, he switched to science policy and coordinated the first comprehensive Dutch Innovation Policy, later leading overall Research and Science Policy in the Netherlands. He is involved in key European initiatives such as EUREKA (member High Level Group), COSINE for establishing the first pan-European data networking backbone (chair Policy Group) and global efforts such as the OECD Megascience Forum. He is now Secretary General of Euroscience.

Wim van den Doel: Professor of Contemporary History at Leiden University, he is currently Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, and main author of the 2012 LERU report on “Social Sciences and Humanities: Essential Fields for European Research and in “Horizon 2020”.

Michel Wieviorka: Chair of the Fondation Maison des Sciences de l’Homme, Paris, and Professor at the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (EHESS). Previously, he was chair of the International Sociological Association (2006-2010), among many other commitments. He has published widely on violence, terrorism, racism, social movements and the theory of social change.

Björn Wittrock: University Professor at Uppsala University and Principal of the Swedish Collegium for Advanced Study (SCAS), Uppsala. He is a member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences and of Academia Europaea, and has been a member of numerous panels and committees, such as the German Council of Science and Humanities (Wissenschaftsrat); Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin (WIKO); Riksbankens Jubileumsfond (RJ); RFEIA (the French network of Institutes for Advanced Study); European University Institute (EUI).

Assistants to the Conference Steering Committee

Katja Mayer: Research Associate to Prof. Helga Nowotny. She is a postdoctoral researcher in the field of Social Studies of Science and Technology (STS). She investigates the status of Social Sciences and Humanities in European research landscapes. Besides, she teaches at the University of Vienna, the Danube University Krems and the Art University Linz.
Thomas König: Scientific Advisor to Helga Nowotny, he holds a PhD in Political Science from the University of Vienna. Before, he was, post-doc fellow at the University of Minnesota and Managing Director of the Graduate Center for Social Sciences at the University of Vienna.

Organisational Committee (Mykolas Romeris University)

- Inga Žalėnienė (Chair): Rectorate
- Gedrūtė Račienė (Deputy-Chair): International Relations Department
- Egidijus Baltrušaitis: Information Technologies Centre
- Vladas Bartochevīts: Research Centre
- Lukas Borusevičius: Student Representative Body
- Vladas Brakauskas: Rectorate
- Gintarė Brakauskienė: Faculty of Law
- Renata Čeponytė: International Relations Department
- Inga Gečienė: Finance Department
- Ryšard Gotovt: Infrastructure Department
- Simona Gribulytė: International Relations Department
- Tautvydas Griškevičius: Information Technologies Centre
- Nomeda Gudelienė: Research Centre
- Ieva Jevgrafovaitė: International Relations Department
- Irena Linartienė: Catering Services
- Rimantas Kanopa: Information Technologies Centre
- Dalia Karlaitė: Faculty of Economics and Finance Management
- Dalė Maskoliūniūnienė: Cultural Activities Centre
- Saulė Milkevičiūtė: International Relations Department
- Antonis Mučinis: Infrastructure Department
- Ramūnas Paškevičius: Infrastructure Department
- Dovilė Petrauskiūnė: Marketing Department
- Marta Radiuš-Gečienė: Faculty of Law
- Šarūnas Sakalauskas: Marketing Department
- Kęstutis Saldžiūnas: Marketing Department
- Ričardas Servetka: Academic Affairs Centre
- Giedrius Stražys: Information Technologies Centre
- Tatjana Švec-Kurapkė: Research Centre
- Juozas Valčiukas: Faculty of Law
- Juta Večerskytė: Faculty of Law
Conference Theme
Conference Theme – 
“Horizons for Social Sciences and Humanities”

With the adoption of the “Horizon 2020” multi-annual research programme, the European Commission will funnel more than 28 Billion Euros into tackling “Societal Challenges” over the next seven years. In a joint effort with the European Union Member States and the European Parliament, the Commission defines seven such “challenges” for research. Recognizing that innovation and societal progress cannot be thought in technical terms alone, it has been repeatedly stated that research on each of the challenges has to fully integrate the Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH).

But how can this integration actually be done? There is no simple formula to answer this question. The conference “Horizons for Social Sciences and Humanities” thus sets out to explore in details the requirements for integration of SSH, as well as the offerings through integration – the knowledge, methods and experience over a wide range of phenomena and problem spaces.

The first day of the conference is dedicated to reflecting the status of SSH in Europe and the challenges ahead. The keynotes will address issues which affect and cross all SSH disciplines and fields: diversity and common grounds; training and education; impact and evaluation. On the second day, the conference will turn to more operational issues, other than in previous European Research Framework programmes. “Societal Challenges”, the third pillar of “Horizon 2020”, aims at fully integrating Social Sciences and Humanities. It is understood that only if complementarity and integration of all concerned disciplines can be achieved, answers to the societal challenges will emerge.

Based on the reflections of the first day, the major part of day two will be dedicated to parallel workgroups, one for each challenge. The parallel sessions will bring together and confront experts who are experienced and genuinely interested in finding novel forms of integrative collaboration. They will aim at identifying existing obstacles
and ways of overcoming them and suggest concrete ways of how to move forward.

The conference will be concluded by the handing-over of the Vilnius Declaration to the Lithuanian Minister of Education and Science. It aims at generally defining the roles of SSH and conditions for their successful integration. In addition, a detailed Conference Report will be published shortly after the conference, entailing all details from the parallel sessions and containing concrete suggestions how to integrate SSH into the seven challenges.

This conference is unique, not only because it aims at discussing how to best operationalize the integration of SSH, but also because it offers a forum for SSH – a forum that, in the future, might promote scholarly exchange across fields and disciplines, set common guidelines for quality standards and evaluations, and provide adequate representation in the EU policy arena.
Conference Programme
# SEPTEMBER 22\textsuperscript{ND}, SUNDAY – ARRIVAL DAY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Programme</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17:00-22:00</td>
<td>Registration</td>
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<tr>
<td>19:00</td>
<td>Welcoming dinner</td>
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# SEPTEMBER 23\textsuperscript{RD}, MONDAY

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Programme</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30-9:30</td>
<td>Registration</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:30-10:30</td>
<td><strong>Opening Session – Welcome</strong></td>
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<td>Address by the President of the Republic of Lithuania</td>
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<td>Dalia Grybauskaitė</td>
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<td>Address by Robert-Jan Smits, Director-General for Research and Innovation, European Commission</td>
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<td>Address by Dainius Pavalkis, Minister of Education and Science, Lithuania</td>
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<td>Address by Alvydas Pumputis, Rector of Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania</td>
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<td>Address by Rūta Petrauskaitė, Vice-Chair of Research Council of Lithuania</td>
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<td><strong>Moderator:</strong> Eugenijus Butkus, European Science Foundation</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30-11:00</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
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## Conference Programme SEPTEMBER 22, 23

### SEPTEMBER 22ND, SUNDAY – ARRIVAL DAY

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17:00-22:00</td>
<td>Registration</td>
<td>Radisson Blu Hotel Lietuva, (Konstitucijos ave. 20, Vilnius)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Radisson Blu Hotel Lietuva, Alfa Hall (Konstitucijos ave. 20, Vilnius)</td>
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<tr>
<td>19:00</td>
<td>Welcoming dinner</td>
<td>Radisson Blu Hotel Lietuva, Alfa Hall (Konstitucijos ave. 20, Vilnius)</td>
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### SEPTEMBER 23RD, MONDAY

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<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>8:30-9:30</td>
<td>Registration</td>
<td>Lounge of I-201 Conference Hall, 2nd floor</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:30-10:30</td>
<td>Opening Session – Welcome</td>
<td>I-201 Conference Hall, 2nd floor</td>
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<td>Address by the President of the Republic of Lithuania</td>
<td>I-201 Conference Hall, 2nd floor</td>
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<td>Address by Robert-Jan Smits, Director-General for Research and Innovation, European Commission</td>
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<td>Address by Dainius Pavalkis, Minister of Education and Science, Lithuania</td>
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<td>Address by Alvydas Pumputis, Rector of Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania</td>
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<td>I-201 Conference Hall, 2nd floor</td>
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<td>10:30-11:00</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
<td>Rotond Hall, ground floor</td>
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<td>11:00-12:30</td>
<td><strong>Diversity and Common Ground: Setting the Theme</strong></td>
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<td>Keynote: Jean-Louis Fabiani, Central European University, Hungary and</td>
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<td>School for Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences (EHESS), France</td>
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<td>Keynote: Ulrike Felt, University of Vienna, Austria</td>
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<td>Comment: Giuseppe Testa, European Institute of Oncology, Italy</td>
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<td><strong>Moderator:</strong> Nina Kancewicz-Hoffman, European Science Foundation</td>
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<td>12:30-14:00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<td>14:00-15:30</td>
<td><strong>Engaging in “Training and Education”,</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Keynote: Ineke Sluiter, Leiden University, Netherlands</td>
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<td>Comment: Manja Klemenčič, Harvard University, USA</td>
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<td>Comment: Thomas Bräuninger, University of Mannheim, Germany</td>
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<td><strong>Moderator:</strong> Gustavo Cardoso, Lisbon University, Portugal</td>
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<td>15:30-16:00</td>
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<td>16:00-17:30</td>
<td><strong>Engaging in “Impact and Evaluation”,</strong></td>
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<td>Keynote: Johannes Angermüller, University of Warwick, United Kingdom</td>
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<td>Comment: Thed van Leeuwen, Leiden University, Netherlands</td>
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<td>Comment: Rūta Petrauskaitė, Research Council of Lithuania</td>
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<td><strong>Moderator:</strong> Paul Boyle, Science Europe</td>
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<tr>
<td>17:30-18:00</td>
<td>Reflections</td>
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<td>20:00</td>
<td><strong>Conference Dinner</strong></td>
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<td>Evening address: Alvydas Pumputis, Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania</td>
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<td>Chad Gafffield, Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada</td>
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<td>17:30-18:00</td>
<td>Reflection</td>
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Location

- Plenary session, I-201 Conference Hall, 2nd floor
- Rotond Hall, ground floor
- Plenary session
  - I-201 Conference Hall, 2nd floor
  - Rotond Hall, ground floor
  - I-201 Conference Hall, 2nd floor
  - Le Méridien Vilnius Hotel
  - 19th km of Highway A2, Vilnius
**SEPTEMBER 24TH, TUESDAY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Programme</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00-9:20</td>
<td>Address by Maire Geoghegan-Quinn, European Commissioner for Research, Innovation and Science</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:30-12:30</td>
<td>Parallel sessions: SSH in the Pillar “Societal Challenges” of Horizon 2020</td>
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<td>10:30-11:00</td>
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### 1. Health, Demographic Change and Well-Being
- **Chair**: Danguolė Jankauskienė, Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania
- **Rapporteur**: Wim van den Doel, Leiden University, Netherlands
- **Statement**: Wolfgang Lutz, Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital (Austria)
- **Statement**: Illina Singh, Kings College London, United Kingdom
- **Statement**: Line Matthiessen, European Commission, Belgium

### 2. Food Security, Sustainable Agriculture, and Forestry, Marine and Maritime and Inland Water Research and the Bioeconomy
- **Chair**: Poul Holm, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland
- **Rapporteur**: Lotte Holm, Copenhagen University, Denmark
- **Statement**: Robert Emmett, University of Munich, Germany
- **Statement**: Mauro Agnoletti, University of Florence, Italy
- **Statement**: Antonio Di Gulio, European Commission, Belgium

### 3. Secure, Clean and Efficient Energy
- **Chair**: Manfred Horvat, Technical University Vienna, Austria
- **Rapporteur**: Andrea Ricci, Institute of Studies for the Integration of Systems, Italy
- **Statement**: Kathryn Janda, University of Oxford, United Kingdom
- **Statement**: Torbjorn Digernes, Norwegian University of Science and Technology
- **Statement**: Gilles Lequeux, European Commission, Belgium
Location

I-201 Conference Hall, 2nd floor

Rotond Hall, ground floor

Room I-414, 4th floor

Room I-416, 4th floor

Room I-407, 4th floor
Programme

4. Smart, Green and Integrated Transport
Chair: Aura Reggiani, University of Bologna, Italy
Rapporteur: Peter Tindemans, Euroscience
Statement: Maria Attard, University of Malta
Statement: Peter Nijkamp, Free University Amsterdam, Netherlands
Statement: Alessandro Damiani, European Commission, Belgium

5. Climate Action, Resource Efficiency and Raw Materials
Chair: Pavel Kabat, International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis, Austria
Rapporteur: Markus Amman, International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis, Austria
Statement: Diana Urge-Vorsatz, Central European University, Hungary
Statement: Bronislaw Szerszynski, Lancaster University, the United Kingdom
Statement: Arnoldas Milukas, European Commission, Belgium

Chair: Jutta Allmendinger, WZB Social Science Research Center, Germany
Rapporteur: Sally Wyatt, University of Maastricht, Netherlands
Statement: Reinhilde Veugelers, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium
Statement: Marc Caball, University College Dublin, Ireland
Statement: Robert Burmanjer, European Commission, Belgium

7. Secure Societies
Chair: Craig Calhoun, London School of Economics, United Kingdom
Rapporteur: Kristian B. Harpviken, Peace Research Institute, Norway
Statement: Gemma Galdon Clavell, University of Barcelona, Spain
Statement: Rainer Böhme, University of Münster, Germany
Statement: Aleksandra Oczko-Dolny, European Commission, Belgium
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<td>14:00-15:30</td>
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**Emerging Trends and Organisational Needs**
Introduction: Thomas König, European Research Council
Infrastructure:
Algis Krupavičius, Kaunas University of Technology, Lithuania
Digitization, multi-lingual access to knowledge, e-science:
Stefan Gradmann, Leuven University, Belgium
Open Access, Open Data, Open Science:
Iryna Kuchma, EIFL Open Access Programme, Italy
Moderator: Björn Wittrock, Swedish Collegium for Advanced Study, Sweden

**Smart Specialisation and Structural Funding**
Włodzimierz Bolecki, Polish Academy of Sciences and Humanities
Adrian Dusa, Romanian Social Data Archive
Ülle Must, International Research Cooperation, Estonian Research Council
Victoria Tsoukala, National Documentation Centre/NHRF, Greece
Jurgita Petrauskienė, Research and Higher Education Monitoring and Analysis Centre, Lithuania
Moderator: Giedrius Viliūnas, Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania

**European Research Council: Widening Participation**
Nicolas Canny, Professor, National University of Ireland
Nuria Sebastian Galles, University Pompeu Fabra, Spain
Natalia Letki, University of Warsaw, Poland
Kenneth Hugdahl, University of Bergen, Norway
Vladimir Canudas Romo, University of Copenhagen, Denmark
Moderator: Alain Peyraube, the French National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS), School for Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences (EHESS) and Collegium de Lyon, France
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<td>15:30-16:00</td>
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<td>16:00-17:30</td>
<td><strong>Vilnius Declaration – Horizons for Social Sciences and Humanities</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Horizons for SSH: What Follows?</strong> Roundtable discussion</td>
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<td><strong>Hans-Jochen Schiewer</strong>, University of Freiburg, Germany</td>
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<td><strong>Milena Žic-Fuchs</strong>, University of Zagreb, Croatia</td>
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<td><strong>Wilhelm Krull</strong>, Volkswagen Stiftung, Germany</td>
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<td><strong>Kirsten Drotner</strong>, Science Europe</td>
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<td><strong>Michel Wieviorka</strong>, Fondation Maison des Sciences de l’Homme, France</td>
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<td><strong>Moderator: Helga Nowotny</strong>, European Research Council</td>
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<td>17:30-18:00</td>
<td><strong>Conference Conclusion</strong> Britta Thomsen, Member of the European Parliament, Denmark Dainius Pavalkis, Minister of Education and Science, Lithuania</td>
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Session Abstracts
DIVERSITY AND COMMON GROUND: SETTING THE THEME

Plenary session,

Monday, September 23rd, 2013, 11:00-12:30, I-201 Conference Hall, 2nd floor

The Social Sciences and Humanities are a diverse field of theoretical approaches and research practices; this diversity is a blessing and a curse at the same time. Many examples show that the institutional, linguistic, disciplinary and even national richness of SSH is the bedrock of creativity and cross-disciplinary thinking. But its downside is fragmentation, which often leads to lack of visibility and lonesome scholarship. Against this backdrop, is it still possible to define common ground?

Moderator: NINA KANCEWICZ-HOFFMAN, European Science Foundation
Reflective Boundaries and Competitive Fragmentation. What is the Common Ground of the European SSH?

Jean-Louis Fabiani,
Central European University, Hungary and, EHESS, France

Most of the “founding fathers” of the Social Sciences were Europeans, but the structuration of the different fields and the constructions of traditions came mainly from the United States. This integrative process occurred many times in the 20th century: first with Talcott Parsons, then with psycho-analysis. The same statement could be made about the “sociologization” of phenomenology mediated by Alfred Schütz and about French theory. Three points will be developed:

1. The history of the European Social Sciences and Humanities is a history of boundary production. Although it has a very long history in the humanities, as a hierarchized principle of division, the disciplinary order has been strengthened by the development of modern universities. Boundary building is thus a permanent feature in the SSH community. The notion of “competitive fragmentation” will be used in order to describe the consequences of theoretical hybris among social scientists and the tendency to “going solo” to catch a share of the attention space.

2. The attempts to “break the boundaries have been generally viewed as a bureaucratic or even a corporate aggression against the established frame of autonomous social thinking. The heated debates about Mode 2 are a case in point. This section will try to rethink the issue of disciplinarity in the context of Europeanization.

3. The “epistemocentrism” of the SSH is often an obstacle to the building of a common ground. The reflective properties of our disciplines do not necessary lead to an increased self-knowledge but leave aside numerous blind spots.
Pluralities, Memories, Translations: Remarks on European Cultures of Knowledge in the Humanities

Daniel Weidner,
Centre for Literary and Cultural Research, Germany

European research in the SSH is essentially plural, constituted by different national and disciplinary traditions. Without denying the costs and risks of this situation, my contribution wants to highlight its potential. It argues that we have to understand and communicate the specific epistemic situation of this research in order to sustain and improve this potential.

Today, the true societal challenges even blur the distinction between natural sciences and humanities, which is no longer a coherent description of contemporary knowledge. We currently observe both a trend towards the naturalization of culture (e.g. in evolutionary aesthetics) and towards the reification of cultural differences (e.g. in the different ‘wars of culture’). Thus, we consider it mandatory to continue the critical dialogue with the natural sciences.

The epistemic situation and potential of SSH should also be considered in institutional terms. Especially if cross-disciplinary approaches should pass mere self-reflective discourses towards object-oriented research, they need new formats. We believe that bottom up programs are not only necessary to confront the negative effect of bureaucracy, but also for epistemic reasons resp. for reasons of the cultures of knowledge in the SSH, which continues to focus on the specific, even when it goes beyond specific disciplines and discourses. Legitimate as the quest for new standards and networks might be, we have to be aware of the risks of such ‘centralizing’ programs. We also have to sustain alternative approaches, e.g. of creating cooperation between different ‘peripheries’ or of experimental ways of producing knowledge.
Within, Across and Beyond – Reconsidering the Role of SSH in Europe

Ulrike Felt,
University of Vienna, Austria

Despite the fact that European Social Sciences and Humanities have a long and rich history, in research policy and beyond they are frequently framed in a twofold narrative: (1) a deficit compared to the sciences which are constructed as the international pace-makers of societal development; and (2) a deficit compared to the US Social Sciences and Humanities, which are seen as setting standards.

While European SSH surely need to rethink their development, we should simultaneously be aware that such deficit framings have tremendous repercussions for the unfolding of their potential at a time when Europe needs them more than ever. Widely circulating notions such of “social innovation” or “responsible research and innovation” are expressions of the perceived necessity to rethink innovation based on a new understanding of the relations between SSH and the sciences, engineering and medicine.

In rethinking innovation, European research and research funding needs to embrace the opportunities the European knowledge space has to offer: Europe is a unique “laboratory” in which diverse models of society, political traditions and histories, sociotechnical imaginaries and value orders co-exist in a fruitful manner. It is this diversity which should become a key-resource for developing new understandings of innovation processes in both their more global and simultaneously local dimensions. Concretely this means:

1. The relations between natural sciences and SSH need to engage in radically new collaborative arrangements.
2. European social, cultural and value diversity should invite more comparative research, making Europe a unique learning space for more resilient socio-technical developments.
3. New kinds of knowledge relations are needed: within, across and beyond disciplinary spaces of knowledge generation. Within points at the need for more reflexivity concerning inner-disciplinary developments; across urges to make space for interdisciplinary knowledge generation; and beyond, underlines the necessity to include societal actors in new ways into the innovation process.
European Lives: New Vistas Across Social Sciences and Biomedical Humanities

Giuseppe Testa,
European Institute of Oncology, Italy

Europe is a unique – and fascinating – political experiment, which is redefining citizenship along with a thorough reconfiguration of power between government and governance. In turn this underpins the coexistence and mutual evolution between nation states and continental levels of political authority. But Europe, needless to say, is also a key player in the global positioning for leadership in scientific ingenuity and techno-scientific innovation. It is thus the unique intertwining of these two features – a space of political and social experimentation that is also a key actor in techno-scientific innovation – that makes Europe a remarkable test case to explore the mutual reconfigurations of knowledge and power in contemporary societies.

The challenges and opportunities of this intertwining become particularly salient in the intersection between social innovation and the remarkable developments from the life sciences, in their reconfigurations (at times substantively novel, at times only perceived as such) of the dichotomies that have structured western polities: freedom and responsibility versus determinism; collective destinies versus individual autonomy; transparency versus privacy; public participation versus expert decision making; normal versus pathological; normal versus enhanced; natural versus artificial.

This affords new opportunities for the European research area in the Social Science and Humanities. Three stand out as particularly salient: i) the normative turn, that is pressing social sciences to move beyond empirical deconstruction towards fully fledged policy engagement; ii) the interdisciplinary turn, with a quantum leap in the necessity to train a new generation of scholars and policy makers equally fluent in the epistemologies that span the traditional divide between natural and social sciences; iii) the recent so-called ‘ontological’ turn in Science and Technology Studies (STS), whose methodological and analytical ambitions may find a particularly productive terrain in the European remaking of ontologies across the political and scientific domains.
Universities continue to be the key site for training and educating the next generation of SSH scholars and researchers. Therefore, the structure, governance and modes of funding of universities are of prime importance. So is the rapid advancement of new technologies. New kinds of data and new ways of data collection and analysis are now available and open new opportunities for research, but also for education. This session highlights the potential innovations both in the relation of teaching and learning, but also in the close relation of teaching, training and research.

**Moderator:** GUSTAVO CARDOSO, Lisbon University, Portugal
Anchoring Innovation

Ineke Sluiter,
Leiden University, Netherlands

In Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH), maybe more than in any other academic domain, a direct relationship between teaching and research is crucial. On this basis, I will argue three points. First, I will advocate a new model to calculate funding for SSH research based on the importance of its teaching for society. For instance, there are domains in society that are crucial for the free flow of information, which largely rely on SSH graduates. The academic quality of these graduates is dependent on a form of training that is deeply informed by research and that conveys an intimate understanding of evidence-based information. This necessitates a base-level of research funding for SSH on the strength precisely of its role in teaching. My second and related point is to advocate the notion of undergraduate research and the importance of acquiring a ‘digital portfolio’. Finally, using the example of OIKOS, the research school of Dutch classicists, I will discuss the research project Anchoring Innovation to illustrate the interconnectedness of outreach, fundamental research and training of a new generation of researchers and SSH graduates with a deep understanding of their own immediate relevance to urgent societal issues.
The Role of Students in Promoting Innovation in Teaching and Learning

Manja Klemenčič,
Harvard University, United States of America

My comments will focus on the proposition that a reinforced support is needed in Europe to promote and initiate innovation in effective learning and teaching. This is true for all the sciences, as it is true for arts and humanities, which define our civilisation and culture, and social sciences, which contribute to our understanding of societies we live in and people we are. Ample research on student success and on achieving ‘deep learning’ point to the benefits of student engagement in the classroom; working on concrete problems and activity-based learning. The challenge is how to achieve this within large lectures which are a typical mode of instruction at our universities and universally. Some basic questions need to be answered: How is teaching valuated as compared to research productivity? What opportunities and resources do academics have to improve, advance, and innovate in their teaching and learning?

Second, I wish to emphasise the importance of civic education, which is nurtured in Social Sciences and Humanities, but needs to be diffused across the entire university. Civic education is more than just the capacity to analyse public problems and understand own rights and responsibilities. It also creates space for students to reflect on the ethical consequences of their own actions, and those that come with entrepreneurship and invention. The questions I wish to raise here are: How is it possible to conduct civic education at universities? And how is it possible to do so across disciplines if we acknowledge the compartmentalisation of research interests of the professoriate?
Training for Research

Thomas Bräuninger,
University of Mannheim, Germany

My starting point will be that doctoral education and research are key elements in the advancement of our disciplines. Doctoral training prepares the next generation of scholars but doctoral research also advances knowledge through original research. But undergraduate studies and most Master programs leave doctoral students largely unprepared for doctoral research. I will argue that we need a substantial change in the way we think of, organize and institutionalize doctoral training. The role model is that of a (good) US graduate school but involves many other things, e.g. mobility of doctoral researchers, better recognition of doctoral training as “training for research” in funding initiatives etc. Then I will proceed to the issue of methods education. The Social Sciences – on the one hand - are empirical sciences, ideally combining rigorous theorizing and broad empirical evidence in the pursuit to generate a deep and general understanding of social processes. The past 30 years or so have seen tremendous advancements in the development of new methods of data generation and analysis. New ways of data collection and new types of data, “big data”, is an important issue, also to the Humanities, as they have to potential / make the promise that we can answer open questions, and raise new, hitherto unthinkable questions. Apart from these more visible and (publicly) noticeable developments in data availability, here are huge advancements in the development of empirical research methods, both quantitative and qualitative methods. What is striking here is that in many Social Sciences and Humanities, a large part of the scholarly discussion and literature centres around improving the understanding of an issue using the same theories and the same data but very different empirical methods. I will argue that in Europe, methods training in many fields of the SSH lacks behind and that we need new initiatives for the advancement of curricula at all level of university education in order to fully exploit this potential.
ENGAGING IN “IMPACT AND EVALUATION”

Plenary session,

Monday, September 23rd, 2013,
16:00-17:30,
I-201 Conference Hall, 2nd floor

One criticism of the fields of Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH) concerns the transfer of evaluation standards between fields, without due consideration of their specificities when it comes to “measure” research productivity. Such complaints have their valid points as the main publication output can be journal articles or monographs; team sizes can be smaller or bigger and scholars can work and publish alone or with others. Another concern is the social impact of SSH research and how to evaluate SSH as societal stakeholders.

Many SSH communities have started to develop or apply their own methods for evaluating various kinds of output and results of SSH research which go beyond traditional bibliometrics. While there are no standard references and databases for publications in the SSH domain that account for the vast diversity of fields and especially for their multilingualism, social indicators and other assessment tools are either in their infancy or very unevenly distributed. Finally, SSH fields and disciplines behave rather conservatively when it comes to applying Open Access. The session will discuss pros and cons of different ways of evaluating SSH and will suggest concrete measures to be taken and developed from an SSH perspective.

**Moderator:** PAUL BOYLE, Science Europe
Doing Research and Evaluation in the Social Sciences and Humanities

Johannes Angermüller,
University of Warwick, the United Kingdom

Throughout their careers, academic researchers are subject to formal and informal, institutional and non-institutional practices through which they are classified and categorized and occupy their positions (e.g. as a “specialist of W”, a “disciple of X”, a “member of the scientific council of the foundation Y”, an “enemy of Z”, a “professor” etc.). If some end up in more, better and higher positions than others, their success is based on the practical skill in articulating creative responses, with whatever resources they can use, to contradictory constraints and new situations. It is this capacity that constitutes excellent researchers and research in the perspectives of the researchers: they need to carve out a place in a world where there is not one common standard of excellence but many different, even incommensurable ways of doing good research. Against this background, the professional evaluation of researchers and their products can turn out to be an important part of the practice of research if it relates to the many non-professional practices of assessing the quality of research within the research community. My contribution will discuss a few examples from my research on the ways in which academic excellence is practically achieved in different fields and systems. As a conclusion, I will point out the considerable practical expertise that actors inside as well as outside the scientific community need to mobilise in order to account for the heterogeneity of academic practices, especially in the Social Sciences and Humanities with their long traditions in investigating the complexity of meaning, culture and knowledge.
Multiple Perspectives on Evaluation Practices in the SSH (and Law): Approaches from the Netherlands

Thed van Leeuwen,
Leiden University, Netherlands

In the Netherlands, we have a longstanding tradition of disciplinary research assessments. In the natural, life, and medical sciences, these were often accompanied by quantitative analyses. In the last ten years, the Royal Academy (KNAW) in the Netherlands has started a number of initiatives to develop more awareness among SSH scholars with respect to research assessment, and the way issues around research assessment could be tackled. In 2011 and 2012 two Advisory Councils of the KNAW have delivered guidelines on how the research assessment of the SSH domains could be designed.

Important elements in these guidelines, starting from peer review as the overarching principle, were a strong focus on the various missions from which a variety of activities of SSH scholars start, as well as a stronger emphasis on the scientific productivity as well as the societal relevance or quality. With these two dimensions, criteria for assessment would be output, usage, and recognition.

Within our institute at the CWTS, we have recently established a new research program to cover a wide range of topics related to bibliometrics and research assessment. Several working groups are focussing on the development of instruments to support research assessment in the social sciences, humanities, and law, on the development of indicators supporting analyses of societal quality, and on the way quantitative measures applied in assessment and evaluation situations influence the primary knowledge production processes.

In my comment I will show how we succeeded in linking the assessment criteria and indicators defined by the two advisory councils to the registered output of social scientists and humanities scholars, across a wide variety of scientific outputs and forms of usage and recognition. It is important to stress that this development is only in the early stages and its outcomes need to be discussed with the involved researchers and research administrators.
Insights from the SSH Communities

Rūta Petrauskaitė,  
Research Council of Lithuania

SSH impact and evaluation are themes frequently occurring in the responses of researchers to our request for consultation. One of the focal points is certainly the discussion of obstacles arising from naively applied research assessment strategies to SSH. The dominant evaluation models remain oriented towards monodisciplinary research outputs and there is an urgent need for new interdisciplinary models of evaluation. The problem needs to be tackled from a wider perspective, recognising that European universities still function in highly restrictive disciplinary settings and therefore constantly re-instantiate disciplinary boundaries. Furthermore, the persistence of publication models in the tradition of printed press and monolingual English academic discourse needs to be replaced by new approaches advocating a new open, interdisciplinary and multilingual publication culture. Another important issue is the lack of guidelines on the evaluation of such research outcomes. With increasing standardization in favour of measurements and indicators stemming from scientometric analysis of the sciences, SSH should involve themselves in the development of methods but also guidelines on how to evaluate and valuate their research. In regard to the practicalities of embedding SSH into the “Horizon 2020” framework programme, this brings about that SSH researchers should be involved in the early steps of defining working programs, evaluating project proposals and reviewing the degree of interdisciplinary. Individual experts and evaluators with previous interdisciplinary careers as well as mixed teams of monodisciplinary experts are of paramount importance. In general it is suggested to strengthen the research on research, especially on specificity and plurality of evaluation models.
Conference Dinner Address

New Horizons for the Study of People: Interdisciplinarity, Internationalization and Innovation in the Digital Age

Chad Gaffield,
Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada

During recent decades, researchers in many parts of the world have launched unprecedented initiatives to enhance our knowledge and understanding of human thought and behaviour in the past and present. These initiatives in the Social Sciences and Humanities have increasingly crossed conventional campus boundaries as well as engaged community partners and international collaborators. Moreover, scholars are developing new fields that embrace the potential of new media to enable, accelerate and then influence profound intellectual, economic, social and cultural innovation. The early results suggest the potential for improved learning, prosperity, resilience, justice, and life satisfaction. At the same time, the changing research landscape has revealed major obstacles and challenges that now drive a multi-dimensional debate about appropriate policies, practices and funding on campus and beyond. By discussing some of the promising steps forward taken in recent years in North America and Europe, this presentation will reflect on the new horizons for the study of people in the context of interdisciplinarity, internationalization and innovation in the Digital Age.
Address by
Máire Geoghegan-Quinn,
European Commissioner for Research,
Innovation and Science
Tuesday, 24th September 2013, 9:00
I-201 Conference Hall, 2nd floor
Parallel Sessions
1. HEALTH, DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE AND WELL-BEING

Parallel session,
September 24th 2013, Tuesday, 09:30-12:30, Room I-414, 4th floor

Challenges to global health and wellbeing (including mental health) present significant economic, societal and ethical burdens in the early part of the 21st century, and are associated with dramatic demographic shifts occurring as a result of political conflict, migration, technological innovation, population ageing, and other factors. Social Sciences and Humanities disciplines must harness, develop and innovate key theoretical and methodological approaches to develop solutions to these challenges that can be translated efficiently into applications for the benefit of society.

As the final negotiations on Horizon2020 continue, this session brings together experts from a broad spectrum of health and demographic research, to discuss how to integrate Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH) into the new European Research Framework programme. We look specifically at the problems of disciplinarity in health and wellbeing research; and we describe SSH approaches, models and paradigms that can address concrete problems in the Health, Demographic Change and Wellbeing pillar. Some questions that we raise are: How can efficient and productive cross-fertilisation of disciplinary expertise be accomplished in concrete work programmes? How will an emphasis on personalisation in health and healthcare interact with public health principles of equity, justice and the public good, and the new economic focus on ‘big data’? What kinds of research and research collaborations are necessary to capture the global dimensions of demographic change in a way that appropriately respects and describes the experiences of individuals and families in their local contexts?

Chair: Danguolė Jankauskienė, Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania
Rapporteur: Wim van den Doel, Leiden University, Netherlands
Statement: Wolfgang Lutz, Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital (IIASA, VID/ ÖAW, WU), Austria
Statement: Illina Singh, Kings College London, United Kingdom
Statement: Line Matthiessen, European Commission, Belgium
2. FOOD SECURITY, SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE, AND FORESTRY, MARINE AND MARITIME AND INLAND WATER RESEARCH AND THE BIOECONOMY

Parallel session,
September 24th 2013, Tuesday, 09:30-12:30, Room I-416, 4th floor

According to the current wording of “Horizon 2020” the specific objective of this research challenge is to secure sufficient supplies of safe, healthy and high quality food and other bio-based products, by developing productive, sustainable and resource-efficient primary production systems, fostering related ecosystem services and the recovery of biological diversity, alongside competitive and low carbon supply, processing and marketing chains. This will accelerate the transition to a sustainable European bio-economy, bridging the gap between new technologies and their implementation.

More and more biological resources are needed to satisfy demand for a secure and healthy food supply, bio-materials, biofuels and bio-based products, ranging from consumer products to bulk chemicals. However the capacities of the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems required for their production are limited, while there are competing claims for their utilisation, and they are often not managed optimally, as shown for example by a severe decline in soil carbon content and fertility and fish stock depletion. There is under-utilised scope for fostering ecosystem services from farmland, forests, marine and fresh waters by integrating sustainable agronomic, environmental, and social goals.

In the past, the EU research in food, sustainability and the bio-economy has paid too little attention to human behavioural change, social acceptability, and acceptance of changes in the food system. We need to discuss methodologies that complement each other in providing understanding of the different aspects and impacts of the changes that are proposed, and to a greater extent try to integrate the perspectives from different fields of science. Thus, it will be of particular importance to focus on the challenges and opportunities
of research and trans-disciplinary collaboration: How to integrate SSH perspectives in the definition and specification of topics and tasks? How to implement innovative research in the development and adaptation of improved food policies, technologies, processes and services? How can we ensure that impact assessment strategies at programme and project level include appropriate criteria and indicators? Social innovation regarding participatory approaches involving citizens as well as public acceptability of bio-economic solutions will be topics for discussion.

Chair: Poul Holm, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland  
Rapporteur: Lotte Holm, Copenhagen University, Denmark  
Statement: Robert Emmett, University of Munich, Germany  
Statement: Mauro Agnoletti, University of Florence, Italy  
Statement: Antonio Di Gulio, European Commission, Belgium

3. SECURE, CLEAN AND EFFICIENT ENERGY

Parallel session,  
September 24th, 2013, Tuesday, 9.30-12.30, Room I-407, 4th floor

According to the Commission proposal for “Horizon 2020” the energy challenge will encompass the following broad lines of activities: Reducing energy consumption and carbon footprint by smart and sustainable use; Low-cost, low-carbon electricity supply; Alternative fuels and mobile energy sources; A single, smart European electricity grid; New knowledge and technologies; Robust decision making and public engagement; Market uptake of energy innovation

The session will bring together speakers and participants from the natural and social sciences and the humanities, who are experienced, committed and interested in finding adequate forms of collaboration. Updated information about the state of the preparations of the energy challenge in the new framework programme will be presented by the Commission speaker. The aim is to identify existing obstacles and ways of overcoming them in order to make optimal use of the knowledge, capabilities and skills available in the needed broad spectrum of
perspectives. It will be of particular importance for the energy field to discuss the challenges and opportunities of interdisciplinary or, rather, trans-disciplinary collaboration: Embedding SSH perspectives in the definition and specification of topics and tasks as well as in the implementation of the research activities related to the development, implementation and adoption of new or improved energy policies, technologies, processes and services. Also ex-ante and ex-post impact assessment at programme and project level and appropriate criteria and indicators as well as the assessment of alternative pathways as the basis for taking decisions in research and development processes are issues that will be addressed. Social innovation regarding participatory approaches involving citizens as well as problems of public acceptability of energy solutions will be topics for discussion. The perspectives from the Social Sciences and the Humanities are essential; missing them would mean missing decisive understanding of what will be required to reach the ambitious goals for Europe’s energy system.

Chair: Manfred Horvat, Technical University Vienna, Austria
Rapporteur: Andrea Ricci, Institute of Studies for the Integration of Systems, Italy
Statement: Kathryn Janda, University of Oxford, United Kingdom
Statement: Torbjorn Digernes, Norwegian University of Science and Technology
Statement: Gilles Lequeux, European Commission, Belgium

4. SMART, GREEN AND INTEGRATED TRANSPORT

Parallel session,
September 24th, 2013, Tuesday, 09:30-12:30, Room I-406, 4th floor

A great deal of attention has recently been paid to the interdisciplinary role of SSH, with special reference to the relevance of transport evolution and its network externalities. Consequently, embedding SSH in the “Horizon 2020” Transport Challenge plays an extremely important role, from both the research and policy viewpoints.

Starting from these considerations, the aim of this session on “Smart Green and Integrated Transport” is to explore such achievement,
specifically to discuss its operationalisation in the forthcoming Work Programmes, from two main perspectives:

a) SSH in transport sciences
b) Role and relevance of SSH research in transport.

In particular, we aim to discuss the following issues:

• European trends show different speed of mobility dynamics (slow and fast), for different geographical contexts (at different scale-levels) and for different socio-cultural contexts: SSH efforts seem necessary here in understanding and forecasting these different trends.

• These different patterns clearly reflect different people’s and society’s needs at different spatial scale levels (urban/regional/national/European/worldwide): it then becomes essential, in the light “Horizon 2020” actions, to understand why there are these needs and what exactly are these needs: how can SSH widen and foster its essential role here?

• How can technical solutions and policies (e.g. to influence or regulate mobility behaviour) be sustainably brought together to address societal issues such as urban congestion, mobility needs of an ageing population or the need for low-traffic zones? How can this core expertise of SSH be further developed?

• Do the transport research and innovation activities planned in “Horizon 2020” include the ‘real’ practical applications of SSH approaches that enhance the effectiveness of technical solutions?

Chair: Aura Reggiani, University of Bologna, Italy
Rapporteur: Peter Tindemans, Euroscience, France
Statement: Maria Attard, University of Malta
Statement: Peter Nijkamp, Free University Amsterdam, Netherlands
Statement: Alessandro Damiani, European Commission, Belgium
5. CLIMATE ACTION, RESOURCE EFFICIENCY AND RAW MATERIALS

Parallel session,
September 24th 2013, Tuesday, 09:30-12:30, Room I-408, 4th floor

This parallel session takes up the “societal challenge” as formulated under “Horizon 2020”, with the objective “to achieve a resource and water efficient and climate change resilient economy and society, the protection and sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems, and a sustainable supply and use of raw materials”. Maybe more than any other, this topic requires international collaboration at least at European level. At the same time, it is probably the most disputed one. It is tempting to define seemingly clear-cut policy targets; however, recent history proves how difficult it is for national governments to comply. Consequently, some of the key issues to be discussed in this panel are: What is currently the role of SSH in relating political targets to scientific research findings; and should this role be improved or altered altogether? How can SSH research contribute to the global efforts of climate research and environment studies? How do human behaviour and societal relations towards environment and resources evolve, and what lessons can be drawn from it?

Chair: Pavel Kabat, International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis, Austria
Rapporteur: Markus Amman, International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis, Austria
Statement: Diana Urge-Vorsatz, Central European University, Hungary
Statement: Bronislaw Szerszynski, Lancaster University, United Kingdom
Statement: Arnolds Milukas, European Commission, Belgium
6. EUROPE IN A CHANGING WORLD - INCLUSIVE, INNOVATIVE AND REFLECTIVE SOCIETIES

Parallel Session, September 24\textsuperscript{th}, 2013, Tuesday, 9.30-12.30, Room I-417, 4\textsuperscript{th} floor

Demographic challenges, protest movements, increasing social inequality within and between EU member states, the digital turn, cultural and religious diversity, the continuing change of values, the absence of a great narrative for Europe, the EU's position in a global context: the expectations vis-à-vis Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH) are not only huge; they are immense. In all areas, we lack research that is problem-driven and focusing on basic research. Moreover, it has to contribute to answering today’s and tomorrow’s big questions.

Our panel, thus, will focus first and foremost on issues of content. Do the three catchwords ‘innovative’, ‘inclusive’ and ‘reflective’ frame the content of challenge 6 satisfactorily? Are they precise enough to inspire and provide guidance? What exactly, for instance, do we understand with the term ‘reflective’?

At the same time, we have to talk about the different ways and formats of research funding. All of them have to be open to the participation of all researchers, have to be able to connect to other disciplines and have to be the least bureaucratic possible. We need formats that are conceived for the long term and that benefit from important funding amounts. We also need innovative antenna programmes that can also be set up at short notice. Transfer programmes are central. Nothing would be worse than the SSH distancing themselves from the social phenomena and the societal actors that carry them. How do we attract the best researchers? How do we reach these goals? How do we motivate the best evaluators? How shall quality assurance for research look like? And, in particular: how do we assure the legitimacy of SSH within H2020 that research needs?

The session will deal with both questions – content and formats – in a constructive and pragmatic way. The ongoing discussion around the budget for SSH within H2020 will not be the primary focus. Since both
contents and formats cannot be set top-down, the session will allow for ample time for joint discussion.

**Chair:** Jutta Allmendinger, WZB Social Science Research Center, Germany  
**Rapporteur:** Sally Wyatt, University of Maastricht, Netherlands  
**Statement:** Reinhilde Veugelers, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium  
**Statement:** Marc Caball, University College Dublin, Ireland  
**Statement:** Robert Burmanjer, European Commission, Belgium

### 7. SECURE SOCIETIES - PROTECTING FREEDOM AND SECURITY OF EUROPE AND ITS CITIZENS

Parallel Session,  
September 24th, 2013, Tuesday, 9.30-12.30, Room I-409, 4th floor

With the current seven-year Security Research and Innovation programme coming to a close by end of 2013, this session is dedicated to the discussion of the successor programme in Horizon 2020. The societal challenge as defined as “secure societies – protecting freedom and security of Europe and its citizens” emphasises to foster security in a context of unprecedented global transformations, while “strengthening the European culture of freedom and justice”. Therefore, dimensions such as human rights, environmental risks, political stability, cultural identity, privacy, or migration need to be taken into account when trying to understand causes, develop and apply innovative and socially and ecologically compatible solutions, and integrating objectives of European security industry, market demands, citizens rights, as well as research. These dimensions represent core themes and expertise of the Social Sciences and Humanities.

Answers to the societal challenge of security will emerge only if equal collaboration between all stakeholders is put into practice. So we have to ask: What have we learned from the previous Framework Programmes? Which are the challenging questions for SSH and how may they respond to them? How can we put multilateral collaboration into practice? The session brings together researchers, who are experienced and genuinely
interested in finding novel forms of integrative collaboration. They will aim at identifying existing obstacles and ways of overcoming them and suggest concrete ways of how to move forward within the next work programmes of Horizon 2020.

Chair: Craig Calhoun, London School of Economics, United Kingdom
Rapporteur: Kristian B. Harpviken, Peace Research Institute, Norway
Statement: Gemma Galdon Clavell, University of Barcelona, Spain
Statement: Rainer Böhme, University of Münster, Germany
Statement: Aleksandra Oczko-Dolny, European Commission, Belgium
Social Sciences and Humanities are currently facing new organisational needs, such as international and cross-disciplinary research infrastructures, issues related to digitization, and multi-lingual access to scientific knowledge. Furthermore, they have to deal with changing publishing cultures and the growing demand for open access to knowledge and to data. At the same time, exciting trends of new theoretical and methodological approaches are currently surfacing. This session is dedicated to explore some of the most promising emerging trends in order to discuss opportunities for SSH.

Introduction by
THOMAS KÖNIG, European Research Council

Moderator:
BJÖRN WITTROCK, Uppsala University, Swedish Collegium for Advances Study
Infrastructures and Data-driven Research

Algis Krupavičius,
Kaunas University of Technology, Lithuania

An era of paper and pencil is about to be over. Data-driven and evidence-based research is fundamental to understand and respond to social, economic, environmental and other contemporary challenges. Scholars are creating more knowledge and data every day. It is more and more specialized, technical and sophisticated. Still Social Sciences and Humanities face number of serious challenges in the field of data-driven human and social research. Among these challenges are the quality of data and validity of research based on this data, tools and technologies of data management and analysis, open access to data and development of data sharing cultures, sustainable funding and long-lasting research policies to stimulate evidence-based research at the national and European level. The main solution of these challenges is to develop excellent and open world-class research infrastructures for an international and multidisciplinary research. Research Infrastructures must become a key component of the European Research Area enabling scholars to search for solutions to the various problems being faced by our societies.

Objects, Context and Interpretation:
Digitized and Digital Cultural Heritage on the Web

Stefan Gradmann,
Leuven University, Belgium

Humanities scholars have traditionally been working on cultural heritage corpora: collections of text, images, sound and other material that were subject to scholarly study and interpretation. This central activity of building, studying and interpretation of humanities corpora today is increasingly transposed to a digital, web based environment, with digitized representations of cultural heritage objects and born digital ones as well as digital equivalents of traditional research methods. Creating
digital representations of cultural heritage is more than just emulating the analogy object and its attributes in a digital environment: the process of digitisation can only be understood and made sustainable as part of the scholarly interpretation activity, which in turn determines the extent of context we need to keep together with a given object to enable known as well as future, not yet known interpretations of this object.

Thus, it might be wise to substantially reconsider the status of digitisation activities: they are much more than just low level preservation activities but rather the enablers of eScholarship in building digital corpora and contextualising these in such a way as to facilitate scholarly operations. This activity cannot simply be delegated to the libraries nor can it be outsourced to commercial players: work to be done here would have to be executed by digital scholars and librarians in close co-operation and is key for Digital Humanities happening at all. A clear, EC driven political and funding priority for digitisation in a holistic view thus appears to be an absolute priority within “Horizon 2020”, including the related activities for contextualisation and ontology building.

Open Access and Open Research Data Policies in the European Union

Iryna Kuchma,
EIFL Open Access Programme Manager

The short statement will address the open access pilot in FP7, open access mandate for peer-reviewed publication and open research data pilot in “Horizon 2020”. A brief overview of open access and open research data policies in SSH in the European Union countries will also be provided. The Presentation will include experiences from the OpenAIREplus project creating a robust, participatory service for the cross-linking of peer-reviewed scientific publications and associated datasets. This interlinking and reuse of research is seen as crucial to growth and innovation as Europe heads towards Horizon2020 and supporting an infrastructure for open scholarship, for which interoperability is the key.
With a fresh emphasis on harmonising structural funding for research under the motto of “Smart Specialisation”, the European Union would like to streamline regional educational and research capacities. This session is dedicated to a discussion of the diversity of regional practices in Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH). Five speakers are invited to give a brief statement on the situation in their countries based on their own experiences with including SSH in Smart Specialization Strategies and recent programmes of structural funding. The focus is on success stories as well as challenges to be met in the process of future funding allocation for SSH infrastructures, education and research. The session will highlight the potential of SSH for the achievement of common European goals.

Moderator:
GIEDRIUS VILIŪNAS, Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania
SSH Structural Funding in Poland: Past Practices and New Proposals

Włodzimierz Bolecki,
Polish Academy of Sciences and Humanities

My presentation will consist of three points. First, considering the proportions of structural support for sciences and humanities in Poland from 2008 to 2013, I will elaborate why SSH research in Poland did not get an essential Structural Funds support, and explain the consequences of this situation. Second, based on the Polish governmental strategy of Structural Funding for 2014-2020, possibilities of SSH support in Poland will be presented. Emphasis will be put on an exemplary new initiative of the Foundation for Polish Science for interdisciplinary research including a strong SSH component. Finally, to conclude, I will introduce the new idea for SSH structural funding: E-SSH labs. The project will be formulated in terms of European Research Area and Smart Specialization, and its aim is to develop the HERA model by delivering a new tool for higher quality SSH research. Besides, it could create a new level of cohesion in the European SSH domain, especially in the new EU member states and regions (getting Structural Funds support).

Challenges of using European Structural Funds. The Case of Romania

Adrian Dusa,
Romanian Social Data Archive (RODA)

This presentation aims to differentiate between the absorption rate of the Structural Funds, and the implementation process of the funds absorbed. While official declarations from the Romanian Government show that Romania has one of the lowest absorption rates of Structural Funds (below 20%), there are positive results on different implementation indicators. We will try to classify projects in various categories, and select individual case studies for further feedback, while correlating these findings with some possible bottlenecks (legal issues, implementation
difficulties etc.) in order to identify some explanatory factors. Finally, we would like to draw some valuable conclusions from this exercise and make some recommendations to decision makers at both national and EU-level.

The Estonian Case: SSH Communities and Funding Instruments

Ülle Must, Estonian Research Council

In our presentation we will put three themes to the discussion: first, we will briefly elaborate how the Estonian SSH communities – despite their traditionally individualistic working styles – cope with comprehensive cooperation instruments, such as in the European Framework programmes. Second, we will show how Estonian SSH communities found ways to deal with the bureaucratic aspects of structural funding. Third, we will describe the Estonian strategies of Smart Specialization and explain how they can also be developed as “playground” for the SSH communities.

Research and Education E-infrastructures in SSH in Greece.
The Case of the National Documentation Centre (EKT)/NHRF

Victoria Tsoukala, National Documentation Centre, Greece

The presentation provides the highlights of the current situation regarding structural funding in the SSH in Greece for research and e-infrastructures. The core of the presentation focuses on the development of e-infrastructures for the SSH at the National Documentation Centre (EKT)/National Hellenic Research Foundation, as a successful example of the use of funds for national e-infrastructures that serve researchers and particularly those in the SSH. EKT is the national institution for the aggregation, documentation and dissemination of the research produced in Greece and is part of the National Hellenic Research Foundation. It develops its e-infrastructures largely with structural funds, while its strategic directions for growth
and technological choices are defined on the basis of high standards of practice as accepted by specialized communities internationally. EKT’s activities are carefully directed towards serving the needs of researchers as well as the wider public in Greece and abroad, enabling e-science and facilitating development and innovation through the aggregation and dissemination of content topped with services. In realizing its mission EKT closely collaborates with the major research and memory institutions of the country. Major initiatives by the organization that affect research in the SSH in Greece will be presented such as the National Archive of PhD Theses, the ePublishing project, a new project on the Reference Index for the Publications in the Social Sciences and Humanities, and the National Index for Digitized Cultural Content. Successes, challenges, obstacles in acquiring funding and implementing projects, as well as goals for the future will be examined.

The Lithuanian Smart Specialisation Strategy

Jurgita Petrauskiene,
Research and Higher Education Monitoring and Analysis Centre (MOSTA), Lithuania

This presentation briefly summarizes the preparation of Lithuanian Smart specialisation strategy (RIS3) with a special accent of SSH in the future development of the country. The official and formal start of the RIS3 preparation can be tracked back to 24 October 2012, when the Lithuanian Government updated the existing resolution “Integrated Science, Studies, Research and Business Centres”. It is planned that the process should come to an end in the first quarter of 2014. Our presentation focuses on the main results delivered so far – analysis of R&D and economical potential, analysis of global and national challenges, and the logic of Priority Area selection. The potential role of SSH is foreseen not only as one of the Priority Areas, but a horizontal approach as well. Finally, the logic of “priority implementation” is introduced with the two main questions: 1. What is the best way to use R&D potential of SSH in the context of RIS3? 2. What could be the input of SSH in fostering social innovation and economic competitiveness?
No other part of European research funding has a higher share dedicated to the Social Sciences and Humanities than the European Research Council (ERC). Solely based on excellence, the ERC has gained great reputation and offers a unique opportunity also for SSH to advance frontier research and to attract visibility. However, the discrepancies in the geographical spread of the ERC grants concerns scientists and policy makers alike. Based on individual experiences from three ERC Grantees in the Social Sciences and Humanities, and on statistical evidence provided by ERC Scientific Council members, this session aims at discussing what can be done in order to widen participation in ERC funding calls from all parts of Europe.

Roundtable discussion:
Nicolas Canny, National University of Ireland
Nuria Sebastian Galles, University Pompeu Fabra, Spain
Natalia Letki, University of Warsaw, Poland
Kenneth Hugdahl, University of Bergen, Norway
Vladimir Canudas Romo, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Moderator:
ALAIN PEYRAUBE, the French National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS), School for Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences (EHESS) and Collegium de Lyon, France
VILNIUS DECLARATION – HORIZONS FOR SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
September 24th, 2013, Tuesday,
16:00-17:30,
I-201 Conference Hall, 2nd floor

HORIZONS FOR SSH: WHAT follows?

Plenary session,
September 24th, 2013, Tuesday,
16:00-17:30,
I-201 Conference Hall, 2nd floor

Roundtable discussion
Hans-Jochen Schiewer, University of Freiburg, Germany
Milena Žic-Fuchs, University of Zagreb, Croatia
Wilhelm Krull, Volkswagen Stiftung, Germany
Kirsten Drotner, Science Europe
Michel Wieviorka, Fondation Maison des Sciences de l’Homme, France
Rūta Petrauskaitė, Research Council of Lithuania

Moderator:
HELGA NOWOTNY, European Research Council

Conference Conclusion
Britta Thomsen, Member of the European Parliament, Denmark
Dainius Pavalkis, Minister of Education and Science, Lithuania
List of Conference Speakers
Jutta Allmendinger: WZB Social Science Research Center, Germany
Markus Amman: International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis, Austria
Mauro Agnoletti: University of Florence, Italy
Johannes Angermüller: University of Warwick, United Kingdom
Maria Attard: Institute for Sustainable Development, University of Malta
Włodzimierz Bolecki: Polish Academy of Sciences and Humanities
Eugenijus Butkus: European Science Foundation
Rainer Böhme: University of Münster, Germany
Robert Burmanjer: European Commission, Belgium
Paul Boyle: Science Europe
Thomas Bräuninger: University of Mannheim, Germany
Craig Calhoun: London School of Economics, United Kingdom
Gemma Galdon Clavell: University of Barcelona, Spain
Nicolas Canny: National University of Ireland
Marc Caball: University College Dublin, Ireland
Gustavo Cardoso: Lisbon University, Portugal
Alessandro Damiani: European Commission, Belgium
Wim van den Doel: Leiden University, Netherlands
Adrian Dusa: Romanian Social Data Archive
Kirsten Drotner: Science Europe
Torbjorn Digernes: Norwegian University of Science and Technology
Robert Emmett: University of Munich, Germany
Jean-Louis Fabiani: Central European University, Hungary and School for Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences (EHESS), France
Ulrike Felt: University of Vienna, Austria
Máire Geoghegan-Quinn: European Commissioner for Research, Innovation and Science
Chad Gaffield: Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada
Stefan Gradmann: Leuven University, Belgium
Antonio Di Gulio: European Commission, Belgium
Poul Holm: Trinity College Dublin, Ireland
Lotte Holm: Copenhagen University, Denmark
Kristian B. Harpviken: Peace Research Institute, Norway
Kenneth Hugdahl: University of Bergen, Norway
Manfred Horvat: Technical University Vienna, Austria
Danguolė Jankauskienė: Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania
Kathryn Janda: University of Oxford, United Kingdom
Pavel Kabat: International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis, Austria
Nina Kancewicz-Hoffman: European Science Foundation
Thomas König: European Research Council, Austria
Iryna Kuchma: Open Access Programme, Italy
Wilhelm Krull: Volkswagen Stiftung, Germany
Algis Krupavičius: Kaunas University of Technology, Lithuania
Manja Klemenčič: Harvard University, United States of America
Thed van Leeuwen: Leiden University, Netherlands
Gilles Lequeux: European Commission, Belgium
Natalia Letki: University of Warsaw, Poland
Wolfgang Lutz: Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital, Austria
Line Matthesien: European Commission, Belgium
Ülle Must: International Research Cooperation, Estonian Research Council
Arnoldas Milukas: European Commission, Belgium
Peter Nijkamp: Free University Amsterdam, Netherlands
Helga Nowotny: European Research Council
Aleksandra Oczko-Dolny: European Commission, Belgium
Alain Peyraube: the French National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS), School for Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences (EHESS) and Collegium de Lyon, France
Alvydas Pumputis: Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania
Dainius Pavalkis: Ministry of Education and Science, Lithuania
Rūta Petrauskaitė: Research Council of Lithuania
Jurgita Petrauskiene: Research and Higher Education Monitoring and Analysis Centre, Lithuania
Vladimir Canudas Romo: University of Copenhagen, Denmark
Aura Reggiani: University of Bologna, Italy
Andrea Ricci: Institute of Studies for the Integration of Systems, Italy
Nuria Sebastian Galles: University Pompeu Fabra, Spain
Giuseppe Testa: European Institute of Oncology, Italy
Britta Thomsens: European Parliament, Denmark
Victoria Tsoukala: National Documentation Centre/NHRF, Greece
Peter Tindemans: Euroscience, Austria
Diana Urge-Vorsatz: Central European University, Hungary
Robert-Jan Smits: Directorate-General for Research and Innovation, European Commission
Illina Singh: Kings College London, United Kingdom
Ineke Sluiter: Leiden University, Netherlands
Bronislaw Szerszynski: Lancaster University, United Kingdom
Hans-Jochen Schiewer: University of Freiburg, Germany
Giedrius Viliūnas: Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania
Reinhilde Veugelers: Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium
Daniel Weidner: Center for Literary and Cultural Research, Germany
Björn Wittrock: Swedish Collegium for Advanced Study, Sweden
Sally Wyatt: University of Maastricht, Netherlands
Michel Wieviorka: Fondation Maison des Sciences de l’Homme, France
Milena Žic-Fuchs: University of Zagreb, Croatia
Consultation
In April 2013 the conference’s Steering Committee launched an online consultation on how to shape the roles of Social Sciences and Humanities in “Horizon 2020”. The objective was to learn more about the current situation and the ambitions of the research community, but also to identify the needs and structural problems of specific fields, with an emphasis on their potential to contribute to the success of the European Research Area.
In order to take the pulse of the SSH research community the call for consultation was circulated to researchers irrespective of whether individuals or institutions already active in EU-funded research. They were asked to respond to set of five questions:

1. SSH research is often conducted in disciplinarily defined contexts. This may be an obstacle in a problem-driven research environment (“societal challenges”). Can you give examples of how your own research area has been involved in (a) opening up to other research fields, (b) translating findings and/or methods to or from other academic fields, (c) contributing to the emergence of new, cross-disciplinary fields, and/or (d) transcending, with its results and insights, the fields of academic research?

2. The research agendas of the different subfields of SSH are very heterogeneous. What are the broad research questions, new methodological or theoretical developments, or generally new approaches that are high on your own research agenda? Which ones are high on the research agenda of your field? Where do you see potential contributions to societal relevance?

3. “Horizon 2020” will provide new opportunities for SSH to contribute to new research on “societal challenges”. What are the potential contributions from your field? Please specify the “societal challenge/s” to which contributions from your research community are most likely, and suggest successful steps in this direction, if possible.

4. Do you foresee (or have you experienced) obstacles that may prevent you and your research community from making contributions to the “societal grand challenges” approach? Please provide specific indications.

5. In order to foster a more integrative approach that would also benefit the SSH research communities, what would you consider the most important incentives that “Horizon 2020” could provide?

European Funding bodies received a slightly altered version of the call for consultation, and 15 institutions sent back their comments. Until August 306 responses reached the Steering Committee that could be used for analysis. Many of them contained highly elaborated statements. They were primarily analysed in regard to the conference topics in order to integrate this expertise in the discussions in each session. In a second analysis phase later this fall/winter the results of the consultation process will be made publicly accessible online and will provide valuable input for the Conference Report on “Horizons for Social Sciences and Humanities”.
Perspectives – Excerpts from the Consultation Responses

“The best way to overcome disciplinary short-sightedness is to give researchers an incentive to cross disciplinary borders.” (RK)

“Typically, obstacles arise when evaluators consider multidisciplinary approaches as not being part of the disciplinary confines. Often innovative projects are stalled by strong ideas of what counts as SSH” (SM)

“What is needed are grassroots-level activities at the Universities and maybe at major disciplinary conferences in relation to the societal challenges and actively involving SSH. The aim ought to be to make SSH researchers feel comfortable and more knowledgeable about these issues, many of which are not normally considered to concern them at all, not even by the researchers themselves.” (CH)

“The principal obstacle is the view of too many scientists and policy makers that the solution to the grand challenges lies in technological developments which, through the innovation of new products, will benefit economic growth. This view is highly simplistic, yet it influences much innovation policy and the nature and definition of the societal challenges. In almost all of them, the most likely “solutions” arise not from technological change but from changes to human behaviour, which have been analysed principally by scholars in the Social Sciences and Humanities.” (RF)

“A focus on societal challenges does sometimes lead to negative responses in academic journals, which are typically organized along the lines of scientific disciplines. Scientific publication records and citation scores are taken as the measure for scientific output, rather than contributions to the redress of societal challenges. Our focus on societal issues sometimes limits our academic career opportunities.” (TG)

“I strongly suggest that the definition of social challenges is kept open especially to input from local communities and special interest groups. The EU’s overall research strategy needs to be sensitive to the needs of the people.” (NR)

“The development of techniques to promote comparative research in research policy is of great societal relevance because it would facilitate the development of systematic evidence for improving policies for managing and stimulating research across nations.” (MJ)
Side Events
1. The MERIL portal will be formally launched during the conference “Horizons for Social Sciences and Humanities”
   September 24th, 2013, Tuesday, 12:30
   in the exhibitors’ area, 1st floor

2. Science Policy Briefing Launch Event
   Science in Society: Caring for our Futures in Turbulent Times
   European Science Foundation (ESF)
   September 24th, 2013, Tuesday, 18:20-19:00,
   1-201 Conference Hall, 2nd floor

Nina Kancewicz-Hoffman, European Science Foundation, France
Ulrike Felt, University of Vienna, Austria and Chair of the Science in Society project
Helga Nowotny, European Research Council
Paul Boyle, Science Europe

19:00 Drinks reception sponsored by ESF – all welcome
Rotond Hall, ground floor
3. The Research Council of Lithuania invites researchers to post-conference seminar on Databases and Evaluation of SSH Research to present a peer-reviewed open access bibliographic database on Lithuanian studies Lituanistika followed by a panel discussion led by international experts

25th September 2013, 11.00–16.00
Mykolas Romeris University, Ateities g. 20, Vilnius, room I-414

Programme:

11.00–11.30 The database Lituanistika and the evaluation of SSH research
Prof. Rūta Petrauskaitė (Vice-chair, Research Council of Lithuania)

11.30–12.00 Objectives, activities, and results of the database Lituanistika
Lina Bloveščiūnienė (project manager)

12.00–12.30 The database technologies
Antanas Štreimikis (project IT leader)

Lunch

13.30–16.00 Panel discussions on the bibliographic SSH databases and evaluation of SSH research

Contributors:
Jadranka Stojanovski (University of Zadar, Croatia),
Nina Kancewicz-Hoffman (European Science Foundation),
Thed van Leeuwen (Leiden University, Netherlands),
Gunnar Sivertsen (Norwegian Institute for Studies in Innovation Research and Education, Norway)
Exhibitors

Mykolas Romeris University (Ateities str. 20, Vilnius),
ground floor and second floor lounges
Directorate-General for Research and Innovation

The Directorate-General for Research and Innovation’s mission is to develop and implement the European research and innovation policy with a view to achieving the goals of Europe 2020 and the Innovation Union. As such, the DG contributes to making Europe a better place to live and work, improving Europe’s competitiveness, growth and job creation while tackling the main current and future societal challenges. To do so, the Directorate-General for Research and Innovation supports research and innovation through European Framework Programmes, coordinates and supports national and regional research and innovation programmes, contributes to the creation of the European Research Area by developing the conditions for researchers and knowledge to circulate freely, and supports European organisations and researchers in their cooperation at international level. For more information please access: http://ec.europa.eu/research/index.cfm?pg=home&lg=en

Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy

The mission of the European Commission’s Directorate General (DG) for Regional and Urban Policy is to strengthen economic, social and territorial cohesion by reducing disparities between the levels of development of regions and countries of the European Union. In this way the policy contributes positively to the overall economic performance of the EU.

Reducing disparities requires a cohesion policy promoting constant improvements in competitiveness and employment. By co-financing infrastructure projects, developing the information society, accelerating the transfer of know-how, supporting investments in people and stimulating cross-border cooperation, the Directorate-General for
Regional and Urban Policy helps regions that are less prosperous or are suffering from structural problems to improve competitiveness and to achieve a faster rate of economic development in a sustainable way. The policy is thus an important expression of the solidarity of the European Union. For more information please access: http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/regional_policy/index_en.htm

**Directorate-General CONNECT**

The DG helps to harness information & communications technologies in order to create jobs and generate economic growth; to provide better goods and services for all; and to build on the greater empowerment which digital technologies can bring in order to create a better world, now and for future generations.

To help achieve this, we:

1. Support the kind of high-quality research & innovation which delivers imaginative, practical and value-enhancing results;

2. Foster creativity through a European data value-chain in which anyone can share knowledge;

3. Promote greater use of, and public access to, digital goods and digital services, including “cloud” computing, in order to boost the European single market;

4. Ensure that those goods and services are more secure, that people can trust the rapidly evolving technologies which surround them, and that people have the right skills and confidence to use them as part of everyday life;

5. Work with partners globally to support an open Internet.

We live our values as a creative, responsible and open European Union public service. We work on the best available evidence, and we cooperate closely with all our stakeholders. Our procedures are fully transparent, and we assume accountability for our actions. We seek value for the taxpayer’s money in all we do. For more information please access: http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/connect/en
The ERC’s mission is to encourage the highest quality research in Europe through competitive funding and to support investigator-initiated frontier research across all fields of research, on the basis of scientific excellence.

The ERC complements other funding activities in Europe such as those of the national research funding agencies, and is a flagship component of the ‘Ideas Programme’ of the European Union’s Seventh Research Framework Programme (FP7).

Being ‘investigator-driven’, or ‘bottom-up’, in nature, the ERC approach allows researchers to identify new opportunities and directions in any field of research, rather than being led by priorities set by politicians. This approach ensures that funds are channelled into new and promising areas of research with a greater degree of flexibility.

ERC grants are awarded through open competition to projects headed by starting and established researchers, irrespective of their origins, who are working or moving to work in Europe - the sole criterion for selection is scientific excellence. The aim here is to recognise the best ideas, and retain and confer status and visibility to the best brains in Europe, while also attracting talent from abroad.

However the ERC aims to do more than simply fund research.

In the long term, it looks to substantially strengthen and shape the European research system. This is done through high quality peer review, the establishment of international benchmarks of success, and the provision of up-to-date information on who is succeeding and why.
The hope is that these processes will help universities and other research institutions gauge their performance and encourage them to develop better strategies to establish themselves as more effective global players.

By challenging Europe’s brightest minds, the ERC expects that its grants will help to bring about new and unpredictable scientific and technological discoveries - the kind that can form the basis of new industries, markets, and broader social innovations of the future.

Ultimately, the ERC aims to make the European research base more prepared to respond to the needs of a knowledge-based society and provide Europe with the capabilities in frontier research necessary to meet global challenges. For more information please access: http://erc.europa.eu/mission

The European Science Foundation (ESF) was established in 1974 to provide a common platform for its Member Organisations to advance European research collaboration and explore new directions for research. It is an independent organisation, owned by 67 Member Organisations, which are research funding organisations, research performing organisations and academies from 29 countries. ESF promotes collaboration in research itself, in funding of research and in science policy activities at the European level. Currently ESF is reducing its research programmes while developing new activities to serve the science community, including peer review and evaluation services.
Hosted by the European Science Foundation, the publically available MERIL Portal hosts the most comprehensive inventory of openly accessible research infrastructures of more than national relevance in Europe. The portal is thus a unique resource, not only for researchers in the public and private research sectors seeking access to specialised services and equipment, or with an interest in identifying new partners and collaborations, but also for policy makers considering new or joint investment in research infrastructure and regional development. Inclusion in the portal will increase the international visibility of research infrastructures, and offer new networking opportunities, particularly for interdisciplinary and inter-sectoral collaboration.

The MERIL portal is the result of the “Mapping of the European Research Infrastructure Landscape” Project, funded by the EC from 2010-2012 and supported since then by the European Science Foundation’s member organisations. At present approximately 860 infrastructures across all scientific domains are indexed. The MERIL portal will be formally launched during the conference “Horizons for Social Sciences and Humanities” (September 24th, 2013, Tuesday, 12:30 in the exhibitors’ area, 1st floor) but will also be continuously open to new entries that meet the threshold criteria of quality, access and management. Presentation will be made on September 24th, 2013, Tuesday, 12:30 in the exhibitors’ area, 1st floor. For more information please access: http://portal.meril.eu
Science Europe is an association of 53 Research Funding Organisations and Research Performing Organisations from 27 countries, representing around €30 billion per annum. It was founded in October 2011 with the aim of promoting the collective interests of members and providing them with a platform to collaborate at both policy and activity level.

Through its six Scientific Committees, Science Europe is informed by direct representation of all research communities in its reflections on policies, priorities and strategies. It works and partners with other entities such as universities, academies, scientific intergovernmental organisations and the European Institutions to develop a coherent and inclusive European Research Area.

Further information: www.scienceeurope.org

COST is an intergovernmental framework for European Cooperation in Science and Technology, allowing the coordination of nationally-funded research on a European level.

COST has a very specific mission and goal. It contributes to reducing the fragmentation in European research investments and opening the European Research Area to cooperation worldwide.

As a precursor of advanced multidisciplinary research, COST plays a very important role in building a European Research Area (ERA). It anticipates and complements the activities of the EU Framework Programmes, constituting a “bridge” towards the scientific communities
of emerging countries. It also increases the mobility of researchers across Europe and fosters the establishment of scientific excellence in the nine key domains:

- Biomedicine and Molecular Biosciences
- Food and Agriculture
- Forests, their Products and Services
- Materials, Physics and Nanosciences
- Chemistry and Molecular Sciences and Technologies
- Earth System Science and Environmental Management
- Information and Communication Technologies
- Transport and Urban Development
- Individuals, Societies, Cultures and Health

In addition, Trans-Domain Proposals allow for broad, multi-disciplinary proposals to strike across the nine scientific domains.

NET4SOCIETY (www.net4society.eu) is the international network of National Contact Points (NCPs) for Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities (SSH) in the EU’s 7th Framework Programme (FP7) and beyond in Horizon 2020. National Contact Points advise researchers and other applicants on all aspects of Framework Programme funding opportunities for SSH. NET4SOCIETY has established itself as a strong, efficient and evolving network connecting all SSH NCPs, the EU Commission, researchers and other relevant stakeholders. The network facilitates knowledge exchange between SSH NCPs with the aim of improving the support offered to researchers. We actively support networking in the SSH research community and offer help in every respect of FP7 and Horizon 2020 consultation. The network includes National Contact Points from almost 50 countries in 2013. NET4SOCIETY is funded by the European Union under the 7th Framework Programme.
The INTERCO-SSH project sets out to assess the state of the Social Sciences & Humanities (SSH) in Europe and to understand the factors that facilitate or hinder international exchanges. It aims to outline potential future pathways that could promote cooperation across disciplinary and national boundaries. INTERCO-SSH is the first large-scale comparative project that deals with the institutionalisation of the SSH in at least six European countries from 1945 until now.

It also analyses exchanges between those countries and other areas: the US, Latin-America, and countries in the Global South. Furthermore, the project investigates the transfer of knowledge between countries and disciplines, the geographical mobility of scholars and the circulation of ideas.

INTERCO-SSH will allow to identify obstacles to cooperation born from the nationalisation and the disciplinary division of SSH and to propose ways to overcome them. The project will contribute to establish the “SSH studies” as a proper academic field of inquiry, providing the scientific means for assessing and guiding the development of the SSH. Systematising an approach which has been tested on national disciplinary cases and/or on shorter periods, and gathering a large group of specialists, it will supply an exemplary study which could be extended to other disciplines and countries. Young researchers as well as some PhD students take part in the project. Specific training will be offered in seminars, graduate programmes and in a Summer School. The main impact expected from the project is the strengthening of the European research area, which already concentrates more than any other area skills, cooperation practices and reflexive knowledge about SSH.
Practical Information
About Lithuania

Lithuania is a country located in Northern Europe, where the West meets the East. With the population of about 3 million and the area of 65,300 sq. km it neighbours Latvia, Belarus, Poland and Russia.

If you really want to know Lithuania, you must first begin to get to know its people. Most Lithuanians are very sincere, hospitable and helpful. They are long-lived people, so, if you have an opportunity to talk to people of older generation, you will bring back many interesting stories and experiences.

If you are tired of civilization, you will have an excellent opportunity for retreat from its pressures. You only need to go away from the big cities and travel where your heart and mind can rest – to seemingly endless forests, lakes, scattered all over Lithuania, rivers that criss-cross the country or the unforgettably beautiful Curonian Spit bathed by the Baltic Sea.

If, on the contrary, you are a truly urban person, you will find lots of things to do in Lithuania's big cities. There are numerous museums that have accumulated huge collections, national and private art galleries, the never-ending buzz of theatre and music halls, fascinating nightlife, a variety of entertainment options and sports events. Not to mention the national dishes and drinks, which must be tasted, if you like to come home with new experiences.

For more information about our country please visit Lithuanian Presidency of the Council of the European Union 2013 official website: http://www.eu2013.lt/en/ or the gateway to Lithuania at http://lietuva.lt/en/

About Vilnius

Vilnius is the capital of Lithuania, the largest and one of the most beautiful cities in the country. It is situated 300 km to the East of the Baltic seashore at the confluence of two rivers surrounded by hills.

The population of Vilnius is 554,400. Vilnius is home to people of different ethnic backgrounds out of which Lithuanians represent 57.8%, Poles – 18.7%, Russians – 14%, Belarusians – 4%, Jews – 0.5%, and the remaining 5% other ethnic backgrounds.
The old town of Vilnius combines a wide variety of all European architectural styles, which makes the town extremely attractive and cozy. In 1994, for its unique old town Vilnius was included into the UNESCO list of world cultural heritage.

For more information, please visit the website of Vilnius Tourist Information Centre, or follow the links: www.vilnius-tourism.lt, www.vilnius.lt

**Social Events**

Welcome Reception will take place at Radisson Blu Hotel Lietuva (Konstitucijos ave.20, Vilnius) situated on the right bank of the river Neris, in the newly created business centre. Just walk across the bridge and you will find yourself in the city centre and Vilnius Old Town. Such places of interest as Vilnius Cathedral, Gediminas Castle, St. Anne’s Church are close by. Visitors can also enjoy the beautiful panorama of Vilnius.
Conference Dinner will take place at Le Méridien Vilnius. Overlooking two scenic lakes the hotel lies amidst 350 acres of lush countryside with pine and birch forests and is only 20 minute drive from Vilnius city centre and Old Town.

Vilnius City Tour

Vilnius city tour can be organised upon request. Please contact the registration desk. The approximate price is 10 EUR and a group has to be formed of at least 10 people.

Registration

Conference participants will be asked to register to the conference either on 22nd September, Sunday, from 17:00 to 22:00, before Welcome Reception at Radisson Blu Hotel Lietuva or on 23rd September at the conference venue. Registration desk will be open throughout the conference and provide all necessary information.

Computer Services

All conference participants will be provided with WiFi login information during the registration. There will be also a possibility to use stationary computers in the internet cafe.
Logistics

Buses, marked with conference posters, will be provided throughout the conference. Logistics will be organised through Pick-Up Points that are located by the hotels where majority of conference participants will be staying (please refer to the information below). On September 25th the buses will take participants from Pick-up Points to the airport at 5:00, 9:30, 12:00, 14:00.
Schedules and Addresses of Pick-Up Points:

23rd September, 2013 (Monday)
08:00 from 1,2,3,4 Pick-up points to Venue (MRU Ateities str. 20)
18:15 from Venue to 1,2,3,4 Pick – up points
19:30 from 1,2,3,4 Pick-up points to Conference dinner
19:30 from Venue (Ateities str. 20) to Conference dinner (directly)
22:30 from Conference dinner to 1,2,3,4 Pick – up Points

24th September, 2013 (Tuesday)
08:00 from 1,2,3,4 Pick-up points to Venue (MRU Ateities str. 20)
20:30 from Venue to 1,2,3,4 Pick – up points

Pick - up Points:

1 PICK – UP POINT:
Hotel Radisson Blu (Konstitucijos ave. 20) from hotels:
• Radisson Blu
• Best Western – Konstitucijos ave. 14
• Holiday Inn – Šeimyniškių str. 1
• Hotel Šarūnas – Raitininkų str. 4
• Congress – Vilniaus str. 2/15

2 PICK – UP POINT:
Hotel AMBERTON (Stuokos –Gucevičiaus str. 1) from hotels:
• Amberton
• Dvaras Manor House – Tilto str. 3
• Hotel Tilto –Tilto str. 8
• Senatorai – Tilto str. 2
• Kempinski Hotel – Cathedral square
• Atrium – Pilies str. 10
• Narutis – Pilies str. 24
• Mabre Residence – Maironio str. 13
• Old Market Apartments – Didžioji str. 25
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Lithuanian Presidency of the Council of the European Union 2013 Conference
Horizons for Social Sciences and Humanities
September 23-24, 2013 Mykolas Romeris University, Vilnius, Lithuania

- Novotel – Gedimino ave. 16
- Artis – Liejyklos str. 11
- Skapo Apartments – Skapo str. 8
- Shakespeare Boutique Hotel – Bernardinų str. 8/8
- Apartment – Latako g. 1

3 PICK – UP POINT:
Hotel Europa Royale (Aušros vartų str. 6) from hotels:

- Europa Royale – Aušros vartų str. 6
- Domus Maria – Aušros vartų str. 12
- Conti – Raugyklos str. 7/2
- Comfort Hotel – Gélių str. 5
- Rinno Hotel – Vingrių str. 25
- Rūdninkų vartai – Rūdninkų str. 15/46
- Grotthuss Hotel – Ligoninės str. 7
- Mano Liza Guest House – Ligoninės str. 5
- Algirdas City Hotel – Algirdo str. 24
- Ramada – Subačiaus g. 2
- Vilnius Apartments – Šv. Stepono str. 8

4 PICK – UP POINT:
Europa City hotel (Jasinskio str.14) from hotels:

- Europa City – Jasinskio str. 14
- Ratonda – Gedimino str. 52
- Grata Hotel – Vytenio str. 9/25
- VIP Apartments – Tauro str. 8/Pamėnkalnio str. 38
Useful Phones and Links:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emergency Phone No:</th>
<th>112</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organizing Committee Phone No:</td>
<td>+370 5 2714 522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+370 686 15131</td>
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Lithuanian Presidency of the Council of the European Union 2013:  
Vilnius map:  
www.maps.lt  
Venue map: http://zemelapis.mruni.eu/  
Sightseeing Vilnius:  
www.vilnius-tourism.lt;  
www.vilnius-life.com; http://www.sightseeing-vilnius.com/  
Vilnius in Your Pocket:  
http://www.inyourpocket.com/lithuania/vilnius  
Lithuanian Cousine:  
TAXI PHONE NO:  
“STANDART TAKSI” | 1442, +370 5 2400004, +370 5 2424242  
“VILNIUS VEŽA” | 1450, +370 5 2333337  
The price is 50-70 LTL (c. EUR 15-20) per car from city centre to the Venue.  
Bus line No.10 goes from the city centre to the Venue (marked black on the map), bus stop “Mykolo Romerio universitetas”.  
Currency: the local currency is Litas (LTL). For an idea of conversion rates you can use www.oanda.com/convert/classic.  
1 EUR is approximately 3.45 LTL.  
Time: Vilnius is one hour ahead of Central European Time (CET +1) and 2 hours ahead of the UK (GMT +2)  
Weather forecast: http://www.bbc.co.uk/weather/593116
Venue Maps:
4th Floor
Notes