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Co-ordination of Research Policies
with the Western Balkan Countries



Summer 2011

Background Report on Social Sciences and Humanities Croatia

Prepared for the project WBC-INCO.NET

Croatia



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Executive Summary

The key objective of the document is to provide an overview of research in social sciences and humanities (SSH) in Croatia, which is presented in the context of the Steering Platform on Research for the Western Balkan Countries and WBC-INCO.NET, a project funded by the European Community's INCO programme within the FP7. The final aim is to identify research capacities and priorities in Croatia with a view of the better research cooperation at the regional level of the Western Balkan Countries and engage in FP7 and other European programmes.

The report is based mainly on desk research and secondary data gathered from official bodies like ministries and statistical offices. Research priorities and socio-economic challenges are defined in a short consultation process with researchers in SSH and other stakeholders in SSH research. The report includes an overview of the SSH research policy making, research activities, key competences, infrastructures and integration into the EU FP. The main socio-economic challenges are outlined as well as the main SSH research sector trends. A SWOT analysis is also included.

After the consultation process, five research priorities are identified in order to provide the national input for identification of the common research platform of WBC for their participation in the EU FP. The stress is on topics related to unemployment/jobless society, mapping knowledge clusters, knowledge economy in the less developed countries, new governance models of innovation and social cohesion of technology followers under globalisation. An attempt is made to relate the research priorities with the social innovations and connect them with the activities of the EC 2012 Work Programme for the Social Sciences and Humanities of the FP7.

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**Co-ordination of Research Policies
with the Western Balkan Countries**



WBC-INCO.NET, an FP7 funded project running from 2008 to 2013 with a total of 29 project partners, aims at the enhancement of the integration of Western Balkan Countries in the European Research Area (ERA).

Its core objectives are to support the bi-regional dialogue on science and technology (S&T), to identify RTDI cooperation potentials and priorities for take-up in FP and other EU programmes, to enhance participation of WB researchers in EU projects, to analyse innovation needs and barriers in the WBC, to exchange information and best practices on innovation policies and to establish closer cooperation between research and innovation. WBC-INCO.NET is being coordinated by the Centre for Social Innovation, Austria.

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1 Purpose of the national background report and methodology/summary of the consultation process

This report is carried out within the WBC-INCO.NET project funded by the EU FP7 with the aim to enhance integration of the Western Balkan countries (WBC) in the European Research Area in the social sciences and humanities (SSH). Among other tasks, the project helps to define the areas of mutual collaboration, regional and national priorities coherent with European research agenda and to connect SSH research communities of WBC. The final aim is to enhance participation of researchers from the region in European projects of mutual interest.

The source of information for this reports have been various public documents, mostly those available on official web-pages of governmental institutions, public bodies, research institutions and universities and the Central Bureau of Statistics in the field of SSH.

This report is based on consultations with researchers in SSH and other stakeholders in SSH research in Croatia who discussed the draft report and helped to define the research priorities in Croatia. The consultation process involved researchers from the Institute of Economics, Institute for Social Research Ivo Pilar, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Zagreb, Faculty of Economics and Business, Zagreb, Ministry of Science, Education and Sports, SMEs and Entrepreneurship Policy Center and independent consultants. An attempt is also made to relate the research priorities with the social innovations and connect them with the activities of the EC 2012 Work Programme for the Social Sciences and Humanities of the FP7. The aim is to provide the inputs for discussing the common

research platform of WBC for possible joint project application for funding within FP7 or other funding schemes. Because the broad open consultations could not be performed, the research priorities outlined in this report are preliminary. Formulation of the final set of research priorities should be identified after a wider public consultation process, which would include a greater representation of all stakeholders in SSH research.

This report was prepared by Dr Jadranka Švarc, senior researcher at the Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Zagreb. Dr Švarc is a project leader of the research project financed by the Ministry of Science, Education and Sports on social aspects of innovation system in Croatia in terms of creation the knowledge society. She is a national correspondent for the EU FP7 projects ERAWATCH and METRIS and participates in many other national and international projects. Since this year she is a member of the Scientific Committee of the Croatian Foundation for Science in the field of social sciences and humanities

2 The SSH S&T system in Croatia

2.1 The Croatian SSH policy framework

2.1.1 The overall SSH policy framework

The highest level of policy decisions on strategic development of science and financing of research are made by the Croatian Parliament and the Croatian government which regulate them through laws and legal enactments.

The Parliament appoints the National Council for Science (NCS) and the National Council for Higher Education (NCHE) which assumes the main responsibility for the quality and progress of the science and the tertiary education system. The Parliament appoints also the Committee for Ethics in Science and Higher Education with the task to promote ethical principles and values in science and higher education, in business relations and in the application of current technologies.

The development and coordination of the entire scientific system in Croatia including social sciences and humanities is rather centralised and dominated by public funding. The Ministry of Science, Education and Sports (MSES) is the main policymaking and financial body. It provides more than 90% of total financial resources for research in SSH at universities and public institutes by allocating budget resources through institutional funding (including salari-

es of researchers) and research grants. Research grants are awarded through the competition-based programme which is the same for all scientific disciplines and involve a complex ex-ante, interim and post ex-post evaluation. For the purposes of evaluation of the project proposal and related budget allocation, the NSC appoints six scientific field committees classified by scientific area, for natural, technical, biomedical, bio-technical, social science and the humanities and the Filed committee for arts. In the evaluation of project proposals they rely upon the recommendations of assessment groups. The NSC nominates also the area councils which implement the process of scientific promotion of individual scientists.

The next important funding body for SSH research in Croatia is the Croatian Science Foundation (CSF) which funds SSH research through different programmes. The CSF has spent 13% of their resources in the period 2005-2009 for social research and 4% for research in humanities. The remaining resources were spend on natural sciences (38%), technical sciences (23%), bio-medical sciences (21%) and bio-technical sciences (1%) (CSF, 2010).

There are also other funding bodies like the Business Innovation centre of Croatia (BICRO), the Croatian Institute of Technology (HIT) that are focused of financing innovations and commercial application of science. The Unity for Knowledge Fund (UKF) supports programmes for fostering cooperation between scientists at home and expatriate Croatian scientists. The recently established the Science and Innovation Investment Fund (SIIF) is a Fund for allocation EU IPA IIc funds to public research institutes and universities to support the third university function and commercialisation of research results.

The Government of Croatia has established in April 2008 the Strategic Council for Science and Technology (SVEZNATE) with the main task to coordinate and harmonise the government efforts on science and innovation development. The Council is presided by the Prime Minister himself. However, the Council is not fully functional.

In March 2005 the Government of the Republic of Croatia established the Agency for Science and Higher Education (ASHE) and entrusted it with the expert work in evaluating and quality assurance of scientific and tertiary education institutions and study programmes, as well as with the task to ensure the quality of tertiary education (ENQA) and integration in the European network of information centres (ENIC/NARIC).

The Ministry of Science, Education and Sports (MSES) has launched the three strategic policy documents on reforming science and technology sector in correspondence to the Lisbon agenda and ERA: the Science and Technology Policy 2006-2010 (2006), the Action Plan for the implementation of the S&T policy 2007-2010 (2007) and the Action Plan for increasing the level of investment in research and development (2007). The first two documents define the main research priorities areas and strategic development of science while the latter strongly stresses the „Barcelona 3% target“ and the balanced investment of the private and public investments (1:1 ratio) in R&D. Since 2006 when Croatia has become a full member of the EU framework programme, ERA plays an increasingly important role in national research policy. In order to foster

participation of the Croatian researchers in FPs, the MSES has launched the Action plan to encourage absorptive capacity of researchers for the FP7 in 2009-2010 in 2008. In order to foster mobility among researchers the Action plan for mobility of researchers in 2009-2010 has been carried out in 2009. The new one for the period 2010-2012 was issued in December 2010.

Besides, the Action plan for overcoming obstacles and enhancing international mobility in education for the period 2010-2012 has been carried out by the MSES in September 2010 to fulfil the goals of the Bologna process.

The Croatian Agency for Mobility and EU Programs (AM-PEU) was established in October 2007 as the national focal point for researchers' mobility within the European Network of Mobility Centres (ERA-MORE). Besides other tasks, the Agency also involve promotion and organisation of programmes for lifelong learning, mobility programmes (Youth in Action, Euraxess, and Bilateral mobility program) and promotion of the EU initiatives and programs related to Europass and Erasmus Mundus.

2.1.2 The elements of SSH research policy making

An overall science and technology policy has been defined in the Science and Technology Policy 2006-2010 (2006) which stresses the need for high quality science and technology research and higher-education sector as well as the need to support economical, social and humane progress. In this context the Policy states that some areas which are not directly linked to economic competitiveness should also be included within the priority areas, namely those that help to understand the circumstances of rapid changes in the international environment, globalization, and perspective Croatia's EU accession. Those are the following research themes:

- Fundamental knowledge about Man and society, necessary for Croatia's national development
- Development of understanding of humanity, national identity and distinction
- Preservation of natural wealth and cultural heritage, including linguistics research
- Research with the purpose of increasing state effectiveness and of developing a modern democratic society
- Understanding and grasping social processes and risks the new technologies bring, global economic growth, changes in the demographic structure and increased complexity of governing modern societies
- Research with the purpose of developing national security and positioning Croatia in the international surroundings

The Action Plan for the implementation of the S&T policy 2007-2010 identifies the following 10 long-term priorities:

1. Knowledge-driven basic research
2. Environmental protection and economic development of the Karst regions

3. Adriatic sea, coast and islands
4. Agriculture; Biotechnology; Food
5. Health
6. Information and communication technologies
7. Nanoscience; New materials, construction and new production processes
8. Energy; Sources of alternative and renewable energy; Transport and security
- 9. Social and human sciences; Croatian identity;**
10. Social integration, learning and education; Lifelong learning

It also defines the following four short-term priorities:

1. Environment (Adriatic sea, coast and islands; Karst region);
2. Health (Food; Agriculture; Biotechnology; Social aspects of health; Health systems);
3. Energy and Materials (Alternative and renewable energy; Bio-nanomaterials)
- 5. Croatian Identity (Croatian contribution to culture, religion, art and science Croatian language)**

The development of research in the field of SSH, similarly to the development of the other six scientific areas is coordinated by the National Science Council and MSES. It is based primarily on the annual budget planning for each scientific discipline while the choice of research topics and subjects of investigation is left to the interests of researchers and their scientific merits.

Among other activities NCS determines long and short term research priorities, national classification of scientific fields, areas and discipline, as well as interdisciplinary fields of science and arts. It proposes to the Government of Croatia the criteria for the distribution of the budget resources for SSH in relation to harmonized development of the all six scientific fields. It appoints the members of the **Scientific Field Committee for Social Sciences** and the **Scientific Field Committee for Humanities** as well as the assessment groups for evaluation scientific projects for awarding the research grants provided by the national budget and distributed by the MSES. The share of SSH in the MSES' budget for research projects is usually around 9 % for each discipline (see Table 1).

The development of SSH within the Croatian Science Foundation is determined by the CSF's Strategic plan 2004 – 2008 (the new strategy is forthcoming). The Strategic plan of CSF defines eight research priorities among which, the one is focused on social sciences and assumes socio-cultural transition of Croatia from industrial to the society of knowledge. Presently this programme is focused on investigation of the Croatian technical terminology. The CSF brought in Croatia large infrastructure projects in SSH like the European Social Survey and supports financially its implementation.

The CSF has announced in May 2011 a new call for research projects and programmes which defines the new long-term priorities, as follows:

- Ecosystems, Adriatic Sea, Coastline and Land
- New Energies, Renewable Energy Sources

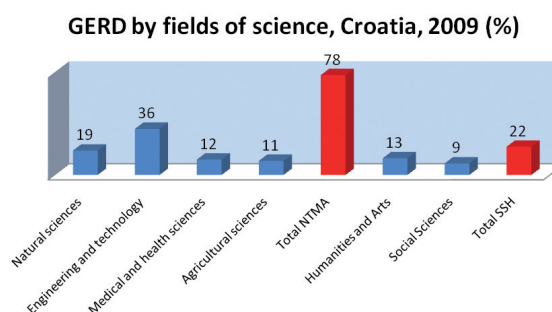
- Materials and New Production Technologies
- Information and Communication Technology
- Food and Water
- Health
- Learning, Education
- Sustainable Development of the Society, National and Regional Security
- **Croatian Identity**

The main priorities of the current call are:

- Research of Chronic Degenerative Diseases
- Pollution and Risks
- ICT for Energy, Environment and Transport
- Transfer of Knowledge and Technology in Food Industry
- **Values and Identities;**
- Geo Strategic Positioning of the Republic of Croatia as a Mediterranean and Central European Country

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, the financial and economic crisis reduced the R&D expenditure from 0.9% of GDP (€421m) in 2008 to 0.83% of GDP (€383m) in 2009 that is considerably below the average of the EU27 of 1.9%. The share of SSH in total Gross Domestic Expenditures for Research and Development (GERD) has slightly increased from 19% of GERD in 2007 to 22% in 2009. In absolute terms the funds for SSH have grown from €65.6m in 2007 to €82.4m in 2009. The remaining 78% of the total GERD was spent within other scientific fields, mainly for engineering and technology (36%), natural sciences (19), while medical sciences absorbed 12% of GERD and agricultural sciences 11%. The major part of GERD for SSH was spent by humanities and arts (13%) while remaining (9%) was spent by social sciences

Figure1. GERD by fields of science, Croatia,



2.2 Overview of SSH research activities

2.2.1 SSH research projects

As reported by the MSES for 2009¹, it supports 366 projects organised into the 49 programmes in social sciences and 336 projects organised into the 50 programmes in humanities (Table 1). The total budget for research grants amounted to €20.6m in 2007 of which 9.3 % was spent on social sciences and another 8.5% is spent on humanities.

Table 1. MSES budget for research projects and programs by scientific fields and sub-fields of SSH, MSES, 2011

Scientific field	Number of programmes	Number of projects	Budget resources (in %)	
TOTAL SSH	99	732	100	
SOCIAL SCIENCES	49	366	51,77	100
Economics and business	15	108	12,15	23
Information sciences	5	43	6,16	12
Pedagogy	5	43	9,33	18
Political science; sociology; social geography; social work; security sciences	11	69	12,34	24
Law	6	51	7,41	14
Psychology	7	36	4,38	8
HUMANITIES	50	336	48,23	100
History	12	68	9,74	20
Archaeology	4	29	6,18	13
Philology	16	134	15,49	32
Philosophy	6	34	5,57	8
History of Arts	6	29	5,37	11
Ethnology and Anthropology	5	25	4,69	9
Theology	0	6	1,04	2
Arts	1	11	1,82	6

TOTAL fields	319	2308	100
Natural sciences	50	364	22.6
Technical sciences	65	397	22.4
Bio-medical sciences	66	571	25.4
Bio-technical sciences	39	274	12
Social sciences	49	366	9.2
Humanities	50	336	8.5

Source: MSES, 2011

The leading discipline in humanities is philology which absorbs alone 32% of funds for humanities and 16% of funds for all SSH. It means that linguistic studies are, in terms of financial means, the research priority within entire SSH not only within humanities. The next most important scientific disciplines by the allocation of budget resources are economics and business and a bundle of disciplines consisting of political science, sociology, social geography, social work, security sciences. Each of the field absorbs 12% of the total budget resources for projects.

Besides the Ministry of Science, Education and Sports, which is the main funder of research in Croatia, the Croatian Science Foundation (CSF) also provides funding for SSH research. The CSF was established in 2001 with the aim to support scientific excellence and internationally visible research as an independent agency separated from state administration and political influences. The CSF has

launched the two programmes related to SSH: the „Socio-cultural transition from industrial into the knowledge based society” and the „European Social Programme”. A certain number of projects in the domain of SSH are scattered within other CSF’s programmes like „Homing programme”, „Brain-gain-Visitor” or „Fellowships for doctoral students”. According to the CSF Annual report for 2009 (CSF, 2010) it invested €1.13m in social science (13% of total budget) and €0.3m (4% of total budget) in humanities in the period 2005-2009.

1. After re-evaluation of the research projects in 2010, the current database of the MSES involves 321 projects in social science and 313 projects in humanities. Source: Z-projects, MSES.

2.2.2 Key competencies in SSH research fields

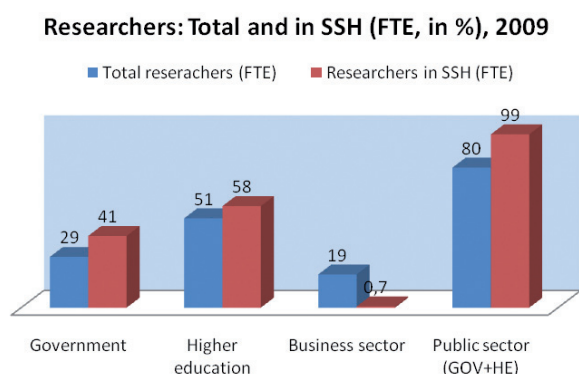
The key competencies in SSH research fields are based on the research capacities of the public research sector that plays the most significant role in both financing and performing SSH in Croatia.

The majority of GERD for SSH, usually around 55% (both in 2007 and 2009), is performed by the higher education institutions (HERD), while another 40%-41% was executed by the public institutes (GOVERD). It points to the fact that SSH are mostly performed by the public sector – universities and public institutes – which together performed more than 95% of all research in SSH (95% of GERD in 2007 and 96% in 2009). The share of the business sector (BERD) in performing SSH remains about 4% since 2007. It includes mainly research in economics and business. Involvement of the private sector in financing social research remains unjustifiably modest (4.5% of GERD for SSH in 2009). Many of large companies, in spite their financial capabilities, are not interested in any kind of research, especially not in social sciences and humanities.

The share of the private-non-profit sector in performing SSH is very modest and amounted to 0.5% in 2009 and 0.6 % in 2007.

Public sector employs almost all researchers in SSH (99% of total SSH researchers) of which 63% are at universities while remaining 36% are at government institutes revealing that universities are the principal player in SSH (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Researchers in total and in SSH (FTE, in %), 2009



Source: Research and Development, First Release, N0.8.2.1. October 2010, CBS.

Public research sector consists of seven universities that include around 58 faculties of which 19 are in social sciences and around 31 university departments of which 24 are in SSH. Croatia has 26 public research institute out of which 15 are in SSH, 7 in social sciences and 8 in the humanities.

The public research institutes are specialised in different research disciplines such as tourism, anthropology, migration and ethnic studies, public finance, economics, history, language, archaeology, philosophy, ethnology, etc.

The two institutes, Institute for Social Research and the Ivo Pilar Institute of social sciences, are the institutes that combine interdisciplinary research teams in the field of sociology, psychology, history, education, etc.

The strongest track record in SSH research have the faculties affiliated to the University of Zagreb which used to be a pillar in SSH research until 1997 when the process of decentralisation of university education has been intensified. The new universities has been established in different region of Croatia (e.g. Zadar, Pula, Dubrovnik) and combined with the establishment of a numerous private schools of professional education mainly all engaged in business, management and social sciences. Zagreb University still employs more than 50% of all academic staff, and educate almost 50% of all students.

Research competence in SSH as well as in other scientific disciplines are built and upgraded through the programme Scientific projects (Z-projects) administered by the Ministry of Science, Education and Sports.

The programme is the main policy instrument for financing research activities in Croatia and provides the substantial part of research grants. The main aim of the programme is to support long term scientific research activities in all scientific disciplines which are, for administrative purposes, divided into the six areas², as follows: natural sciences, technical sciences, bio-medical sciences, bio-technical sciences, social sciences and humanities. The main aim of science policy in Croatia is to support harmonised development of all research disciplines and researcher capacities in both public and private institutes and universities. The programme Scientific projects include the two sub-programmes aimed at SSH:

- Research projects – Social science which includes the nine scientific fields, as follows: Psychology, Economics and business, Educational sciences, Sociology, Law, Political Science, Social and economic geography, Media and communications and other social sciences.
- Research projects – Humanities which includes five scientific fields, as follows: history and archaeology, Languages and literature, philosophy, ethics and religion, Art (arts, history of arts, performing arts, music) and other humanities

According to the Croatian Scientific Bibliography (CROSB³), a database that stores entire scientific production of the Croatian researchers, the share of scientific publications in the domain of SSH amounts to 32% of scientific publications in all scientific fields. Due to the different types of scientific production and criteria for scientific evaluation of researchers, the social sciences contribute more to the papers in the „Current Content“ journals (48% of the total) while humanities contribute more to publishing of books and books' chapters (35% of the total).

2. Scientific areas are divided into fields and branches according to the Regulation of Scientific and Artistic Domains, Fields and Branches updated by the National Council of Science in September 2009 and published in the Official Gazette number 118/2009. The division has been harmonised with the Frascati Manual and is therefore compatible with the systems in the majority of countries.

3. Since 1996 CROSB³ stores all the literature produced by Croatian scientists: journal articles, books, book chapters, textbooks, conference papers, theses, reports, manuscripts, etc. where scientists themselves provide the data into the database. According to this bibliography from 1996 to 2008 total number of publications in social sciences is 35059, of which 1335 monographs, 459 editor's books, 893 journal articles cited in CC. In humanities total number of publications in the period of 1996 to 2008 is 36 939, of which 1847 are author's books, 629 editor's books, and 504 journal articles cited in CC.

The SCImago H-index scores Croatia rather high among the 23 Eastern European countries for both humanities and social sciences. In the field of humanities Croatia obtained an H-index value of 8 and put the country on the 3rd rank for 1996- 2009. In social sciences Croatia is on the fourth place with an H-index of 20 after Hungary, Poland and Russian Federation. However, in 2007 it shared the third place with Hungary.

In the field of social sciences in Croatia are published 65 journals (some journals cover more than one discipline) of which 23 in economy, 16 in law, 9 in political science, 10 in information science, 18 in sociology, 18 in psychology,

10 in education science, 8 in social geography and demography and 4 in social work.

Total number of journals published in humanities is 79 of which 34 in history, 16 in archaeology, 20 in linguistic, 18 in philosophy, 6 in arts, 15 in ethnology and anthropology, 10 in theology, 11 in literature and 13 in art history.

Since research policy does not favour any of scientific disciplines, it can be argued that all disciplines are equally developed. As a consequence, there is no special area in SSH research which could be emphasised as the area of key competence.

2.2.3 SSH research infrastructure

Since the SSH research does not require large equipment or specialised scientific instruments the infrastructure consists primarily of the **research performing institutions** which include (a) public (state) institutes and (b) higher education institutions.

a) Croatia has 26 public research institutes whose prime task is to carry out scientific programmes of strategic interest to the Republic of Croatia. The breakdown of the institutes according to their scientific areas of specialisation shows that majority of the public institutes in Croatia, 15 out of 26, are in SSH (7 in social sciences and 8 in the humanities) while remaining 11 institutes are in natural sciences (2), technical sciences (2), agriculture, oceanography and forestry (5) medical research and occupational health (1) and veterinary medicine (1).

Institutes which activities are dominantly in the social sciences are, as follows:

1. Institute of Economics, Zagreb
2. Institute for International Relations, Zagreb
3. Institute for Tourism, Zagreb
4. Institute for Social Research, Zagreb
5. Ivo Pilar Institute of Social Sciences, Zagreb
6. Institute of Public finance, Zagreb
7. Institute of Migration and Ethnic Studies, Zagreb

The institutes which activities are dominantly in the humanities are, as follows:

1. Croatian Institute of History, Zagreb
2. Institute for Anthropological Research, Zagreb
3. Institute of Archaeology, Zagreb
4. Institute of Ethnology and Folklore Research, Zagreb
5. Institute of Philosophy, Zagreb
6. Institute of Croatian Language and Linguistics, Zagreb
7. Institute of Art History, Zagreb
8. Old Church Slavonic Institute, Zagreb

b) Croatia has seven **universities** which include around 58 **faculties** of which 19 are in social sciences and around 31 **university departments** of which 24 are in SSH. Majority of departments are at the University of Zadar established in 2003. The **3 public and 25 private schools of professional higher education** are mainly focused on business and management.

The largest university is the University of Zagreb with 28 faculties of which 7 are in the domain of SSH. The university also includes 3 academies of arts, 1 teacher education academy and 1 university centre of study in social sciences – the „Croatian studies established in 1992.

Before, 1997, when the new type of non-university institutions were established, the higher education was largely concentrated at Zagreb University while educational systems in other regions were rather neglected. In order to provide proportional and harmonised regional development many efforts were invested to upgrading the competences of existing universities outside of Zagreb (Rijeka, Split and Osijek) and in establishing the new universities. The new universities were established in Zadar (2003), Dubrovnik (2003) and Pula (2006) as well as many private and public schools of professional education institutions. The idea behind was to establish universities/schools as vehicles of regional development, competitiveness, labour market and industrial development.

The following faculties are in the domain of SSH by universities:

1. The University of Zagreb

1. Faculty of Political Science
2. Faculty of Law
3. Faculty of Economics and Business
4. Faculty of Philosophy
5. Faculty of Education and Rehabilitation Sciences
6. Faculty of Organization and Informatics, Varaždin
7. Faculty of Graphic Arts
8. University centre „Croatian Studies“
9. Catholic Faculty of Theology
10. Teacher education academy

2. The University of Rijeka

1. Faculty of Economics
2. Faculty of Tourism and Hospitality Management, Opatija
3. Faculty of Law
4. Faculty of Philosophy
5. Teacher Training College, Rijeka
6. Teacher Training College, Gospić
7. Teacher Training College, Pula

3. The University of Split

1. Faculty of Economics
2. Faculty of Law

3. Catholic Theological Faculty, Split (Makarska)
4. Teacher Training College, Split

4. The University of Osijek

1. Faculty of Economics
2. Faculty of Law
3. Faculty of Philosophy
4. Teacher Training College, Osijek
5. Catholic Theological Faculty, Đakovo

5. The University of Dubrovnik

1. Department of Economy and Business Economy
2. Department of Mass Communication
3. Department of Art and Restoration

6. The University of Pula

1. Department of Economics and Tourism „Dr. Mijo Mirković“
2. Department of Humanities
3. Department of Music
4. Teacher training department
5. Department for culture and tourism

7. The University of Zadar

1. Archaeology
2. English Language and Literature
3. Philosophy
4. French Language and Literature
5. Geography
6. Information and Communication Sciences
7. Classical Philology
8. Croatian and Slavonic Studies
9. German Language and Literature
10. Pedagogy
11. History
12. Psychology
13. Sociology
14. Italian
15. Language and Literature
16. Department of Teachers and Preschool Educators
17. Ethnology and Socio-cultural Anthropology
18. Librarianship
19. Economics and Agriculture and Mediterranean

In addition to the public institutes and universities' departments the most important institution for SSH is the Croatian **Academy of Sciences and Arts** which has about 90 researchers and 40 research novices. The Academy consists of 9 departments out of which 5 are devoted to SSH and arts: the Department of Social Sciences, the Department of Fine Arts, the Department of Literature, the Department of Music and Musicology and the Department of Philological Sciences. The departments consist of 28 research units of which 12 are in SSH, 5 museums and galleries and 5 other units.

The Department of Social Sciences encompasses historical sciences and archaeology, law, sociology, political sciences, philosophy, economy, and demography. The Department is in charge of long-term research such as history of Istria, Dubrovnik, Dalmatia, the Croatian Medieval Law, Demographic History; scientific valorisation of the Cultural Heritage of Salona, a Dictionary of Croatian Legal and Administrative Terms, etc.

The **private research sector** in SSH is not developed. There is only one private research centre in the area of political science recorded in the official Register of the MSES - the Political Science Research Centre. However, there are private firms in the area of business and management consultations, surveys of public opinion, etc.

2.3 Key drivers of SSH research

2.3.1 Main SSH sector trends in Croatia

The research trends in SSH in Croatia are rather wide and diverse and it is difficult to unambiguously determine the main SSH trends. Such the diversity is coming from the dominant horizontal-type of science policy which tries to develop all scientific disciplines on the same footing. As already mentioned (section 2.2.1), research activities in Croatia, including SSH, are primarily financed through the programme „Research projects“ administered by the MSES which is divided into the six scientific areas that include the area of social science and the area of humanities. The choice of research topics and subjects within the areas follows the bottom-up approach and is left to the interests of researchers and their scientific merits and presently include, after re-evaluation of projects in 2010, 321 projects in social science and 313 projects in humanities. A comprehensive content analysis would be needed to find

the dominant research trends. There is also an alternative approach to determine research trends by the amount of funds allocated to the scientific disciplines, as outlined in the Table 1.

By funding criteria the main research trends in social sciences involve economics which absorbs 23% of all funds for social sciences in 2011. However, a set of disciplines including sociology, political sciences, social geography, social work and security studies absorb 23% of all funds. They are followed by education (18%), law (14%), information sciences (12%) and psychology (8%).

The leading disciplines in humanities are research on languages and literature which absorb 32% of the total funding for humanities. They are followed by history (20%), archaeology (13%), history of arts (11%), ethnology and

anthropology (9%), philosophy (8%) while arts absorbs 6% and theology 2% of funds.

Languages and literature are, in terms of financial means, the absolute priority within the entire SSH since it absorbs 16% of all funds for SSH.

In addition, the Croatian Science Foundation (CSF) run a project *Building a Croatian professional terminology* under the programme the „Socio-cultural transition from industrial into the knowledge based society“ (STRUNA). The projects are aimed at fostering development, systematization and unification of Croatian professional terminology. The funds for the current Call in 2011 amount to around €0.4m.

The combination of funding data on research disciplines and a sort of brief „content analysis“ of the current research programmes and projects give us the five tentative trends in SSH research, as follows:

1. Languages and literature research

Croatian language and literature research in Croatia become very important after Croatia gained its independence. It is focused on establishing the new standard Croatian language which was previously standardised as a part of Serbo-Croatian language in former Yugoslavia. The main aim is to coordinate building, establishing and harmonisation of Croatian vocational terminology within EU integration process and organise education of experts which will systematically take care of Croatian terminology.

2. Socio-cultural identity

Socio-cultural identity is a one of the main strategic goals of SSH research emphasised by the all strategic science-policy documents. There are many projects dealing with the national identity having the titles such as: Modernisation and Identity of Croatia in 20 century, Politics and Modern Identities in 19 and 20 century; Croatian Identity in European Context: Middle-age Monumental Heritage; Identity of Croatian Adriatic Area and European Integration Processes; Modernisation, Multiculturalism and Croatian Identity; Croatian Identity, Socio-cultural development and Globalisation; Promotion of Cultural Identities and Processes of Croatian Integration in EU; European Area of Justice: Securities, Freedom and Identity of Croatian Judicial System; Identity and Change: Adjustment of Croatian Public Law; Resources for Croatian Heritage and Croatian European Identity; Discursive Aspects of Cultural Identity; Culture in Transition: Hybridisation, Representations, Life Praxes, etc.

3. Entrepreneurship and competitiveness

The transition to a market economy and requirements for EU integration provide the floor for new topics in economic research on the micro-economic level such as entrepreneurship, competitiveness, small and medium sized companies, innovativeness, corporate governance, foreign direct investments, etc.

In addition, economic research is also occupied with macro-economic themes such as: Macroeconomic convergence of Croatia during EU accession; Socio-economic aspects of unemployment, poverty and social exclusion, restructuring and competitiveness of Croatian companies; Innovation and technological development, human capital investment and growth competitiveness of Croatia.

4. Europeanisation and European integration

The possibility of full membership of Croatia in the European Union has been subject to many analyses since the accession negotiations between the EU and Croatia, officially opened on October 4, 2005. The research is driven by critical observations of a number of local conditions and criteria to be met in the fields of economy, democracy, civil society, fiscal decentralisation and regional development, anti-corruption and legal issues. The research on harmonization and standardization in many areas such as the legal system, science and educational systems, agriculture, real-estate market, etc. are also carried out. On the other hand, scientific research is also concerned with the possible impact of European integration on the economy, competitiveness and the role of some industrial sectors (i.e. tourism) which are essential for the Croatian economy. Besides, Europeanisation of a wide spectrum of other areas are analysed such as social programmes and social cohesion, science and educational system, agricultural system, and real-estate market.

5. Social cohesion, social policy and the civil society

The system of social policy, the process of social cohesion and the entire sphere of civil society have passed profound transformation since Croatia gained independence in 1991. The social and welfare reforms were and still are influenced by many factors, external ones such as globalization and European integration as well as internal factors such as aging population and demographic changes, war veterans, family structures, work conditions, etc.

Research in this area takes place mainly in terms of cultural and normative values which influence social cohesion and social welfare of all citizens, especially vulnerable groups. In the field of economics the main topic are related to pension reform, health insurance, employment and protection during unemployment. Social policy and social welfare together with expenditures for education have created considerable pressure on the expenditure side of national budget that now request serious structural reforms and certainly would emerge as the one of the priority areas of the future SSH research. It should be stressed that some topics such as poverty, employment, social inclusion/exclusion, social policy, civil society, gender research, etc. are also financed by the foreign foundations which support this kind of research throughout Europe.

2.3.2 Main socio-economic challenges in Croatia

The main challenges of the Croatian socio-economic developments in the forthcoming period are defined in the fundamental strategic documents like the „Strategic Development Framework 2006–2013“ (SDF) and the „Strategic Coherence Framework 2007-2013“ (SCF) They define “growth and employment in a competitive market economy acting within a European welfare state in 21st century” as the critical strategic goal of the future development. This goal is operationalised in the many subsequent documents. The most recent one is the Strategy of the Government Programme for the period 2011-2013⁴, adopted in September 2010. The document also formulates and explains the future challenges of Croatia. Unlike previous strategies, it emphasizes the performance indicators and includes indicators for measuring efficiency and timeliness that makes a big step forward in comparison with the previous strategies. Besides, all the plans and actions are entirely associated with the State budget. The strategy contains the following general objectives which also follows the EU new growth strategy for a smart, sustainable and inclusive Europe by 2020:

1. Macroeconomic and business stability
2. Optimum environment for a competitive economy
3. Strengthening of the rule of law
4. Promoting knowledge, excellence and culture
5. Balanced regional development
6. Strengthening of social justice
7. The positioning of the Croatia as one of Europe's leading tourist destinations
8. Competitive agro-food and fisheries sector
9. Further strengthening of the international position of the Croatia
10. Police and armed forces in the service of citizens
11. Protecting, preserving and improving health
12. Environmental and spatial development

The general objectives contain 46 specific objectives related to actions and performance indicators. Due to the varieties of actions, the difficulties associated to precise determination of research priorities which would help to resolve identified socio-economic challenges should be stressed again.

However, if someone tries to connect local challenges with the challenges of the Western Balkan countries (WBC) and put it in the perspective of the EC 2012 Work Program in the Thematic Program - Social Sciences and Humanities of the FP 7, it is possible to define some common problems which make a ground for SSH research and social innovation. The implementation of such social innovation and SSH research, in the present context of globalised economic processes and financial crisis is both local specific and general worldwide. Following this line of „glokalisation“ which connects a global perspective to a local vision, the four research priorities related to socio-economic challenges are identified:

1. Unemployment and economic growth: the threat of jobless society
2. Social cohesion and integration under globalisation
3. Knowledge economy in the less developed countries: the role of post-industrial innovation paradigm
4. Public administration deficit: a quest for the new governance models of knowledge and innovation in the less developed countries.

The more detailed explanation of research priorities and themes are provided in the Section 5.

2.4 Social innovation

The concept and role of social innovation in Croatia, even within the research community of SSH, is not widely recognized and acknowledged. Probably the main reason is the novelty of the concept that emerged as a field of research in the 2011 Work Programme in the Thematic Programme Social Sciences and Humanities of the FP7 (Hochgerner, 2011).

Although the interests for social innovation is growing since 2000 when the first centres for social innovation have been established (Stanford University, USA, 2000; Toronto Canada, 2004) the more concrete origins of the concept can be traced back to the report „Empowering people, driving change: Social innovation in the European Union“ issued in May 2010 for the needs of the EC (Hubert, 2010).

As stated by Hochgerner (2011), until now, social innovations have hardly been thematized and analyzed as an

independent phenomenon in social research. Instead the focus was on technical innovation. However, the belief in technical innovation as the universal key for solving the socio-economic drawbacks collapsed by the growing recognition that economic growth driven by innovation have not lessened employment, inequalities and poverty. It is illustrated at best by the global crisis which threatened millions of people in the technology advanced countries, endangered a welfare state and pressed the social demands.

The research on social innovation in Croatia mainly addresses (although not under this label) the topics of social policy issues, income and social inequalities, skill levels, education, health protection, vulnerable groups, poverty, homeless people, ageing in terms of demographic research, unemployment, socio-cultural and religious aspects of changing family life, etc.

The most recent research in the domain of social innovation refers to participation of the Croatian researchers in the

4. Available at the web-page of the Ministry of Finance: <http://www.mfin.hr/hr/stratesko-planiranje>

FP7 project WILCO - Welfare Innovations at the Local level In favour of Cohesion. It is expected that this project will contribute to the understanding of the key concepts of social innovation, social exclusion and social cohesion in the Croatian social sciences. This project will be an important step in the institutionalisation of social policy as new scientific branch in Croatia (Bežovan, 2010).

3 Integration of Croatia in the European Research Area in the field of SSH

Croatia is fully associated with the EC Framework Programme since 1 January 2006. Before that, Croatia participated in FP5 and FP6 as a third country allowing Croatian partners to participate in the projects as extra members but not to be a member of the consortium. Croatia has participated within FP5 in 29 projects out of which 15 were in the INCO programme. There was no project participation in the SSH programme. The Croatian participants received a total of €282.000.

Within FP6, Croatia cooperated with 154 partners, signed 134 project contracts and obtained €16.2 million of funding. The major part of the approved funds went for the INCO1 sub-programme (€3.6m) and for the priority themes Life Science, Genetics and Bio-technology for health (€2.3m), Sustainable Development, Global Change and Ecosystem (€2.3m) and Information Society Technologies (€2m).

For full participation in the FP6, €6.4m was paid out, out of which €3.18m were provided from the state budget and the rest obtained from funds from the Croatian Phare programme. The Croatian participants received a total of €16.2m.

Croatia participated in nine SSH projects in FP6:

1. Kinship and Social Security;
2. Wider Europe, deeper integration? „Constructing Europe“ Network;
3. Languages In a Network of European Excellence;
4. Religions And Values: Central And Eastern European Research Network;
5. Eastern Enlargement - Western Enlargement. Cultural Encounters in the European Economy and Society After the Accession;
6. Welfare and Values in Europe: Transitions related to Religion, Minorities and Gender;
7. Crime as a Cultural Problem. The Relevance of Perceptions of Corruption to Crime Prevention. A Comparative Cultural Study in the EU-Accession States, the EU-Candidate States and in the EU-States;
8. Human Security in the Western Balkan region: the impact of transnational terrorist and criminal organisations on the peace-building process of the region;
9. Quality in Gender Equality Policies.

Within the FP7, a total of 137 Croatian partners have contracted 108 projects with the EC co-financing in the amount of €23.9m. Total of 52.6% of funds went for the projects within „Cooperation“ (€12.6m, out of which €4.2m for Transport), while 45.41% was spent for Capacities (€10.9m out of which €7.4m for Research potentials), and €0.47 m was spent Marie Curie actions.

Croatia participates currently in the four SSH projects within FP7:

1. Advancing knowledge-intensive entrepreneurship and innovation for growth and social well-being in Europe (AEGIS);
2. Identities and modernities in Europe: European and national identity construction programmes and politics, culture, history and religion (IME);
3. European Media Policies Revisited: Valuing and Reclaiming Free and Independent Media in Contemporary Democratic Systems (MEDIADDEM);
4. Welfare Innovations at the Local level In favour of Cohesion (WILCO).

The partner institutions are rather different and include, for example, Croatian Employer's Association, Institute for Social Research, Institute Ivo Pilar, Institute for Anthropology, Institute for Folklore and Ethnology, etc. However, the most successful institutions are the University of Zagreb which participated in 3 projects within FP 6, Institute for International Relations which participates in 2 projects (one in FP6 and another in FP7) and the Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb which participates also in two projects, both within FP 7. There is a possibility that researchers participate in FP projects on the individual-contract basis which is not recorded by the official statistics in Croatia.

According to the CORDA database, Croatia participates in one project within the thematic priority 'Cooperation' and two projects within the Capacity's programme - Science and Society. The total amount is rather modest with €50.000.

To the latest information from the National contact point for SSH, Croatia participates in the following three projects in SSH:

1. NET4SOCIETY – Transnational co-operation among National Contact Points for Socio-economic, Sciences and Humanities (Activity 8. Strategic activities). Croatian partner: Croatian Institute of Technology
2. AEGIS – Advancing knowledge-intensive entrepreneurship and innovation for growth and social wellbeing in Europe (Activity 1. Growth, employment and competitiveness in a knowledge society). Croatian partner: Croatian Competitiveness Council
3. IME – Identities and modernities in Europe: European and national identity construction programmes, politics, culture, history and religion (Activity 5. The citizens in the European Union). Croatian partner: Faculty of Law, Zagreb

In addition, Croatia participates in the two projects in the programme Science in Society:

1. EUROSIS - Trans-national cooperation among National Contact Points (NCPs) for Science and Society. Croatian partner: Croatian Institute of technology
2. CEECEC – CSO engagement with ecological economics. Croatian partner: Association for nature, environment and sustainable development, „Sunce“

The influence of the EU on SSH in Croatia is made not only through the projects financed by the FP alone but also through the other large-scale European or international projects organised in non-for profit organisations or large surveys, and sponsored by different institutions such as: European Values Study, European Social Survey (ESS), World Value Survey, and International Social Survey Programme. These surveys are of great interest for Croatia since the modest public financing of the research on the national level are not sufficient for surveys based on representative sample of population as internationally financed projects usually are. Croatian researchers are by this way included in the internationally relevant research and methodology important for improving the quality of SSH.

For example, Croatia has joint ESS in 2009 owing to the Croatian Science Foundation which provided the funds of €40.000 for the preparatory activities needed to join the survey. The Foundation has concluded a new call for the joining the fifth round of ESS in October 2010.

Croatia participates with the several projects in the ERANET initiative such as HERA, HERA-JRP, ERACOBUILD, SmartGrids, etc. However, it is most active in the Southeast European Era-Net (SEE-ERA.NET)⁶ and its successor the SEE-ERA.NET plus project which started in April 2009 and will end in January 2013. Most prominently, SEE-ERA.NET PLUS launched a Joint call for European Research projects in September 2009 in order to enhance the integration of the Western Balkan Countries into the European Research Area. The call budget is 3.5 million Euros and is aimed for food and ICT research. Croatia participates in the FP7 (Capacities) WBC.INCONE project, a regional consortium project with the aim support research and innovation cooperation and enhanced integration of the Western Balkan Countries (WBCs) in the ERA.

The most important programme of the remaining EU initiatives is the TEMPUS programme, the task of which is to support higher education reform according to the Bologna process. Since 2000, 112 different TEMPUS projects and grants have been furnished and the amount for project financing exceeded €30 million. Due to the outstanding significance of the TEMPUS programme in carrying out higher education system reforms, Croatia is planning to continue its participation in this programme until it joins the EU Integrated Programme for Lifelong Learning. During the last call, Croatian partners are for the first time coordinators of two projects: the University of Zagreb coordinates ‚Opening University towards Society: Linking Education-Research-Innovation‘ while the Faculty of Economics and Business of the University of Zagreb coordinates the project Fostering Entrepreneurship in Higher Education (FoSentHE).

Among multilateral research cooperation it is worthwhile mentioning the COST projects since Croatian partners par-

ticipate in 9 COST project in the domain „Individuals, societies, cultures and health“, as follows:

1. Ivo Pilar Institute, Zagreb

- Human and organisational factors in industrial planning and scheduling (HOPS), from 2004 to 2008
- Gender and well-being: Interactions between work, family and public policies, from 2005 to 2005

2. Croatian Studies, Zagreb

- East of West: Setting a new Central and Eastern European media research agenda, from 2005 to 2009
- Transforming Audiences, Transforming Societies, from 2010 to 2014

3. Rehabilitation and Educational Centre, Zagreb

- Cross-linguistically robust stages of children's linguistic performance, from 2006 to 2010

4. Faculty of Law, University of Rijeka

- International Law in Domestic Courts (ILDC), from 2007 to 2011

5. Institute of Economics, Zagreb

- Science and Technology Research in a Knowledge-based Economy (STRIKE), from 2007 to 2011
- Living in Surveillance Societies (LiSS), from 2009 to 2013

6. Institute for Ethnology

- Remaking Eastern Borders in Europe: a Network Exploring Social, Moral and material Relocations of Europe's Eastern Peripheries, from 2009 to 2013

7. University of Zagreb

- Language Impairment in a Multilingual Society: Linguistic Patterns and a Road assessment, from 2009 to 2013

8. Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Zagreb

- The True European Voter: A Strategy for Analysing the Prospects of European Electoral Democracy that Includes the West, South & East of the Continent, from 2009 to 2013

9. University of Zadar

- Submerged Prehistoric Archaeology and Landscapes of the Continental Shelf, from 2009 to 2013

Finally, the structural funds also play a role in shaping SSH projects such CARDS and IPA. Croatia is a beneficiary of the CARDS programme since 2001, and its replacement with IPA (Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance) in 2007. IPA provides possibilities for different projects related to SSH such as labour and employment, vocational education and training (VET), social service and protection and the problems around disabilities.

6. Southeast European Era-Net - a networking project within FP6 aimed at integrating EU member states and Southeast European countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, FYR Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia).

4 SWOT analysis of the SSH research capacity in Croatia

In order to analyze the current position of SSH research and possibilities for future developments the following SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) was carried out.

Strengths	Weaknesses
Developed scientific infrastructure for SH research (15 out of 26 public institutes, 19 out of 58 faculties + 24 university departments);	Lack of large-scale research projects/programmes of national interests;
Critical mass of researchers (24% of all researchers) proportional to other disciplines;	Concentration of researchers in the public sectors (almost 99% of all SSH researchers);
Developed research capacities and competences in the various SSH fields;	Lack of private institutes in SSH;
Investments in SSH are proportional to the remaining 4 scientific disciplines (the share of SSH in total GERD is about 19% to 22% of GERD);	Lack of public interests in SSH and especially of private companies for contracting SSH research;
Strong domestic publishing activity 65 journals in SSH and 79 in humanities);	Low visibility of Croatian SSH researchers in international community;
Relatively well positioning in the EU scientific production measured by SCImago H-index scores;	Low participation of SSH research institutions in international, especially EU projects;
Number of young researchers entering the field of health research;	Pore collaboration among research groups in the public sector;
Involvement in the foreign infrastructural projects like CLARIN , DARIAH and ESS.	Lack of transparency in the collaboration between private and public sector in certain domains (e.g. investment studies, privatisation elaboration, etc.);
	Low availability of foreign on-line resources (full text DB) and scientific literature.
Opportunities	Threats
Increase of the social challenges that would raise the interests of policy makers and public for social research;	Cuts in the national budget concerning financial crisis and public debt and directing of SSH towards commercialisation and market;
A few research groups/researchers with good international connections;	Limited R&D expenditure from international resources due to the ongoing financial crisis;
Increasing capacities for international cooperation and involvement in FP;	Further reductions of interest of private companies in any kind of SSH research;
Opening IPA programme for different actions which are also of interest of SSH (innovation, employment, etc.);	Regulations which prevents public sector (national, regional local government) to contract SSH research in order to save budget;
Opening Structural funds when Croatia becomes a member of EU on July 1, 2013 as expected;	Confusion during the possible moving of project financing from the Ministry of Science , Education and Sports to the Croatian Science Foundation (CSF) (unclear regulations, lack of financial resources, lack of experience of CSF in managing the funding programme);
Better usage of mobility programmes like Marie Curie and LLL programmes administered by the Agency for mobility and EU programmes.	Inability and under-capacity or researchers to participate more intensively in the EU FP programmes;
	Reform of science system that could involve inefficient merging of institutes in SSH;
	General brain-drain of researchers from Croatia.

4.1 Strengths

The main strength of the SSH research sub-system in Croatia is rather developed scientific infrastructure which consist of around 15 public institutes, 19 faculties and 24 university departments. The number of researchers (24% of all researchers) is proportional to researcher in other disciplines. They have developed research capacities and competences in the various SSH fields. Investments in SSH are also proportional to the remaining 4 scientific disciplines (the share of SSH in total GERD is about 19%

to 22% of GERD). Croatia has also strong domestic publishing activity (65 journals in SSH and 79 in humanities). It is also relatively well positioned in the EU scientific production measured by SCImago H-index scores. The strength is also its involvement in the foreign infrastructural projects like CLARIN , DARIAH and ESS.

4.2 Weaknesses

One of the main weakness of SSH research system is fragmentation of SSH research. It assumes great number of small projects, while lacking large-scale research projects/programmes of national interests supported by the adequate financial resources. One of the consequences is a poor collaboration among research groups in the public sector.

There is also a lack of public interests for SSH research and especially of private companies for contracting SSH research and cooperation. Researchers are mainly affilia-

ted to the public sectors (almost 99% of all SSH researchers) while there is a lack of private institutes. SSH research community suffers the low visibility in international community and there is a low-level participation of SSH research institutions in international, especially EU projects. Research community also suffer the lack of availability of foreign on-line resources (full text DB) and scientific literature.

4.3 Opportunities

One of the opportunities for emancipation of SSH research is coming from the increased social conflicts and challenges. It might raise the interests of policy makers and public in general for social research in order to shed additional lights on social processes and provide their better understanding with a view to overcome the difficulties. The greatest opportunity for SSH research is coming from the more intensive involvement in international research

projects, primarily those of EU FP, IPA and future structural funds. However, it requires strengthening of scientific excellence in the country. The opportunity is also better usage of mobility programmes like Marie Curie and LLL programmes administered by the recently established Agency for mobility and EU programmes.

4.4 Threats

The major threats are coming from the financial cuts in the national budget for financing SSH research concerning financial crisis and public debt. It implicitly assumes directing SSH research towards commercialisation and market. However, the market which consist primarily of private companies and public administrative organisation are not highly receptive for any kind of research, especially not for SSH. The economic crisis will further reduce the already small interest of the private sector for any kind of SSH research. Another threat is coming from various regulations aimed at savings in the public sector that will prevent the public administration on the national, regional and local level to contract SSH research. It would produce the clash between desirable market orientation of SSH and public savings policy.

There is also a possibility that the international resources will be reduced that would limit the chances of researchers

from the less-developed countries to receive foreign research grants.

Funding of research in Croatia, including SSH, can be also threatened by the possible transfer of the funding research projects from the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Science, Education and Sports to the Croatian Science Foundation (CSF), that is foreseen by the recent regulations on CSF. The unclear regulations, lack of financial resources, lack of experience of CSF in rewarding research grants on the large scale, etc. could cause the serious lagging in financing and activities. This is especially dangerous since competition for FP projects (FP projects are regularly addressed by the government as the most important forthcoming financial resource for research in Croatia) is extremely tough while domestic researchers do not yet have capacity for more intensively participation which would secure sufficient research funds and existence. For example, Croatia

participates in only 4 FP7 projects and Croatian institutions do not have the capacities to coordinate EU projects. Finally, the planned reforms of science system within the three proposed law (the Law on Science, the Law on Universities and the Law on Higher Education proposed in Oc-

tober 2010 and still under the public debate) could involve some negative implications such as inefficient merging of scientific institutes in SSH with the long-term consequences.

5 SSH research priorities for Croatia

5.1 SSH Research priorities on the basis of the country's readiness

5.1.1 Unemployment and economic growth: the threat of jobless society

A high proportion of inactive population in the working age population and unemployment are among the biggest limiting factors to economic and social development of Croatia. However, unemployment is also a universal phenomenon which threatens a good part of the world, especially America and EU. According to the analysis of the United Nations (UN, 2011) the global unemployment rose sharply between 2007 and 2009⁷ and has triggered an increase in vulnerability of citizens, especially in developing countries without comprehensive social protection.

In Croatia, the activity rate (the share of labour force in the working age population aged 15-65 years) is rather low and amounts to 46.3% in 2010 (CBS, 2011).

The main reason for this low activity rate is the implementation of the early retirement programme during the 1990s in order to prevent open unemployment caused by the fast privatization of the state-owned companies. Besides, there is a large number of retired war veterans who are relatively young and still able to work. However, Croatia opens the increasing benefits for the disabled and the cash compensation for the Croatian war veteran (Obadić and Smolić, 2007⁸) which significantly increased the share of inactive population in the working age population.

In comparison with old and new EU members, Croatia has the lowest employment rate except Poland and Bulgaria, and the gap is mostly expressed in basic age group (25-64 years) for both sexes (Obadić and Smolić, 2007).

Unfortunately, local early retirement is just one aspect of low activity rate while high unemployment, is much deeper problem which should be observed through the lens of obsolete economy structure, skills gap, ageing society, global financial crisis, moving the manufacturing to the Far East,

etc. For example, the analyses of total Croatian population illustrate that proportion of age group 0-14 in the last fifty years has decreased by 40% and the proportion of age group 65+ more than doubled (Obadić and Smolić, 2007).

From the sociological and cultural point of view, the emerging of the „jobless society“ or vanishing of full employment bring new types of social inequalities and stratifications which call for social innovation. Permanent jobs position greatly impacts the current way of life which is almost entirely structured around work (preparations for job, doing the job, vacation, pension). Countries which are not able to adapt their economies towards new type of working conditions specific for knowledge economy could enter the phase of social anomy and disintegration since their citizens will be faced with the low-wage jobs, erosion of middle-class, family life, etc. Knowledge society which creates jobless society calls for investigation of the new types of social stratification and exclusion that already emerged but are not recognized and analyzed (e.g. educated youth with no or underpaid jobs, elderly with no or small pensions, lack of job security, etc). The social innovation to overcome the negative consequence of the jobless society will have a decisive role in sustainable development for Croatia and any country as well s for their social welfare system.

5.1.2 Mapping Knowledge Clusters in Croatia: Building a Sound Analytical Framework for Innovation Policy

Critical research activities are nowadays related to the development of a knowledge society which taps into and systematically promotes the growth of domestic knowledge while reaching out to global knowledge networks. The first step would be to understand where competitive knowledge clusters exist in Croatia. The knowledge cluster as defined by the OECD embodies the creation, diffusion and application of knowledge. R&D usually (but not exclusively) is the source of knowledge creation and educational establishments. It is usually responsible for the diffusion of knowledge while the business sector (but not exclusively)

provides the institutional framework for the application of knowledge. In order to develop a policy for systematically growing knowledge by influencing the development and cooperation between the three key groups of actors responsible for development of knowledge it is important to be able to identify areas where such clusters already exist and assess their growth potential. The mapping of potentials for knowledge growth should start as a sector based research activity. It is crucial to understand the human resources in knowledge sectors and to base development policy in areas of highest potential rather than to distribute

7. The global unemployment rose sharply from 178 million persons in 2007 to 205 million in 2009. The rapid rise in unemployment has triggered an increase in vulnerability, especially in developing countries without comprehensive social protection. Estimates suggest that between 47 million and 84 million more people fell into, or remained trapped in, extreme poverty because of the global crisis (UN, 2011).

8. According to: Obadić and Smolić, 2007.

limited resources allocated to R&D in a horizontal and diffuse way. An example could be the ship-building industry which is experiencing difficulties but can be considered to constitute a strong machine building and engineering skill cluster. The important questions are: Which research institutions support the development of this knowledge cluster? Which educational establishments promote the diffusion of new knowledge? Is old knowledge churned out and decrease the cluster growth potential? Which firms are the most successful applicators of cluster knowledge? It is also important to investigate the nature of links between the knowledge cluster and creation, diffusion and application of new knowledge? Another aspect is related to „who is who“ in the knowledge cluster and how do they network with each other and the world? The most critical aspect is research of policy measures with a view to find out how are successful clusters supported by policy measures and how effective have these policies been? Without recourse to such information it is impossible to proceed with innovation policy, regional development policy, education poli-

cy, employment and industrial policy.

This type of research is fundamental research into the human resource base for development and as such it is the analytical background to many integrated policies which comprise the repository of tools for knowledge driven development.

Examples of this approach can be seen in Japan, Canada, Finland and some states in the US.

Possible activity of the WORK PROGRAMME 2012:

Activity 8.1: Growth, employment and competitiveness in a knowledge society - the European case
SSH.2012.1.3-2 Innovative policies for employment and labour markets

5.1.3 Knowledge economy in the less developed countries: the role of post-industrial innovation paradigm

A notion of a knowledge society, in spite of daily use, is not sufficiently clear defined and understood in the theoretical, analytical and normative terms. There are many new kinds of economies that are often identified with the economy of knowledge such as „new economy“ (OECD, 2001), the weightless economy (Coyle, 1999; Quah, 1999), the service economy (Maglio et al, 2010), the creative economy (Howkins, 2001) and economies of symbols (Drucker, 1992), etc.

All these new-type economies emphasize their post-industrial character i.e. the departure from the previous manufacturing production and industrial sectors towards the establishment of economic growth on the intangibles such as intellectual property rights, education, marketing / media information and communication and other services.

Clear concepts of the knowledge economy does not have only cognitive-theoretical significance but also practical and political importance since the dominant interpretation of the concept determine the overall strategy, public policies and implementation of instruments for transition to knowledge economy (e.g. whether and how to encourage knowledge industries, information technology, free education, etc.). Today in Croatia there is no a clear discourse about what Croatia as the economy/knowledge society should be, so there are no mechanisms to achieve this transformation.

The inappropriate analytical conceptions bring confusion in understanding of the driving forces of knowledge economy. It open the possibility to substitute the knowledge-based factors of growth (science, research, education, innovation) with the various concepts of services and creative industries with an uncertain outcome for the future development.

There is no doubt that Croatia is already the service economy since the most of the gross added value is realized in services while over 60% of employees are working in the

service sectors. However, the post-industrial character of the Croatian economy does not make it also a knowledge economy. The majority of services are in the standard low-tech service sectors such as public administration, hotels and restaurants, transport and trade while knowledge-based production services are missing.

Due to technological backwardness, the dissolution of the manufacturing sector, and weak innovative capabilities of enterprises, many are willing to advocate the development of Croatia on the creative industries and services. The question is, however, whether such development is sustainable in the long-term and what it really brings the future of Croatia.

Presently, it is only clear that innovation and R&D are seriously neglected as the factors of economic growth. Innovations in Croatia are used neither for increasing productivity of traditional economic actors, nor for developing new products and services to create new economic actors. According to the European innovation scoreboard (EIS) Croatia belongs to countries with the lowest innovation capacity and the slow development of innovation (EIS 2009). The investments in R&D are decreasing since 2005 (from 1.24% in 2005 to 0.83% of GDP in 2009), while business sector invests in R&D symbolic 0.4% of GDP. One of the consequences of the slow technological development and the lack of structural reforms is the decline of the real GDP by 5.8% in 2009 while unemployment rate climbed to 16.7% at end of 2009, compared to 13.5% a year before. Innovation capacity

Therefore, one of the main challenge for SSH is to clarify the concept of the knowledge economy and related factors of growth in small countries with the limited innovation and financial resources. The additional lights should be shed on the concept of the post-industrial innovation paradigm, the role of innovation and the role of service and creative industries for future development.

Possible activity of the WORK PROGRAMME 2012:
Activity 8.1: Growth, employment and competitiveness in a knowledge society - the European case
SSH.2012.1.1-2. Unveiling creativity for innovation in Europe
SSH.2012.1.1-3. Smart specialisation for regional innovation

5.2 SSH Research priorities on the basis of future potential

5.2.1 Public administration deficit: a quest for the new governance models of knowledge and innovation in the less developed countries

In the knowledge based economy and post-industrial innovation paradigm, the economics and governance of knowledge and its effects upon socio-economic performances and social welfare is of special importance. The ongoing debates on science and technology policy often reveal that inappropriate analytical conceptions can lead to significant errors in terms of innovation and knowledge management and design of institutions needed for their production. It is also widely recognised that innovation is primarily a social process which occur in different national institutional contexts where the technological and economic opportunities co-evolve in a complex way with socio-cultural and political environment.

The national and regional governments have the critical role in fostering innovation since they provide institutional set up and financial support for knowledge and innovation as well as the overall climate for innovation (e.g. transparency in business, trust in institutions, equal opportunities, entrepreneurial spirit, etc).

Although Croatia has established a relatively complex national innovation system, innovation-based competitiveness and innovation policy does not play significant role in the Croatian economy and in its structural adjustment towards knowledge economy. It calls for new models of governance of innovation and knowledge since the current ones appeared inefficient for accelerated economic growth. The current proposals of the three important laws (the Law on Science, the Law on Universities and the Law on Higher Education) proposed in October 2010 resulted in a loud opposition of involved stakeholders. It illustrates the complex position of science and higher education in society and different approaches/interests of the involved parties.

Regarding innovation, the science and technology policy in Croatia is rather obsolete. It follows neo-liberal economic doctrine and linear model of innovation by which technological development is exogenous to socio-economic system and emerges spontaneously from scientific research as regulated by market forces. Therefore, the role of state is limited to the correction of market failures related to scarce investment in R&D by business sector and assumes financing of public science. The result is fractionalised version of the national innovation system, narrow in scope and scale despite the complexity of supporting measures and instruments. The national innovation system in Croatia is not understood as the nation-wide goal and a tool

for transformation into the knowledge economy. Instead, it consists of a range of fractionalised public programmes and supporting measures managed by a few state agencies and technology transfer centres with a lack of power for interventions in the structure of economy and technology progress.

One of the limiting factors of the efficient innovation governance is perceived in the „public administration deficit“ (Švarc, 2011) i.e. the lack of administrative and governance skills and competences for a proactive innovation policy. It assumes governance mechanisms established at the national level to steer innovation system to accelerate technology change and production of innovation. Therefore, there is a need to analyse the main factors of the low governance capacity for innovation of the public administration in Croatia. They could involve various factors ranging from obsolete cognitive maps and inherited mindset to the political voluntarism and corruption that all deserve careful examination and improvement.

Second, the importance of statistics and knowledge exchange for the efficient governance is needed. A good statistical database is essential for public administration to support knowledge and innovation.

Possible activity of the WORK PROGRAMME 2012:
Activity 8.1: Growth, employment and competitiveness in a knowledge society - the European case

SSH.2012.1.2-2. Mobilising institutional reforms in research and innovation systems for better scientific, innovation and economic performances in Europe

5.2.2 Social cohesion and integration under globalisation

Croatia and remaining WBC countries suffers not only from the standard type of inequalities coming from poverty and discrimination-based factors such as ethnic origin, religion, disability or age, but also share the new types of inequalities with more advanced countries. The new challenges to social inclusion and integration are generated by the globalization of economy and networking, fast technological change and emerging knowledge-based economy.

The research in SSH and social policy should be focused on identification, investigation and overcoming of the new drivers of inequalities that cause social exclusion such as: monopoly of large and multinational companies that control the prosperity of national or regional economies, unequal access to ICT infrastructure, voluntarism of financial sector, insecure energy supply, lack of knowledge and skills to use generic technologies, expensive health care system, unavailability of life-long learning, higher education and international mobility, lack of opportunity for vertical integration of individuals through entrepreneurship, own efforts and creativity. The policy of social inclusion in the knowledge society should take care that everyone can benefit from technology development and research achievements, enjoy economic and legal security and well-being but avoid burdens on social funds and equalizing.

Technology followers like Croatia have not succeeded to adapt their economies to the new technology paradigm based on the cutting-edge scientific achievements. Neither, they succeeded to apply new technologies in low and medium technology sectors and re-vitalise their standard economic sectors. Croatia like many other poorer developing countries lacks the financial, institutional and social capacity for accelerated technology development and welfare measures on their own. Instead, it depends on foreign financial programme with the credits as the dominant form of capital inflow. The combination of low productivity and always a new credit-line naturally led to the intolerant public debts and „credit slavery“. Although Croatia bears major responsibility for its economic crisis, the global economic processes have greatly contributed to worsening the socio-economic situation. The financial crisis which did not originate in countries like Croatia hit their economies towards the financial turmoil.

The financial reforms in major economies have not satisfied expectations for recovery. In contrast, they exposed the recovery to new abuses and vulnerabilities. The chances of less developed countries for catching up continue to decrease, while global crisis impede a sustainable recovery. Therefore, Croatia should find its own way to protect itself from the global negative influences but also to increase its international competitiveness and integration with the European member states on an equal basis. Despite current budget constraints, technological backwardness and lack of strategic governance the new models of economic and innovation development are needed as well as the new models of social policies. There is a need to find a balance between restrictions, incentives and social security. The relations and prioritisation between employment, growth policies (innovation, R&D), social policies and macro-economic and budgetary policies should be re-considered.

Possible activity of the WORK PROGRAMME 2012:
Activity 8.2: Combining economic, social and environmental objectives in a European perspective: Paths towards sustainable development
SSH.2012.2.1-1. Social innovation against inequalities

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Additional Questionnaire

This questionnaire aims at producing an inventory of research structures, current and future R&D priorities, and policies for cooperation between Western Balkan Countries in the field of R&D in the domain of *Social Sciences and Humanities*.

Theme: Social Sciences and Humanities

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Section A: Main R&D resources in the field of Social Sciences and Humanities

A 1. List of institutions / organisations: main RESEARCH PERFORMERS in the PUBLIC sector in the S&T field of Social Sciences and Humanities (such as national universities, government laboratories, institutes etc.)

	Name	Postal address	Website / Contact
1.	Institute for International Relations	Ulica Ljudevita Farkaša Vukotinovića 2, 10000 Zagreb	http://www.imo.hr
2.	Institute of Economics	Trg J.F. Kennedyja 7, 10000 Zagreb	http://www.eizg.hr
3.	Institute for Tourism	Vrhovec 5, 10000 Zagreb	http://www.iztg.hr
4.	Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies	Trg Stjepana Radića 3, 10000 Zagreb	http://www.imin.hr/en/home
5.	Institute of Public Finance	Smičiklasova 21, 10000 Zagreb	http://www.ijf.hr
6.	Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar	Marulićev trg 9, 10000 Zagreb	www.pilar.hr
7.	Institute for Social Research	Amuševa 11, 10000 Zagreb	www.idi.hr
8.	Croatian Institute of History	Opatička 10, 10000 Zagreb	http://www.isp.hr
9.	Old Church Slavonic Institute	Demetrova 11, 10000 Zagreb	http://www.stin.hr
10.	Institute of Art History	Ulica grada Vukovara 68, 10000 Zagreb	http://hart.hr
11.	Institute for Anthropological Research	Vukovarska avenija 72, 10000 Zagreb	http://public.carnet.hr/antro/eng/index.html
12.	Institute for Archaeology	Ulica Lj. Gaja 32, 10000 Zagreb	http://www.iarh.hr
13.	Institute for Croatian language and linguistics	Republike Austrije 16, 10000 Zagreb	http://www.ihjj.hr

14.	Institute of Philosophy	Ulica grada Vukovara 54, 10000 Zagreb	http://www.ifzg.hr
15.	Institute of Ethnology and Folklore Research	Šubićeva 42, 10000 Zagreb	http://www.ief.hr
17.	Department of Social Sciences of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts (HAZU)	Zrinski trg 11, 10000 Zagreb	http://info.hazu.hr/the_department_of_social_sciences
16.	University of Zagreb, Faculty of Political Sciences	Lepušićeva 6, 10000 Zagreb	http://www.fakultet.fpzg.hr
18.	University of Zagreb, Faculty of Law	Trg maršala Tita 14, 10000 Zagreb	http://www.pravo.hr
19.	University of Zagreb, Faculty of Economics and Business	Trg J. F. Kennedyja 6, 10000 Zagreb	http://www.efzg.hr
20.	University of Zagreb, Faculty of Philosophy	Ivana Lučića 3, 10000 Zagreb	http://www.ffzg.hr
21.	University of Zagreb, Faculty of Education and Rehabilitation Sciences	Borongajska cesta 83f., 10000 Zagreb	http://www.erf.hr
22.	University of Zagreb, Faculty of Organisation and Informatics	Pavlinska 2, 420000 Varaždin	http://www.foi.hr
23.	University of Zagreb, Faculty of Graphic Arts	Getaldićeva 2, 1000 Zagreb	http://www.grf.unizg.hr
24.	University of Zagreb, University centre „Croatian Studies“	Borongajska 83d	http://www.hrstud.hr
25.	University of Zagreb, Catholic Faculty of Theology	Vlaška ulica 38, 10000 Zagreb	http://www.kbf.unizg.hr
26.	University of Zagreb, Teacher Education Academy	Savska cesta 77, 10000 Zagreb	http://www.ufzg.hr
27.	University of Rijeka, Faculty of Economics	Ivana Filipovića 4. 51000 Rijeka	http://www.efri.uniri.hr
28.	University of Rijeka, Faculty of Law	Hahlić 6, 51000 Rijeka	http://www.pravri.hr/hr
29.	University of Rijeka, Faculty of Tourism and Hospitality Management, Opatija	Primorska 42, 51410 Opatija	http://www.fthm.uniri.hr
30.	University of Rijeka, Faculty of Philosophy	Slavka Krautzeka bb, 51000 Rijeka	http://www.ffri.uniri.hr
31.	University of Rijeka, Teacher Training College in Rijeka, Gospić, Pula	Slavka Krautzeka bb, 51000 Rijeka	http://www.ufri.uniri.hr
32.	University of Split, Faculty of Economics	Matice hrvatske 31, 21000 Split	http://www.efst.hr
33.	University of Split, Faculty of Law	Domovinskog rata 8, 21000 Split	http://www.pravst.hr
34.	University of Split, Catholic Theological Faculty, Split (Makarska)	Zrinsko-frankopanska 19, 21000 Split	http://www.kbf-st.hr
35.	University of Osijek, Faculty of Economics	Ljudevita Gaja 7, 31000 Osijek	http://www.efos.hr

36.	University of Osijek, Faculty of Law	S. Radića 13, 31000 Osijek	http://www.pravos.hr
37.	University of Osijek, Faculty of Philosophy	L. Jaegera 9, 31000 Osijek	http://web.ffos.hr
38.	University of Osijek , Catholic Theological Faculty, Đakovo	Petra Preradovića 17, 31000 Osijek	http://www.djkbh.hr/kbf
39.	University of Osijek ,Teacher Training College, Osijek	Ulica cara Hadrijana bb, 31000 Osijek	http://www.ufos.hr/modules/news
40.	University of Dubrovnik: Department of Economy and Business Economy; Department of Mass Communication and Department of Art and Restoration	Branitelja Dubrovnika 29, 20000 Dubrovnik	http://www.unidu.hr
41.	University of Pula: Department of Economics and Tourism «Dr. Mijo Mirković»;Department of Humanities; Department of Music; Teacher training department	Preradovićeve 11, 52000 Pula	http://www.unipu.hr
42.	University of Zadar (different departments)	Mihovila Pavlinovića bb,23000 Zadar	http://www.unizd.hr

A 2. List of institutions / organisations: main RESEARCH PERFORMERS in the PRIVATE sector in the S&T field of Social Sciences and Humanities (such as national universities, government laboratories, institutes etc.)

Name	Postal address	Website / Contact
1. Political Science Research Centre	Gupceva 14a, Zagreb	http://www.cpi.hr/index.php?_lang=en

A 3. Organisations responsible for financing R&D in the field of Social Sciences and Humanities

Name	Website	Financing R&D–Year 2009: Total amount in national currency (000)	Financing R&D– Year 2009: Total amount in EUR (000)
1. Ministry of Science, Education and Sports	http://www.mzos.hr	HRK 26.962.000,00	3.693.000,00
2. National Foundation for Science, Higher Education and Technological Development of the Republic of Croatia	http://www.nzz.hr	HRK 1.335,000,00	182.916,00
TOTAL:		HRK 28.297.00,00	3.875.916,00

A 4. How research is performed (indicate all that apply)

	Lead participating body (please use numbers from question A 3)	Other relevant bodies (please use numbers from question A 3)
In own institutions		
Published calls for tenders, open to all researchers	1	2
Restricted tenders to preferred suppliers		
Co-funding with other national bodies		
Co-funding with other countries		2
Other approaches – please fill in: _____		

Other approaches – please fill in: _____		
Is support restricted to national bodies (Y / N)	y	y

A 5. R&D capacity* in SSH field

	1990	2005	2009	2015
Total number of research organizations			43	
Of which universities			25	
Of which public research organizations			17	
Of which private research organizations			1	
Number of PhD students graduated				
Total number of R&D personnel			3997	
Percentage of women in the total number of R&D personnel			2372	
Total number of employees on a Full-Time-Equivalent (FTE) basis			2399.1	
Total number of researchers			2884	
Percentage of women in the total number of researchers			55%	
Total number of researchers on a FTE basis			1612.9	
Number of researchers with Ph.D. degree or higher			1576	
Number of researchers with Ph.D. degree or higher on a FTE basis			835.6	
Number of researchers under the age of 35				
Number of researchers under the age of 35 on a FTE basis				

* Please use OECD - Frascati Manual definitions if possible.

A 6. Research infrastructure in S&T field of Social Sciences and Humanities

a) Assessment of the physical research infrastructure (without office equipment)

The R&D institutions in general have an internationally competitive research infrastructure and are able to conduct top research in cutting-edge research topics	x
The R&D institutions in general have top research infrastructure, the infrastructure enables regular international research co-operation but are not competitive if compared with the 'best in this research field'	
The R&D institutions in general have good quality research infrastructure, probably one of the most up-to-date in the country, but are not good enough to join in international research on a regular basis	
The R&D institutions in general have a rather obsolete research infrastructure if compared with international organisations and this is an obstacle to international research co-operation	
The R&D institutions in general have a rather obsolete research infrastructure and it is an obstacle to more domestic contracts	
The R&D institutions in general have no substantial infrastructure, but they have access to it and can participate in top research both nationally and internationally	

b) Most important physical research infrastructure in S&T field of Social science and humanities

The research in SSH do not require large physical infrastructure or equipment. However, the new library for SSH at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Zagreb (the second largest library in Croatia) is open in March 2009. The premises consist of 8,500 square meters on 8 floors. It has 600,000 books, 200 PC with the capacity of 750 users.

A 7. Large and/or National R&D projects in S&T field of Social Sciences and Humanities

	ongoing /started in 2009	completed in 2009
Number of large R&D projects**		
Of which: the number of projects in collaboration with industry		
the number of projects in which the national organisation co-ordinates		
the number of EU FP projects in which national institutions participate	4	
the number of EU FP projects in which national institutions coordinate		
Number of national R&D projects***		
Of which: the number of projects in collaboration with industry		

** the total project budget is above EUR 100 thousand and the national institutions' share is at least EUR 20 thousand

*** projects funded in some proportion (10-100%) by the national agency/ ministry

A 8. Source of financing of R&D activities in S&T field of Social Sciences and Humanities

	Year 2009 – Share in %:
a) Private companies?	0.8%
b) International sources (such as the EU, UN, OECD, NATO etc.)?	1.5%
c) Not competitive* government financing?	97% (incl. Competitive funds) ¹
d) Competitive* government financing?	
e) Other sources (foundations, non-profit organisations, etc.)?	0.2%

* Projects won after competitive bidding procedures – so that the organisation can actually lose the funding targeted at the end of the procedure – count as source on a competitive basis. If the organisation participates in a money-allocation mechanism so that the money cannot be lost (but e.g. „only“ reduced), it counts as source on a non-competitive basis of research funding even if the procedure itself is called „competitive bidding“.

¹ Due to the lack of data, it is difficult to calculate the ratio between institutional and competition-based project funding. Generally speaking 70% of the allocated budget resources are spent on salaries, 10% on direct institutional funding (overheads, phone, energy, etc.), 10% on research grants (material and operational costs) and remaining 10% is spend on other research-supporting activities (conferences, publishing, etc.).

Section B: Qualitative assessment of the S&T field**B 1 Current situation in SSH****a) What are the main national development policy priorities?**

The Strategic Development Framework (SDF) outlines the national development priorities for the period 2006-2013 which are harmonised with the Lisbon strategic goals of producing more and better jobs by employing knowledge and innovation. It identifies ten strategic areas for the realisation of this goal that will require the determined and harmonised action of everyone in the country in the following areas: /1/ human resources, /2/ knowledge and education, /3/ transport and energy infrastructure, /4/ science and IT technology, /4/ social cohesion and justice, /5/ macroeconomic stability and openness, /6/ integrated financial services, /7/ environmental protection and balanced regional development, /8/ entrepreneurial climate, /9/ privatisation and restructuring and /10/ new role of the state.

b) What are the main R&D priorities?

The main research priorities in SSH as defined in the Science and Technology Policy 2006-2010 are the following:

- Fundamental knowledge about Man and society, necessary for Croatia's national development;
- Development of understanding of humanity, national identity and distinction;
- Preservation of natural wealth and cultural heritage, including linguistics research;
- Research with the purpose of increasing state effectiveness and of developing a modern democratic society;
- Understanding and grasping social processes and risks the new technologies bring, global economic growth, changes in the demographic structure and increased complexity of governing modern societies;
- Research with the purpose of developing national security and positioning Croatia in the international surroundings

c) How would you put identified R&D priorities in EU research topics?

The new Working Programme for 2012 related to the call for SSH announced by the European Commission on July 20, 2011, comprise broad themes in which the national research priorities can be relatively easy to fit. In this context, the activities listed under 8.1 (Growth, employment and competitiveness in a knowledge society – the European case), 8.2 (Combining economic, social and environmental objectives in a European perspective: Paths towards sustainable development) and 8.3 (Major trends in society and their implications) are the most appropriate for inclusion the national research priorities into the research topics of EC calls for project proposal under FP7. However, the greatest difficulty for a small country like Croatia with rather poor experience in participation and especially in coordination and leading the EU projects is to find project partners and coordinators for projects of mutual interest.

B 2 Future priorities**a) Describe how your future R&D priorities are selected and priorities agreed (e.g. foresight)? Are these driven by national policy priorities?**

The future R&D priorities will be determined by the science policy documents agreed on the national level such as the exiting Science and Technology Policy 2006-2010. It is expecting that the National Science Council, the highest advisory body to the MSES for science, will keep the decisive role in determining the broad fields of SSH research like nowadays.

The choice of research topics and subjects within the broad fields and scientific disciplines follows the bottom-up approach and is left to the interests of researchers and their scientific merits.

Since the new the new Law on the Croatian Science Foundation (CSF) enacted in July 2010 foresees much greater role of

CSF in funding research projects, it is likely that the Foundation's governing bodies will have a greater impact on the setting of research priorities in the future, including SSH.

b) Over the next 10 years, what will be the main R&D policy issues in this S&T field?

The main R&D policy issues in the field of SSH in Croatia will be very probably in line with the EU research priorities since the EU Member States closed the accession negotiations with Croatia on 1 July, 2011 while accession of Croatia is foreseen for 1 July 2013. It should be envisaged that growth, employment, demographic changes, national identity, education system, knowledge society, impact of globalisation will top the list of R&D priorities.

B 3 What national policy and R&D priorities should be the subject for establishment of specific co-operation with other Western Balkan Countries?

- Unemployment and economic growth: the threat of jobless society;
- Mapping Knowledge Clusters in Croatia: Building a sound analytical framework for innovation policy;
- Social cohesion and integration under globalisation;
- Knowledge economy in the less developed countries: the role of post-industrial innovation paradigm;
- Public administration deficit: quest for the new governance models of knowledge and innovation in the less developed countries.

B 4 It is hoped that this exercise will identify areas for future collaboration and R&D co-operation in this S&T field, probably leading to a possible WBC R&D co-operation proposals under FP7.

These projects foresee four levels of co-operation. They range from:

- a) The minimum – exchange of information and results;
- b) Systematic exchange and development of complementary programmes;
- c) Development of common approaches to agreed R&D priorities;
- d) The maximum – full joint approaches, common programmes and pooled funds with open access to researchers from participating countries.

So, with this in mind, what levels of co-operative actions would your country be able to support in the future in this S&T field?

International and regional research cooperation is very important for Croatia. Thus, Croatia has signed a numerous bilateral and multilateral agreements in the recent years including WBCs. Therefore, all four modes are appealing for research co-operation. However, the last one which assumes establishing of the common fund based on national contributions requests political decisions at the higher ministerial level.

B 5 A suggestion is to have a high level meeting once or twice a year; where WBC could decide upon themes on which to co-operate. This may lead to a proposal for a project or other forms of co-operation. Would your country be willing to participate in a high level meeting with other WBC to decide upon these themes?

Communication and meetings play a critical role in establishing cooperation and they are very welcome in this context. However, decisions on involvement of the high level policy makers should be made by the governmental bodies. They should also represent national interest in the selection process.

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Co-ordination of Research Policies
with the Western Balkan Countries



Background Report on Social Sciences and Humanities CROATIA

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