

CHANCE

“Transformations: Social and Cultural Dynamics in the Digital Age” Call Announcement

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KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

“Collaboration of Humanities and Social Sciences in Europe (CHANCE)” is a joint initiative of 27 Funding Organisations from 24 countries, whose goal is to support collaborative research projects in the area of arts, humanities and social sciences. The programme has been co-created by HERA and NORFACE networks and is co-funded by the European Union’s Horizon 2020 Framework Programme.

The call *Transformations: Social and cultural dynamics in the digital age* aims to fund transnational, excellent, multidisciplinary research projects which will help understand how digital innovations give rise to social and cultural changes and at the same time how they are influenced by society and culture.

Total call budget: EUR 36 million

Project duration: between 24 and 36 months

Project consortia:

Composed of at least four Principal Investigators, i.e. partners, eligible to receive funding from the CHANCE Funding Organisations from four or more different countries participating in the call

Countries participating in the call:

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom

Submission and evaluation:

Two-stage submission and evaluation process based on the criteria of Excellence, Impact, and Quality and Efficiency of Implementation, additional criterion: Relevance to the Call theme will be assessed at the Outline Proposal Stage

National/Regional Eligibility Requirements:

Each partner must fulfil the conditions of the national/regional Funding Organisation, as described in the *National/Regional Eligibility Requirements* document

Tentative timeline:

- 7th May 2021, 14.00 CET – deadline for submitting Outline Proposals
- October 2021 – invitation to submit Full Proposals
- 7th December 2021, 14.00 CET – deadline for submitting full proposals
- March 2022 – rebuttal phase
- May/June 2022 – call results
- 1st September– 1st November 2022 – earliest funded projects start

1. CALL THEME

Transformations: Social and Cultural Dynamics in the Digital Age

CHANSE will support new and innovative research into the workings, meaning and consequences of transformations and innovations in the present digital age, viewed through the lens of the social and cultural dynamics. Whilst the call text does not preclude comparison with or investigation into other regions, every proposal must demonstrate a strong European dimension (i.e. investigating the changes taking place / affecting Europe as a whole, or at the level of a European country, city, community, etc.).

SPECIFIC CHALLENGE

Over centuries, various technological changes have affected and still continue to affect all spheres of human activity. At the same time, society has been and is shaping technological changes. This is particularly important now, since today's social, economic, political, technological and cultural transformations generate opportunities as well as challenges. Digitalisation, which refers to the cultural and societal changes brought about by the pervasive use of digital technologies, brings economic progress and opportunities, but also threats, social anxieties and feelings of insecurity. Digitalisation yields new forms of communication, expressing emotions and creativity, as well as new forms of acquiring knowledge and distributing information. On the other hand, digital transformations raise questions about values and identities, about individuality versus public interest and solidarity, about participation, social justice and inclusion. These changes do not occur simultaneously in or uniformly across all countries and in all parts of societies, resulting in new social divisions and differences between various social groups and communities.

The present transnational call in the humanities and social sciences focuses on research into the workings, meaning and consequences of transformations and innovations in the present digital age. The objective of this call is to help understand how digital innovations give rise to social and cultural changes, and are also influenced by society and culture. Comparative approaches referring to the past are also welcome. The two areas within this large theme – cultural and social transformations – are detailed in the scope section below.

SCOPE

TOPIC 1: Cultural Transformations in the Digital Age

Cultural transformations are a constant phenomenon in human history. Nevertheless, today, digital tools, the processes of digitalisation and the digitalisation of processes have – really or apparently – contributed to the acceleration of these transformations. We are approaching a culture of algorithms that influences our daily lives, behaviours, cultural practices, judgements and values. The questions to be asked are: What is the impact that such processes are having on us and our cultures? How radically new these processes are relative to past innovations such as literacy, print, railways, the telegraph, radio and television? What is the influence of different cultural traditions on technological transformations?

Identity, values and worldviews

As digital tools permeate virtually every aspect of our lives, we are connected through devices which constantly yield data that are being captured, analysed, and returned to us in processed forms such as personalized ads and recommendations. How does this affect our identity, and individual sovereignty? How does it shape our encounters with and understandings of the other? Digital communication holds the promise of social interaction, global integration and human solidarity. However, it makes inequality more visible and can also isolate individuals and groups – regional, political, ethnic, class-based – in echo chambers or ‘filter bubbles’, compromising the existence of a common space for public debate and enabling the spread of fake news, hate speech, populism, and xenophobia. How do we create and secure spaces for free and creative thoughts in a digitalised world? How are freedom and creativity even defined, as algorithms learn and use our patterns of communication? How do we address issues of responsibility, trust, and transparency? How does one develop legal and ethical standards that can cope with these challenges? Does historical comparison help understand these processes and problems?

New stories, new aesthetics: Remaining human

From ancient times to the science fiction of Jules Verne, H. G. Wells and the Cyberpunk, the arts, literature, philosophy, etc. have been a fundamental source of imagination and imagery, inspiring technological inventions and trying to foresee their social, cultural, and linguistic consequences. Today, utopian as well as dystopian understandings of technological developments and digitalisation resurface in the different currents of Posthumanism and what is becoming known as the Posthumanities. Digital visualisation, machine learning, robotics and artificial intelligence (AI) are major innovations fast developing in the fields of the technical and natural sciences, whilst, at the same time, constantly interacting with emotions, creativity and imagination. At such junctures, new aesthetics and narratives emerge, questioning how we want to live and how we can live together. What are the cultural, ethical and futuristic accounts of a digitalised world? How do they interact with the processes of digitalisation? To what extent are technological transformations responsible for reshaping the worlds of our imagination, and to what extent is technology giving shape to transformations already anticipated in earlier imaginative thinking – utopian and dystopian?

The Humanities and technological transformations: past, present, future

Throughout its history, humanity has experienced many forms of inventions, some of which have brought major technical transformations. Scholars have always reflected upon the relations between humans and their cultural environments, investigating the impact of technological change on the generation, storage and transmission of knowledge. For example, a highly representative strand of the Humanities in the 20th Century has developed a thorough critique of modernity and technological progress, calling into question the very humanistic foundations of European cultures and societies. What has been, is and might still be the role of the Humanities in assessing large systemic transformations? Can we compare current developments in the digital era with historical phenomena? How do we move from passive observation and critical distancing to active participation in shaping the processes of digitalisation, reflecting on the human use and adoption of new technologies in order to move towards a more equal, democratic, knowledge-based access to and use of them? Is there a place in all this for Humanism or will it be replaced by some thoroughly non-anthropocentric vision of humanity and its interactions with the non-human?

TOPIC 2: Digitalisation and Social Transformation

The changing relationship between technology and society potentially transforms the social, political, legal, economic and psychological conditions of life and raises questions about the role of technological innovation for societal progress. For example, do technological innovations save time in our daily lives, leaving us ever freer for social and cultural pursuits – or does the distraction caused by digital interruptions actually drive out creativity and innovation and jeopardise education and productive work? Does digitalisation constitute a threat for individual and communal freedom or lead to citizen-driven transformations? How can we harness robust empirical research to optimise the positive outcomes of technological transformation whilst simultaneously understanding and mitigating the potential downsides for individuals, communities, organisations, institutions and society as a whole?

Digitalisation and social relations

The debate about digitalisation resembles previous controversies about large-scale social transformations like modernization, industrialization and globalization. On the one hand there are enthusiasts praising the immense potential of innovations for growth and enhanced social progress. On the other there are sceptics fearing for the loss of essential human qualities at the hand of technology. Observers have noted how digitalisation is altering social life and the use of time, but more rigorous research is needed to understand the antecedents and effects of technological innovation for social relations and the pace of life. Has digitalisation led to a new form of temporality? What kind of effects does digitization have on the very understanding of time and space? How does digitalisation impact the quantity and quality of the time we spend with family and friends? How does digitalisation affect intra-generational communication? How do digital innovations create or solve social inequalities? How do innovations shape gender-differences, our work-life balance and ways in which we use time?

Digitalised work and organisations

New technology has created novel challenges for the labour market, giving a new edge to the on-going debate about skill-biased technological change. Digitalisation is having significant ramifications for organisations in both the public and corporate sphere. The changing nature of work has already become a salient public issue, with the rise of outsourcing and the gig economy. Current technological transformations are increasingly affecting our perceptions of quality of work and of productivity, altering the temporal and spatial dimensions of work and collaboration. We need to increase our understanding of fundamental questions addressing the meaning and productive potential of work in the digital age. Does new technology always effectively lead to greater efficiency or does digitalisation have counter-productive side-effects and unintended negative consequences? What kind of effects does digitalisation have on the workings of public policy, institutions and the economy? What is the impact of digital transformation on job displacement, on wages, on wealth distribution and poverty? How can we understand new forms of organisational memory in times of massive data generation? What are the main driving forces behind digitalisation and what actors promote it through public policies?

Knowledge and learning in the digital age

Digitalisation affects not only the production of data but also its accessibility and the consumption of information, and thus the very nature of knowledge production. Innovations such as the high-speed

internet, electronic books and digital newspapers and mobile devices have fundamentally changed the way knowledge is acquired and information is consumed. The diffusion of “content” is immediate and virtually everyone has the potential to influence public opinion through social media. The potential for knowledge manipulation through new technologies also raises political questions, such as the impact of digitalisation on elections, justice and ethics. From a legal point of view, new questions regarding copyright law and freedom of expression have emerged in the digital era. New technology has also raised new challenges for education and learning. How do education systems adapt to meet emerging skill requirements? What and how do we teach? In relation to what we as societies consider important to protect and safeguard against? Do technologies help us to acquire knowledge more quickly? What are the effects of technological transformation on attention, memory and cognitive and emotional capacities? Research is also needed as well to identify the potentially adverse impacts of digital innovations. This line of inquiry may interrogate the ownership of the huge data-intensive digital platforms that control access to the new world of knowledge and learning, and shape how data about ourselves are processed, interpreted and transformed into accepted knowledge in society. Finally, the emergence of AI and data mining has also affected the epistemological and methodological bases of social science research itself, and new studies may elucidate the ways in which the production of scientific knowledge is impacted by new forms of human-computer interaction.

APPROACHES AND METHODS

This call has been designed to attract innovative and ambitious projects that will develop the field conceptually and empirically. It invites research focusing on the ethical, legal, social, economic, educational, political, psychological, cultural, religious and historical contexts and consequences (or impacts) of innovations. The call encourages proposals based on a comparative perspective, both cross-national and across time. Inter- and transdisciplinary research is especially welcome, for example, on the consequences of the digital turn on individual lives, democratic values and procedures (such as e.g. political participation), inequalities, social cohesion, knowledge and education, work and employment, entrepreneurship, and perception of time, as well as on memories, identities, narratives, legal issues and ethical concerns, cultural practices, the arts, communication media, public discourse, etc.

Proposals can emphasise theoretical developments, qualitative investigation, or quantitative data and experimental designs as well as mixed methods and meta-analyses or systematic reviews. Projects are expected to build on existing empirical evidence and to produce added value through the development of European cross-national research collaborations exploring the impacts of variations in the psychological, social, economic, cultural and political contexts of digitalisation. Such interdisciplinary and comparative perspectives will also allow projects to identify the cultural and social roots of ingenuity, build creative environments, and foster conditions for social and technological innovation, sustainable economic development and preparedness for change.

Research cutting across several of the themes outlined in the call, examining the interactions and interrelationships between different challenges is strongly encouraged. A cross-national comparative focus is central to the call design. Research projects that extend comparisons beyond European countries are welcome, although this call is in principle focused on the European context. Proposals are expected to devote significant attention to discussing how their findings could help develop responses to the major challenges indicated in this call.

The innovation expected of proposals may come in many ways, including through pursuing new research agendas in the field, developing fresh approaches to familiar issues, bringing comparative approaches, applying new methodologies or using established techniques imaginatively in previously unfamiliar areas. Applicants are strongly encouraged to develop close relationships with relevant stakeholders and research users.

Knowledge exchange and impact

Knowledge exchange is a two-way process which brings together academic staff, users of research and wider groups and communities to exchange ideas, evidence and expertise. It is a process of working collaboratively, and is most effective when these relationships are established at the very start of a proposal.

Knowledge exchange activities are a crucial dimension of any proposed research project. In addition to the networking that takes place among academic partners and broader dissemination activities aimed at wider academic audiences, projects are also expected to develop links with stakeholders outside the academy in order to maximise the impact and societal benefit of the research. For example, collaborations may include the public sector, policy makers, governmental agencies at local, regional, national and trans-national levels; parliamentary assemblies; public, private and voluntary, community and charitable organisations etc.; advocacy organisations for marginalised groups; employers and the media, the creative, cultural and heritage sectors, broadcasters, museums, galleries, business, industry, and practitioners (e.g. in the creative and performing arts). Collaborations should be meaningful for all partners involved and enable joint learning throughout the duration of the project and beyond.

It is recognised that you may not know the impact of your research at the proposal stage. However, a knowledge exchange perspective should be included in the application, and we encourage applicants to explore, from the outset and throughout the life of your project and beyond, who could potentially benefit from your research and what you can do to help make this happen. Proposals should therefore include concrete plans for collaboration and knowledge exchange, identifying potential audiences, how these activities will add significant value to the research, and how your knowledge exchange activities will be monitored and evaluated throughout and beyond the project. Active inclusion of non-academic partners from the preparation phase of the project is encouraged.

A guide to Knowledge Exchange is available at: https://chanse.org/wp-content/uploads/Toolkit_23Oct2020-2.html.

Diversity

CHANSE aims at promoting diversity in research. Applying consortia are therefore strongly encouraged to take into account the following aspects:

- Gender diversity, that is, considering the under-represented gender, and further addressing the following dimensions: i) gender balance among the Principal Investigators, and ii) gender balance in the overall project teams as a whole. For further information please see [NORFACE statement on gender equality](#);

- Academic age balance, that is, heterogeneous teams, including post-doctoral and PhD students as participants in the project, thus allowing for inter-generation transfer of knowledge, skills, etc.
- Geographical diversity, that is, geographically balanced consortia. In order to strengthen the European Research Area, overcome the fragmentation of research in the ERA, a wide inclusion of research teams from countries/regions participating in the call is encouraged, with a particular attention to research teams from the Widening Countries participating in the call: Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.

2. GUIDELINES FOR APPLICANTS

Full Proposals must be submitted by the Project Leader on behalf of all Principal Investigators via the Electronic Proposal Submission System (EPSS) before the deadline of **7th December 2021, 14:00 CET** (Central European Time).

Link to the EPSS system: <https://proposals.etag.ee/chanse/>

Information required for the Full Proposal, which must be completed in the EPSS system, is described in [the Full Proposal Guidelines](#) and the [Financial Plan excel sheet](#). Other relevant documentation includes:

- [National/Regional Eligibility Requirements](#)
- [Full Proposal template](#)
- [CV template](#)
- [Frequently Asked Questions](#) (FAQs)

All the above mentioned call documents are available at: <https://chanse.org/call-for-proposals/>.

1. Project structure and roles of project partners

- Each collaborative research project (CRP) must comprise at least four eligible Principal Investigators (PI), based in an entity eligible to CHANSE Funding Organisations from four or more different countries, later referred to as “4-4 rule”.
- Each CRP is led by one of the PIs, the Project Leader.

Applicants are strongly encouraged to take equality and diversity dimension issues into consideration.

- **The Project Leader (PL)** is responsible for carrying out and managing the research project, in addition to his/her project related research. S/he will be the contact point for the CHANSE Call Secretariat throughout the application and running phase and is responsible for communication with the other partners (Principal Investigators) of her/his CRP. The PL is responsible for the intellectual agenda and coherence of the project, as well as the management of the complete CRP including the reporting duties for the overall collaborative project. In addition, the Project Leader is responsible for leading the project activities at her/his own institution.

- Each **Principal Investigator (PI)** is responsible for leading research activities at her/his institution and for reporting to the national/regional Funding Organisation (if required) as well as to the PL. In one project there may be more than one PI from one country¹ but only one PI per university or research institution. CVs of all PIs must be included in the proposal.
- Other researchers and team members (senior researchers, post-doctoral researchers, Ph.D. students, technicians, etc.) can be part of the PI's project team and their costs should be included in the project budget. CVs of Project team members are not included in the proposal.
- A Principal Investigator (PI) can participate as a PI or Project Leader (PL) in a single CHANSE proposal only.
- **Cooperation Partners (CPs)** are:
 - stakeholders, for example in the public sector, policy makers, and the creative and cultural sectors who may provide significant added value and valuable insights into the CRP from the user's perspective. They can be included in the proposal in a collaborative and advisory capacity to help explore the knowledge exchange potential of the proposed research; or
 - researchers and entities in countries that are not participating in the CHANSE call or at organisations not eligible for funding in the CHANSE countries, or partners not performing research.

CPs cannot act as a PL or PI in the proposal and the "4-4- rule" does not apply for them. Please note that an individual cannot act as a CP.

2. Eligibility

Eligibility of applicants

- The eligibility criteria for applicants are specific to the chosen Funding Organisation. To check the eligibility of the PI and the entity, please identify your respective national/regional Funding Organisation and read carefully its National/Regional Eligibility Requirements. In case of any queries, please contact your respective Funding Organisation directly (see Section 11, p. 17-19).
- For each CP a signed letter of commitment must be submitted which specifies the contribution of the partner to the CRP. The contribution of these partners to the CRP's knowledge exchange potential should be well integrated in the workplan. CVs of CPs are not included in the proposal.

Eligible costs

All costs must be eligible according to National/Regional Eligibility Requirements of the respective Funding Organisation. **To verify the eligibility of these specific budget items please read the National/Regional Eligibility Requirements.** For any queries, please contact the respective Funding Organisation directly.

¹ Please check National/Regional Eligibility Requirements as this varies by Funding Organisation.

- The estimated CRP budget must be given in Euros only and be tabulated according to the Financial Plan excel sheet provided.
- There is no cap on an individual CRP project. However, a maximum budget of 1, 500, 000 Euros across all participating partners is **recommended**. A detailed justification of the requested budget will be required in the Full Proposal. A budget of one national research team should not exceed 50% of the overall CRP budget, while different partners from the same country may request up to 60% of the overall CRP budget.
- Projects will also be expected to engage in knowledge exchange activities regarding the outcomes of the CRPs. Costs for these activities must be included in the proposal in addition to the costs for research (subject to National/Regional Eligibility Requirements). Please also see the paragraph on knowledge exchange in the *Call theme* section above.
- Cooperation Partners cannot themselves apply for CHANSE funding. However, certain costs (e.g. travel and subsistence costs for attending CRP-related events as well as subcontracting) may be reimbursed, depending on National/Regional Eligibility Requirements.
- The costs for the participation at the CHANSE call Funded Projects' Conferences must be included in your travel cost estimates. The conferences will each be a one and a half days event taking place in one of the CHANSE countries. It is expected that minimum 4 PIs per consortium (but not more than one representative per institution/organisation) plus maximum two Cooperation Partners will be present at each CHANSE conference (Launch, Midterm and Final Conference). The maximum amount per person per conference should be equal to 850 EUR.
- Recipients of CHANSE call funding are required to use Open Access publishing wherever possible (see section 6. Open Access). Costs related to Open Access publishing may be eligible for funding depending on the National/Regional Eligibility Requirements relevant to the partners in the CRP.

3. Full Proposal submission phase

The projects presented in the Full Proposal and in the Outline Proposal must be consistent. Any change to the plans described in the outline should be explained and justified.

At the Full Proposal stage of the application, the Project Leader prepares a joint Full Proposal on behalf of the whole consortium and submits it via the Electronic Proposal Submission System: <https://proposals.etag.ee/chanse>. Information required for the Full Proposal is described in the [Full Proposal Guidelines](#) and [Financial Plan excel](#) sheet available at: <https://chanse.org/call-for-proposals/>.

The deadline for submitting Full Proposals is **7th December 2021, 14.00 CET**.

Proposals submitted after the deadline, incomplete proposals, proposals not using the proper form or proposals that are otherwise failing to comply with the eligibility requirements set out in this Call for Proposals will be declared ineligible and remain without assessment by the Review Panel. All Full Proposals must be completed in English.

We recommend that a preliminary proposal be submitted several days before the deadline to guarantee against unforeseen issues. Proposals that have already been submitted can be modified until the deadline.

Partners whose Funding Organisation requires submitting forms alongside the joint proposal submission must comply with this requirement (see the National/Regional Eligibility Requirements).

4. Full Proposal evaluation

Following the evaluation of the Outline Proposals, selected applicants are invited to submit a Full Proposal with a deadline of **December 7th, 2021, 14.00 CET.**

The eligibility of all participants in a project team will again be checked by the CHANSE Call Secretariat and the national/regional Funding Organisations.

Full Proposals will be assessed by at least two independent external referees who are chosen from a pool of scholars selected by the participating Funding Organisations. External reviews will be made available (anonymously) to the applicants for their information and rebuttal (optional).

Then the Review Panel will rank all Full Proposals based on their content, the external reviews and the applicants' responses to these. The Review Panel will create a ranking list consisting of the highest scoring Full Proposals and will subsequently make recommendations to the CHANSE consortium for the funding of these proposals.

Full Proposals will be evaluated according to the following evaluation criteria:

Research excellence (threshold 3/5)

- sound concept and quality of objectives
- progress beyond the state-of-the-art
- quality and effectiveness of the research methodology, data collection and associated workplan

Impact (threshold 3/5)

- the scientific impact;
- the extent to which research is likely to be of value to stakeholder communities;
- appropriateness of measures for the dissemination and/or exploitation of transnational projects results, and management of intellectual property.

Quality and efficiency of the implementation and management (threshold 3/5)

- quality and effectiveness of the work plan, including extent to which the resources assigned to work packages are in line with their objectives and deliverables;
- appropriateness of the management structures and procedures, including risk and innovation management;

- complementarity of the participants and extent to which the consortium as whole brings together the necessary expertise;
- appropriateness of the allocation of tasks, ensuring that all participants have a valid role and adequate resources in the project to fulfil that role.

In addition, the RP will look into ethics issues included in submitted proposals (if applicable) and provide relevant recommendations or guidelines for applicants.

5. Proposal selection

Based on the list of project recommended for funding to the Funding Organisations by the Review Panel, a final list of projects selected for funding will be approved by the CHANSE consortium.

The CHANSE consortium will strive to maximise the overall funding and fund as many excellent collaborative projects as possible. If at a given rank in the list not all ex aequo proposals can be selected, the criteria listed below will be applied in the following order:

- If possible, each Funding Organisation funds at least one project;
- The projects involving partners from the Widening Countries and/or projects demonstrating gender balance in the composition of Principal Investigators should be prioritised.

6. Open Access Publishing / Open Research Data

All funded projects will be encouraged to look at the [H2020 Open Access / Open Data guidelines](#) for all output of scholarly research, in accordance with the national/regional requirements of the partners in the CRP. The CRP should agree upon and lay out publishing strategies and data management plans in their consortium agreement at the beginning of the project, and should always aim for Open Access publications. Journal articles should be archived in either institutional or subject-specific repositories. Article Processing Charges (APCs), Book Processing Charges and Book Chapter Processing Charges are eligible costs in the project budget in accordance with budget rules of the national/regional Funding Organisations.

7. Research Integrity

When preparing the proposal and carrying out the research project, applicants are expected to adhere to rules of good research practice as outlined in The [European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity](#).

8. Management of Projects

Setting up the consortium

If the proposal is recommended for funding, each PI may need to submit an administrative application to the chosen national/regional Funding Organisation to apply for the CHANSE funding. Signing the contract between the partners and the Funding Organisations follows the established national/regional procedures and results in a contract between the two parties. In order to ensure that the collaborative research can be conducted as planned, all partners of a consortium should strive to start their part of the project at approximately the same date.

The administrative and financial management of funding is overseen by the respective Funding Organisations, according to their rules and guidelines.

The project must follow the [European Charter for Researchers and the Code of Conduct for the Recruitment of Researchers](#).

A consortium agreement managing inter alia the ownership and access to key knowledge (IPR, data, etc.) has to be signed by all partners and sent to CHANSE Coordination Office no later than three months after the start of a project. It is recommended that the consortium agreement is signed before the contract with the national/regional Funding Organisation has been finalised. Please see DESCA Model Consortium Agreement as an example: <http://www.desca-agreement.eu>.

Reporting

Funded consortia must participate in the networking and knowledge transfer activities of the CHANSE programme. These activities may include presenting the status of their project at the follow-up events organised by CHANSE, as well as participation in workshops and conferences to exchange information and ideas with other CRPs in the CHANSE Programme. The related costs are eligible and must be secured by the consortia as part of the project's budget (within the framework of the respective National/Regional Eligibility Requirements). In addition, funded consortia will be asked to collaborate with CHANSE Knowledge Exchange Facilitator(s), i.e. one or more representative(s) of the arts, humanities and social sciences research community, who will provide guidance and advice to individual consortia, enabling the sharing of experience and opening up new opportunities, and facilitate knowledge exchange between funded consortia and potential stakeholders.

Furthermore, the Project Leaders of funded projects have to submit a midterm activity report and a final activity report. These reports must be sent to CHANSE within two months after the end of each period.

PIs will have reporting duties to their respective national/regional Funding Organisation regarding administrative and financial matters. This is specified in the individual contracts with respective national/regional research Funding Organisations.

Any publications resulting from CHANSE projects must acknowledge CHANSE, the European Commission and other funders involved according to the national/regional requirements.

9. Anticipated funding provided by each Funding Organisation

| Country | Funding organisation | Budget (€) |
|----------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Poland | NCN | 1 000 000 € |
| Austria | FWF | 650 000 € |
| Belgium | F.R.S.-FNRS | 200 000 € |
| Belgium | FWO | 700 000 € |
| Bulgaria | BNSF | 230 081 € |
| Croatia | HRZZ | 210 737 € |
| Czechia | CAS | 470 000 € |
| Denmark | DAFSHE | 1 274 985 € |
| Estonia | ETAG | 230 000 € |
| Finland | AKA | 1 200 000 € |
| Germany | BMBF/DLR-PT | 5 200 000 € |
| Hungary | NKFIH | 250 000 € |
| Iceland | RANNIS | 250 000 € |
| Latvia | VIAA | 400 000 € |
| Lithuania | LMT | 300 000 € |
| Luxembourg | FNR | 500 000 € |
| Norway | RCN | 2 187 768 € |
| Romania | UEFISCDI | 500 000 € |
| Slovakia | SAS | 240 000 € |
| Slovenia | ARRS | 150 000 € |
| Slovenia | MIZS | 345 000 € |
| Spain | AEI | 800 000 € |
| Sweden | FORTE | 2 133 034 € |
| Switzerland | SNSF | 1 371 913 € |
| United Kingdom | UKRI | 7 000 000 € |

Full call budget amounts to ca. EUR 36 M and includes EUR 10 M of the EC co-funding.

10. Personal Data Processing

Please note that personal data included in the Outline Proposals, full proposals and national application forms will be processed by CHANSE Funding Organisations participating in this Call according to the rules and regulations available under the following links:

- Austria, FWF: <https://www.fwf.ac.at/en/privacy-policy/>
- Belgium, F.R.S.-FNRS: <https://www.frs-fnrs.be/fr/charte-vie-privee>
- Belgium, FWO: <https://www.fwo.be/en/the-fwo/organisation/processing-personal-data-privacy/>
- Bulgaria, BNSF: <https://www.fni.bg/?q=node/1075>

- Croatia, HRZZ: <https://hrzz.hr/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/Procedura-o-obradi-i-za%C5%A1titi-osobnih-podataka-2.pdf>
- Czechia, CAS: <https://www.avcr.cz/export/sites/avcr.cz/.content/galerie-souboru/Informace-o-zpracovani-osobnich-udaju-v-AV-CR.pdf>
- Denmark, DAFSHE: <https://ufm.dk/en/data/processing-of-personal-data-by-the-danish-agency-for-higher-education-and-science>
- Estonia, ETAg: <https://www.etag.ee/en/estonian-research-council/processing-personal-data-at-the-estonian-research-council/>
- Finland, AKA: <https://www.aka.fi/en/contacts/data-protection-in-the-academy-of-finland/>
- Germany, DLR-PT: <https://foerderportal.bund.de/easyonline>
- Hungary, NKFIH: <https://nkfi.gov.hu/palyazoknak/nkfi-alap/era-net-ejp-cofund-2019-217-era-net/palyazati-felhivas-2019-217-era-net>
- Iceland, RANNIS: <https://en.rannis.is/activities/privacy-policy/>
- Luxembourg, FNR: <https://www.fnr.lu/fnr-privacy-statement>
- Norway, RCN: <https://www.forskningsradet.no/en/footer/Personal-data-protection-privacy-statement/>
- Poland, NCN: <https://ncn.gov.pl/dane-osobowe?language=en>
- Romania, UEFISCDI: <https://uefiscdi.gov.ro/protectia-datelor-cu-caracter-personal>
- Slovakia, SAS: <http://www.urad.sav.sk/index.php?p=show&id=63>
- Slovenia, ARRS: <https://www.arrs.si/sl/agencija/akti/prav-zavar-oseb-podat-16.asp>
- Slovenia, MIZS: <https://www.gov.si/assets/ministrstva/MIZS/Dokumenti/ZNANOST/ERA-NET/CHANSE/Pravilnik-o-varstvu-osebnih-podatkov-MIZS.pdf>
- Spain, AEI: <https://www.ciencia.gob.es/portal/site/MICINN/menuitem.26172fcf4eb029fa6ec7da6901432ea0/?vgnextoid=d35df01d31055710VgnVCM1000001d04140aRCRD>
- Switzerland, SNSF: https://www.fedlex.admin.ch/eli/cc/1993/1945_1945_1945/en
- Sweden, FORTE: <https://forte.se/en/about-the-website/personal-data-policy-forte-se/>
- United Kingdom, UKRI: <https://www.ukri.org/about-us/privacy-notice/>

11. Contact

For general inquiries please contact the TRANSFORMATIONS call secretariat:

Email address: chanse@ncn.gov.pl

National Contact Points:

| Country, Funding Agency | Contact details (as regards national eligibility questions) |
|-------------------------|---|
| Austria | Name of the agency: Austrian Science Fund, FWF Contact person: Simon Hadler Email address: simon.hadler@fwf.ac.at |
| Belgium | Name of the agency: The Research Foundation Flanders (FWO) Contact person: Toon Monbaliu Email address: eragnet@fwo.be |
| Belgium | Name of the agency: Fund for Scientific Research (F.R.S. – FNRS) |

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| | Contact person: Joël Groeneveld Email address: joel.groeneveld@frs-fnrs.be |
| Bulgaria | Name of the agency: Bulgarian National Science Fund (BNSF) Contact person: Milena Aleksandrova Email address: aleksandrova@mon.bg |
| Croatia | Name of the agency: Croatian Science Foundation (HRZZ) Contact person: Jasminka Boljević Email address: jasminka@hrzz.hr |
| Czechia | Name of the agency: Czech Academy of Sciences (CAS) Contact person: Alena Žochová Email address: zochova@kav.cas.cz |
| Denmark | Name of the agency: Danish Agency for Higher Education and Science Contact person: Katrine Boeriis Email address: kboe@ufm.dk (please cc hera-norface@ufm.dk) |
| Estonia | Name of the Agency: Estonian Research Council (ETAg) Contact person: Anna Mossolova Email address: anna.mossolova@etag.ee |
| Finland | Name of the agency: Academy of Finland (AKA) Contact person: Janne Niemi Email address: janne.niemi@aka.fi |
| Germany | Name of the agency: DLR Projektträger (DLR-PT) Contact person: Christa Engel, Gaia di Luzio Email address: chance@dlr.de |
| Hungary | Name of the agency: National Research, Development and Innovation Office (NKFIH) Contact person: Anita Csiszár Email: anita.csiszar@nkfi.gov.hu |
| Iceland | Name of the agency: Icelandic Centre for Research (RANNIS) Contact person: Guðmundur I. Markússon Email address: gim@rannis.is |
| Latvia | Name of the agency: State Education Development Agency Contact person: Maija Bundule Email address: Maija.Bundule@viaa.gov.lv |
| Lithuania | Name of the agency: Lithuanian Research Council (LMT) Contact person: Laura Kostelnickiene Email address: laura.kostelnickiene@lmt.lt |
| Luxembourg | Name of the agency: Luxembourg National Research Fund (FNR) Contact person: Asaël Rouby Email address: asaël.rouby@fnr.lu |
| Norway | Name of the agency: Research Council of Norway (RCN) Contact person: Lillian Baltzrud, Email address: lmb@forskningsradet.no Contact person: Øydis Hagen Email address: oem@forskningsradet.no |
| Poland | Name of the agency: National Science Centre (NCN) |

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| | <p>Contact person: Malwina Gębalska, Tomasz Kalita Email address: chanse@ncn.gov.pl</p> |
| Romania | <p>Name of the agency: Executive Agency for Higher Education, Research, Development and Innovation Funding (UEFISDI) Contact person: Nicoleta Dumitrache Email address: nicoleta.dumitrache@uefiscdi.ro Contact person: Mihaela Manole Email address: mihaela.manole@uefiscdi.ro</p> |
| Slovenia | <p>Name of the agency: Slovenian Research Agency (ARRS) Contact person: Urša Novak Email address: Ursa.Novak@arrs.si</p> |
| Slovenia | <p>Name of the agency: Ministry of Education, Science and Sports (MIZS) Contact person: Davor Kozmus Email address: davor.kozmus@gov.si</p> |
| Slovakia | <p>Name of the agency Slovak Academy of Sciences (SAS) Contact person: Zuzana Panisová Email address: panisova@up.upsav.sk Contact person: Martin Novák Email address: mnovak@up.upsav.sk</p> |
| Spain | <p>Name of the agency: Agencia Estatal de Investigación (AEI) Contact person: Ángela Martínez-Carrasco Email address: norface@aei.gob.es Contact person: Juan Climent Email address: juan.climent@aei.gob.es</p> |
| Sweden | <p>Name of the agency: The Swedish Research Council for Health Working Life and Welfare (Forte) Contact person: Aiga Giangiacomo Email address: aiga.giangiacomo@forte.se</p> |
| Switzerland | <p>Name of the agency: Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF) Contact person: Marie Guyaz Email address: marie.guyaz@snf.ch Contact person: Daniel Krämer Email address: daniel.kraemer@snf.ch</p> |
| United Kingdom | <p>Name of the agency: UKRI (Arts and Humanities Research Council and Economic and Social Research Council) Contact person: Joe Ellery (ESRC), Jamie Davies, Dr. (AHRC) Email address: chanse@esrc.ukri.org</p> |