



Global SSH

GlobalSSH

**Europe in a Global Context: comments on the
SSH development in Eastern Europe**

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GlobalSSH and METRIS

Emphasized

- The historic process of a profound transformation of SSH research practices: institutions, modes of evaluation thematic priorities;
- Differences in the organisation of SSH in Europe and globally also today;
- Need in gaining an understanding of how different models of science organisation and different disciplinary traditions in Europe and globally coexist and influence each other.

GlobalSSH and METRIS

The differences in S&T policies, especially for SSH; are even more dramatic in the GlobalSSH study region - China, Russia, Eastern Europe (AM, AZ; GE; UKR)

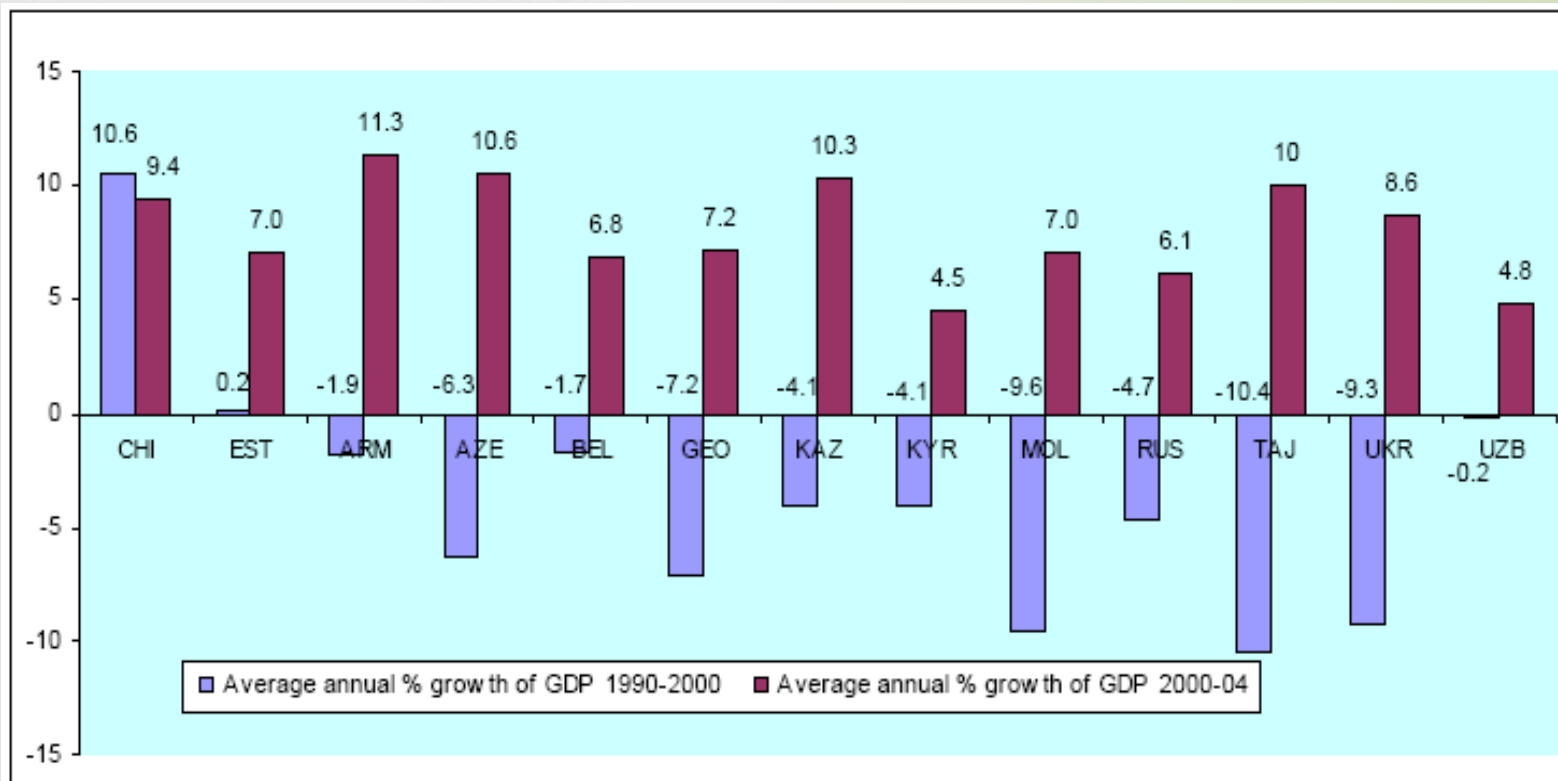


Eastern European countries

- Common history of being part of the Former SU where they shared common institutions for supporting ST, infrastructure, disciplinary division and thematic priorities
- Strong emphasis of natural sciences; mostly non-political SSH disciplines developed
- Separation of science and higher education
- ST only in public sector

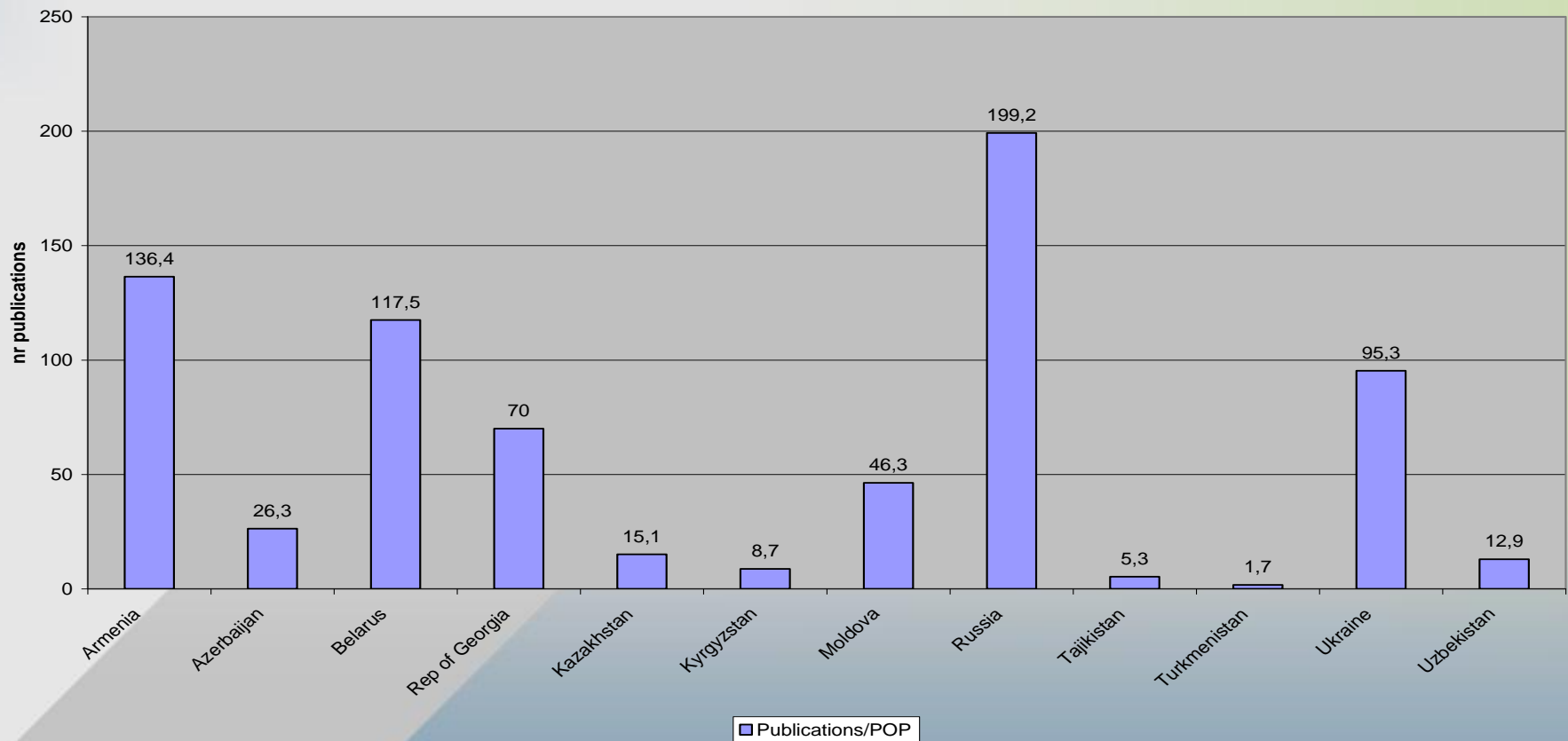
Drastic decrease in supporting ST in EE leading to shrinking research capacity

(Source: Papiya 2006)



Data source: World Bank, World Development Indicators 2006 on-line at <http://devdata.worldbank.org/wdi2006/contents/index2.htm>, accessed May, 2006

ISI Web of Science publications by EECA countries' scientists per year per a million of inhabitants



Divergence in policies in the EE countries after 1991

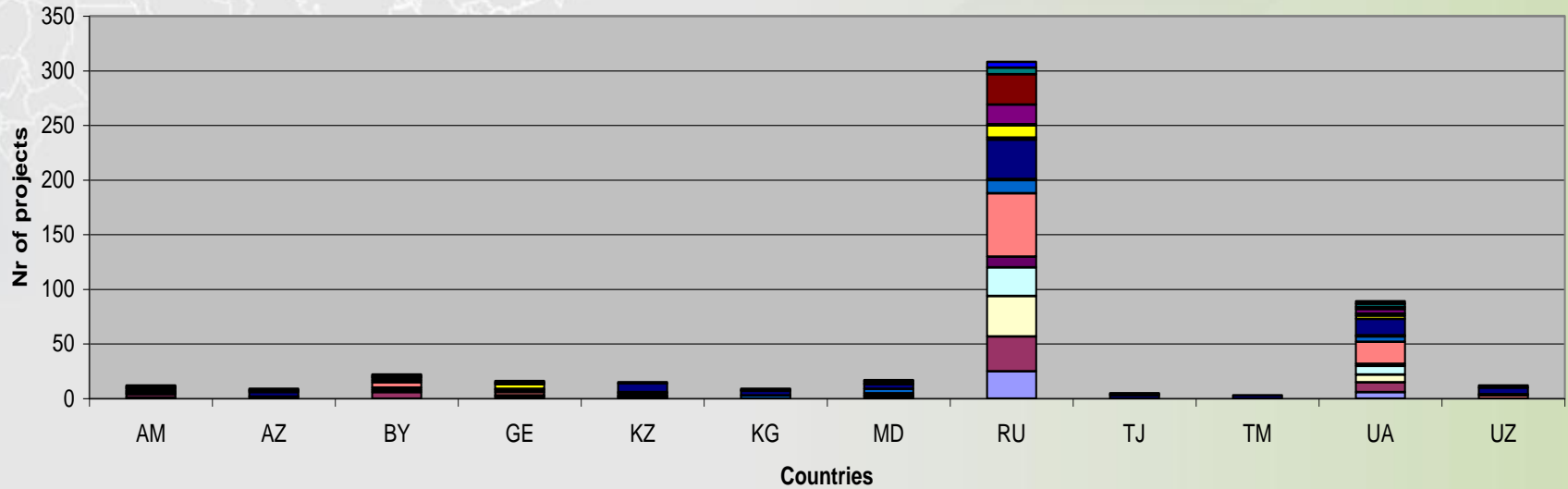
- Start of the development of national ST systems, including disciplinary divisions
- Strong policy of supporting ST sector in Russia and development of the formal cooperation with the EU
- Absence of ST priorities on state level, weak policies resulting in quick shrinking of research communities - AZ, AM
- Political instabilities affecting negatively ST sector - Ukraine, Georgia

Belonging to different language research communities in 2008

(Source Alexandrov et al 2009)



EECA countries in FP6



- Euratom
- Horizontal research activities involving SMEs
- Human resources and mobility
- Policy support and anticipating scientific and technological needs
- Research and innovation
- Research infrastructures
- Science and society
- Specific measures in support of international cooperation
- Support for the coherent development of research & innovation policies
- Citizens and governance in a knowledge-based society
- Sustainable development, global change and ecosystems
- Food quality and safety
- Aeronautics and space

SSH are largely missing in EL FP7 INCO

INCO projects are implemented in a cooperation with third countries' authorities who decide on thematic priorities for the cooperation; SSH are often left out of the list of priorities for the international S&T cooperation with Europe.

- In countries with developing democracies SSH do not as yet serve as an instrument of promoting discussions of the societal importance and/or supporting policy making in the countries in making decisions.

Organisation of EU - EE cooperation

EU - third countries cooperations is organised mostly through construction of formal institutions - agreements and cooperative programmes, etc.

- However, in transition countries formal institutions are still unstable, have insufficient capacity to implement agreed cooperative arrangements.
- The democratization is still ongoing and the wide involvement of scientists through formal structures is not something which is taking place in reality.

Policy implications

- Formal EU - EE cooperation through ST agreements, etc., is important to ensure long-term cooperation
- More need for supporting scientist to scientist cooperation - joint research projects, when possible on open thematically topics;
- Mobility of scientists, especially of YSs, including
 - Hosting EE scientists at Institutes of Advanced Studies, at doctoral and postdoctoral programmes in Western universities

Establishing Global Observatory for monitoring SSH change

- Need in a regular monitoring of SSH state
- The positive experience of the METRIS already at its first year inspired the GlobalSSH Action Consortium to propose establishing a similar observatory for monitoring the change of SSH, including the research agendas, institutions, policies and funding possibilities, for the global SSH
- No possible on a project basis - need a discussion with the EU institutions

The logo features the text "Global SSH" in a bold, white, sans-serif font with a slight 3D effect. It is positioned over a stylized world map where the landmasses are light green and the oceans are light blue. Several thin black lines connect various points across the map, suggesting a global network. The background of the entire slide is a light green gradient with abstract geometric shapes in shades of blue and grey.

Global SSH

www.globalsocialscience.org