



File of information for the self-evaluation of the
FASoS Research Institute 2011-2013

November 2014

Maastricht University
Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences
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Colophon

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Preface

We are pleased to present the Self-Evaluation Report 2011-2013 of the Research Institute of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences (FASoS) at Maastricht University. This self-study is primarily written for the external mid-term review committee of recognized scholars in the fields of research in which our research institute is active. To make sure the report provides the committee with a thorough overview of our areas of expertise, the output realised, and the strategies and policies we developed, we also included relevant facts related to our activities in 2014. The report is accompanied by several annexes, which are digitally available to the committee. Of course, we are more than willing to answer any remaining questions of the committee before or during the site visit of FASoS, which is scheduled to take place on January 13, 2015.

This report was written in line with the Standard Evaluation Protocol 2009-2015 (SEP), the protocol for research assessment in the Netherlands approved by the Association of Dutch Universities (VSNU), the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW), and the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO). SEP requires a self-evaluation and an external review once every six years, as well as an internal mid-term review in between two external reviews. The main objective of this mid-term review is to evaluate our results and activities following the recommendations of the previous external assessment in 2011 and to formulate plans for future actions and activities. In this regard, we are confident to profit from the expertise and experience of the international committee members, and we highly welcome their evaluation of our Research Institute. In various places in this report we give specific account of our response to the feedback received in the context of the previous external assessment (covering the period 2005-2011). We particularly invite the committee members to share their thoughts on our policy decisions.

The 2014 committee is made up of six experts from areas directly associated with the research performed at FASoS:

- Prof. dr. Desmond Dinan (George Mason University, School of Public Policy, USA) – Chair.
- Prof. dr. Isa Baud (University of Amsterdam, Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences – Department of Human Geography, Planning and International Development Studies, The Netherlands).
- Prof. dr. Willy Janssen (Radboud University Nijmegen, Institute for Gender Studies, The Netherlands).
- Prof. dr. Nelly Oudshoorn (University of Twente, Science, Technology, and Policy Studies, The Netherlands).
- Prof. dr. Eric Vanhaute (Ghent University, Department of History, Belgium).
- Prof. dr. Ginette Verstraete (VU University Amsterdam, Faculty of Arts, Department of Arts and Culture, The Netherlands).

This self-evaluation report consists of five parts. **Part I** provides an overall description and analysis of our Research Institute. The work of the **research programmes** is presented in **Part II** of this report. The **centres** are discussed in **Part III**. And in **Part IV** we describe the efforts of our **Graduate School (GS)**. The chapters of the various parts were written by the respective directors of the research programmes, centres and GS. The **annexes** accompanying this report are available via a secure website.

Maastricht, October 2014



*Prof. dr. R. de Wilde
Dean & Research Director
Faculty of Arts and Social Science at Maastricht University*

Important acronyms	
AH	Arts and heritage: policy, Management and Education (master programme at FASoS)
ALS	Arts, Literature and Society (master programme at FASoS)
ALW	Aard- en Levenswetenschappen (Earth and Life Sciences - division at NWO)
AMC	Arts, Media & Culture (research programme at FASoS)
APSA	American Political Science Association
BASEES	Association for the Advancement of Baltic Studie
CAFE	CoAching and Feedback meeting (part of Graduate School training FASoS)
CAO	Collective Labour Agreement Dutch Universities
CAST	Cultures of Art, Science and Technology (research master at FASoS)
CGD	Centre for Gender and Diversity (research centre at FASoS)
CUES	Centre for Urban and Euregional Studies (research centre at FASoS)
DGS	German Association of Semiotics
DRM	Digital Rights Management
DVPW	Deutsche Vereinigung für Politische Wissenschaft
ECPR	European Consortium for Political Research
EPA	European Public Affairs (master programme at FASoS)
ERC	European Research Council
ES	European Studies (bachelor and master programme at FASoS)
ESST	European Studies on Society, Science and Technology (master programme at FASoS)
EU	European Union
EUI	European University Institute (Florence, Italy)
EUSA	European Union Studies Association
EW	Exacte Wetenschappen (Physical science - division at NWO)
FASoS	Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences
FHML	Faculty of Health, Medicine and Life Sciences (at Maastricht University)
FHS	Faculty of Humanities and Science (at Maastricht University)
FL	Faculty of Law (at Maastricht University)
FPN	Faculty of Psychology and Neuroscience (at Maastricht University)
Fte	Full-time employment (measure used to indicate portions of research and teaching time; 1.0 fte equals full-time employment)
FU Berlin	Free University Berlin
GTD	Globalisation, Transnationalism and Development (research programme at FASoS)
GS	Graduate School
GW	Geesteswetenschappen (Humanities - division at NWO)
IRSL	International Research Society for Children's Literature
ISA	International Studies Association
ITEM	Transnational and Euregional Cross Border Cooperation and Mobility (interfaculty research centre of Maastricht University)
ITN	International Training Network (funding possibility within EU Marie Curie)
KIEM	Creative industry – Knowledge Innovation Mapping (NWO programme)
KNAW	Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen (Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences)
L&K	Letteren en Kunst (Literature and Arts department at FASoS)
MA	Master of Arts
MACIMIDE	Maastricht Centre for Citizenship, Migration and Development (interfaculty research centre of Maastricht University)
MACCH	Maastricht Centre for Arts, Culture, Conservation and Heritage (research Centre at FASoS)

File of information for self-evaluation of the FASoS Research Institute 2011-2013

MaGW	Maatschappij- en Geesteswetenschappen (social Sciences – division at NWO)
MASH	Making and Sharing (conference, part of NWO project from Karin Wenz)
MARBLE	Maastricht Research Based Learning (special teaching instrument at Maastricht University)
MCEG	Maastricht Centre for European Governance (research centre at FASoS)
MGSOG	Maastricht Graduate School of Governance (part of the United Nations University at Maastricht University)
MS	Money stream
MUSTS	Maastricht University Science, Technology & Society studies (research programme at FASoS)
M-VKS	Maastricht Virtual Knowledge Studio (former research centre at FASoS)
NVAO	Accreditation Organisation of the Netherlands and Flanders
NWO	Nederlandse Organisatie voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek (Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research; main Dutch research funding organisation)
OTO	Overleg Team Onderzoek (main coordinating body of the research institute)
PCE	Politics and Culture in Europe (research programme at FASoS)
PS	Politics and Society (master programme at FASoS)
QR	Quick Response
RCE	Cultural Heritage Agency of The Netherlands
RMES	Research Master in European Studies (research master at FASoS)
RSF	Research Stimulation and Valorization Fund
SBE	School of Business and Economics (at Maastricht University)
SEP	Standard Evaluation Protocol (a protocol set up by the NWO, the KNAW and the VSNU on which research evaluations like the present one are based)
SILC	Central Library Committee
SRAL	Art Conservation and Research (Stichting Restauratie Atelier Limburg)
SSH	Socio-Economic Sciences and Humanities (research theme within the 7th framework programme of the EU)
SHCL	Sociaal Historisch Centrum Limburg (research centre associated with FASoS dealing with the social history of Limburg)
STW	Technologiestichting STW (Technology Foundation STW - division at NWO)
SWOT	Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats
TSS	Technology and Society Studies (department at FASoS)
UACES	University Association of Contemporary European Studies
UM	Maastricht University
UNU-MERIT	United Nations University – Maastricht Economic and Social Research Institute on Innovation and Technology (at Maastricht University)
UP	University Press
UvA	University of Amsterdam
VSNU	Dutch University Association
VU	Free University of Amsterdam
WOTRO	WOTRO Science for Development – division at NWO
ZonMw	Sectie voor Gezondheidsonderzoek en zorginnovatie binnen NWO (Health care division at NWO)

Part I The Research Institute

I.1 Objectives and research area

Research focus

The Research Institute of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences (FASoS) at Maastricht University (UM) is devoted to the interdisciplinary study of societies and cultures as they evolved during the modern and contemporary era. We look at the interrelationships of Europeanisation, globalisation, scientific and technological development, political change and cultural innovation. We are interested in how societies in today's world cope with these challenges through artistic practices, practices of remembrance, specific forms of governance and political integration, and strategies for managing knowledge, technologies and risks. While our research starts from the various challenges of today's world, we have a strong interest in how in fact the modern world came to be as it is. What perhaps most distinguishes our research effort is its broad basis in expertise from different fields in the humanities and social sciences as combined in one faculty. Our research staff is concerned with the questions and challenges of modern culture and society from an outright interdisciplinary angle.

Research programmes

The Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences was established in 1994. Its Research Institute encompasses and organises all research conducted by the FASoS academic staff. There are currently four interdisciplinary **research programmes** within this institute which also serve as its main organisational components:



1. **Arts, Media and Culture (AMC)** explores the dynamics of cultural transformation, in particular processes of artistic renewal and the creation of cultural heritage, with a strong interest in how the arts and the media relate to socio-cultural and political changes.

2. **Politics and Culture in Europe (PCE)** focuses on theoretical, normative and empirical questions related to European integration, with a focus on administrative governance.
3. **Maastricht University Science, Technology and Society Studies (MUSTS)**¹ asks how modern societies are constituted by science and technology and, vice versa, how social and cultural conditions shape technological innovations and scientific discoveries.
4. **Globalisation, Transnationalism and Development (GTD)** investigates relations in the Global South and between the Global South and the North from a transnational perspective. Research areas include transnational migrant families, transnational migrant labour and transnational civil society.

On October 1, 2013², three of the programmes – PCE, MUSTS and AMC – each employed around 50 research staff (tenured, non-tenured and PhD candidates). The fourth programme, GTD, was established at the start of academic year 2012/2013 and it employed 10 academic staff members.

1 Until 2012 this research programme was called Science, Technology and Society.

2 In this report we will use this date as basis for all our HRM information.

Our four research programmes

- **develop a common strategy** on issues such as valorisation, publications, recruitment, funding, profiling and (inter)national presence.
- **interconnect the research** performed in the different sections within the Faculty through various activities, such as the organisation of colloquia, brown bag lunches and so called “summer harvests”, where researchers present results and work in progress. The members of the interdisciplinary research programmes come from the faculty’s five disciplinary departments (Philosophy, History, Literature & Arts, Technology & Society Studies, and Political Science). None of the four research programmes is tied to one specific academic department within FASoS. This intersecting or “matrix” structure is motivated by the faculty’s focus on topics which are typically situated at the interface of divergent perspectives and disciplines. By organising our research in interdisciplinary programmes, we have sought to structure it in a way which makes an interdisciplinary focus and approach self-evident and inevitable.
- **link up research with teaching.** FASoS currently has two research master programmes: *Cultures of Art, Science and Technology (CAST)* and Research Master in *European Studies (RMES)*. Both are internationally visible and have an adequate number of students³. CAST was last reviewed in 2011 and RMES in 2014 (in the latter case, the committee did not yet re-accredit the programme, which needs to become more focused as well as more in line with the research of PCE).
- serve as a **workplace for PhD’s** who are allowed to join the colloquia (research master students can also join).

Graduate School

Since 2007 FASoS has its own Graduate School to strengthen its research profile. Currently we are training 42 PhD candidates. Maintaining this high number will be problematic, however, because of declining direct government funds for employing PhD’s. (Within the Dutch PhD system, PhD candidates formally count as employees. They have a fixed-term appointment and are entitled to secondary benefits. For more on the Graduate School, see Part IV).

Research centres

In addition to its four research programmes, FASoS is home to several research centres which focus on key topics complementing the research programmes:

- **The Maastricht Centre for European Governance (MCEG)**, associated with the PCE research programme
- **The Centre for Urban and Euregional Studies (CUES)**, associated with the MUSTS research programme
- **The Centre for Gender and Diversity (CGD)**, associated with the AMC research programme
- **The Maastricht Centre for Citizenship, Migration and Development (MACIMIDE)**, a joint centre with the following UM Faculties: Faculty of Law (FL), School of Business and Economics (SBE), Maastricht Graduate School of Governance (MGSOG)/United Nations University – Maastricht Economic and Social Research Institute on Innovation and Technology (UNU-MERIT)
- **Sociaal Historisch Centrum voor Limburg (SHCL)** Social Historical Centre Limburg, associated with FASoS

Thematically, the centres have quite a specific focus, while most of them are linked to structures outside of FASoS and co-funded by external partners, such as government branches, foundations or companies. For example, the SHCL is co-funded by the UM and the Province of Limburg, while a key position within the CGD is funded by the *Opzij* foundation. CUES is co-funded by the City of Maastricht and the Province

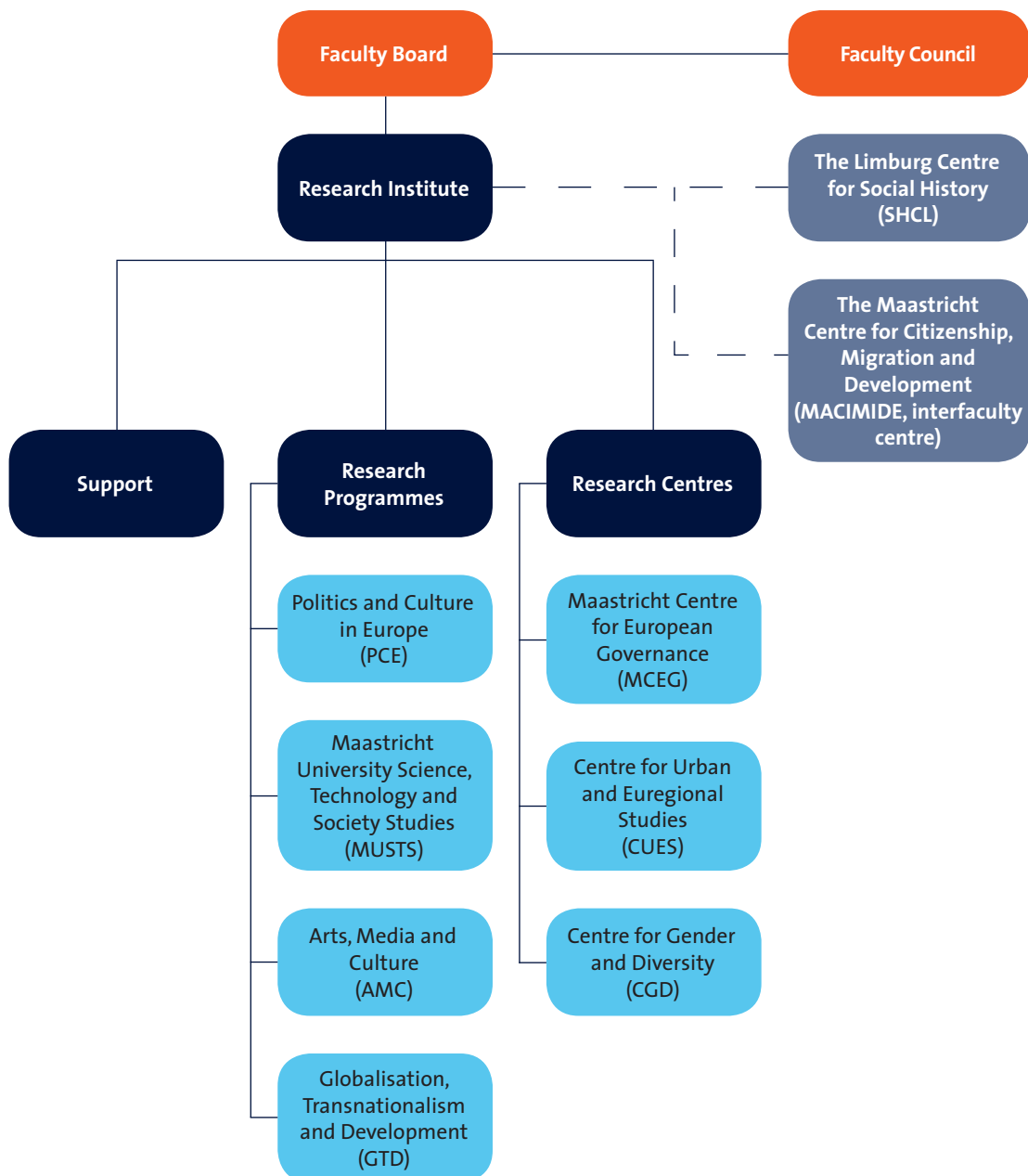
3 In the academic year 2014-2015 we have 14 Research Master students (CAST+RMES together).

of Limburg. These external links often lead to a strong emphasis on valorisation activities.

The establishment of the research centres is connected to several key goals of FASoS: to engage in **collaboration** with external partners and to highlight and organise specific research themes of direct (societal) interest, which contributes to raising the national and international presence of FASoS. Moreover, the activities of the research centres allow FASoS to respond to emerging and urgent societal and academic interests and needs.

Between the different programmes and centres, there are various areas of **overlapping interest and collaborations** such as joint research projects and academic events. Frequently PhD candidates are jointly supervised by researchers from different research programmes. Finally, all research staff are invited to attend the Wednesday colloquia of the four research programmes, which take turns in organising a colloquium each week. This organisation structure stimulates exchange and contributes to building connections between the research programmes. During the annual FASoS Research Day, first held in 2011, researchers from all programmes engage in intellectual exchange.

The **organisational chart** below gives a visual impression of how the FASoS Research Institute is organised:



I.2 Research assessment 2011

In 2011 an external committee assessed the research of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences. This committee was very positive about how FASoS had managed to handle and consolidate a process of substantial growth (annex I.B). As the committee stated: “Research at the Maastricht Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences is now in every respect a fully-fledged participant in the Dutch research community, in some cases firmly established in the national or even international forefront”.

In addition to these words of praise, however, the committee also voiced several recommendations:

1. The committee recommend that the Faculty and its Graduate School continue their efforts to acquire promising PhD projects and candidates and to bring them to the completion of their degrees.

The 2011 response by the Faculty and the Executive Board (annex I.C): “We agree with the Committee that it is self-evident for the faculty to continue with this policy and have duly noted the committee’s remark that the objective of acquiring PhD places may be increasingly difficult to realize in the research landscape which currently is beginning to take shape. We believe that the interdisciplinary qualities of our GS and the excellent research programmes housed by FASoS will continue to attract interest of promising PhD candidates. Given the budgetary constraints it will be more difficult to maintain the level of previous years in terms of financing first money stream PhD places. However, the faculty will vigorously continue with its efforts to bring in more research funding and PhD places linked with them. Regarding the **average time it takes to bring PhD** candidates to completion the faculty has installed a number of measures, as explained in section III.5 of the self evaluation study 2011 (see annex I.A). We are confident that these policies will be successful on the basis of a) the growing number of PhD defenses in 2011 (9) and those to be expected in 2012 (9); b) feedback from within the graduate school itself. We would like to point out that the committee agrees with our assessment that the problems in this respect are a problem of the past and are unlikely to continue in the future”.

2014 update:

Regarding the **acquisition of promising PhD projects**, the faculty continued its efforts to bring in more funding. These initiatives produced results already. For example, in 2013 three PhD candidates were recruited as part of NWO programmes on PhDs in the Humanities (NWO-GW) and Research Talent (NWO-MaGW). Regarding the **average time it takes for PhD candidates to complete their PhD** (throughput), FASoS has implemented a number of measures, such as giving more structured feedback⁴ and providing more coaching to supervisors⁵. Some of these policies proved successful (as reflected by the growing number of PhD defences in recent years) while others still have to bear fruit. A more detailed update can be found in Part IV, on the Graduate School.

2. The committee recommend that the faculty instigate a dialogue with junior and non-tenured research staff to clarify expectations and long-term prospects.

The 2011 response by the Faculty and the Executive Board: “The faculty board will organize a **special meeting with junior staff** early in 2012 in which the existing rules and procedures will be discussed

4 These measures, introduced as of October 2013, include a new assessment form for the research plan and a provision of more structured feedback for the CAFE meeting).

5 The measures include the increase of the number of supervisors days per academic year from one to two.

and potential misunderstandings be resolved. We are looking into ways to make the provision of information more sustainable in the long run (welcome packs for new colleagues, better use of intranet, open hours of department heads and the personnel officer, etc.)”.

2014 update:

The meeting took place on 23 April 2012. The existing rules and procedures, especially regarding the tenure track procedure, were discussed during this meeting. As a result, the tenure track procedure was adjusted (annex III.A).

Intranet has been re-organised and we have started a weekly newsletter to inform staff (and students) about new procedures, but also about funding opportunities, workshops and new staff.

3. The instrument of granting microcredits of “seed money” to individual researchers is highly useful; the committee recommend a vigorous protection of such “trickle irrigation” stimulants.

There was no formal 2011 response by the Faculty and the Executive Board.

2014 update:

The Faculty **maintains the granting of microcredits** to individual researchers via its Research Stimulation and Valorisation Fund. Money from the sustainable humanities programme (see section 1.11) was used to reduce the teaching load of staff, so they have more time for research or to write a funding application.

4. Increased visibility (which would depend upon an improved and more easily navigable web presence) also implies the use of the Maastricht “biotope”.

The 2011 response by the Faculty and the Executive Board: “We agree that the visibility of our research can be supported in some respects through using the name of Maastricht as a ‘brand’, but this needs careful calibration and analysis of associations linked with Maastricht abroad in order not to create empty shells. We interpret the remark of the commission to market ourselves with a ‘Maastricht approach’ as being double-sided: On the one hand regarding the physical location of the faculty, on the other hand a specific methodological approach rather than a focus on specific themes or regions”.

2014 update

The Faculty is paying much more attention to societal valorisation by having more than 100 professional and mainstream publications and media performances each year. As part of using “the Maastricht biotope”, our staff regularly organises symposia and workshops that are open for the (regional) public, such as a workshop about migrant families in Africa and Europe, the André Rieu Academie (a series of lectures organised by Jacques van den Boogard, Maaïke Meijer, and Peter Peters about the secret behind the success of André Rieu, the concert experience and cultural history) and a EU Presidential Debate (FASoS staff, including Sophie Vanhooacker, organised the first European Presidential Debate on Monday 28 April 2014. The candidates – Jean-Claude Juncker (European People’s Party), Martin Schulz (Party of European Socialists), Guy Verhofstadt (Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe Party) and one of the two European Green Party candidates, Ska Keller – answered questions gathered from first time voters all over Europe).

5. Spontaneous individual or disciplinary research ambitions and collaborative trends across matrix compartments should be given room to develop.

The 2011 response by the Faculty and the Executive Board: “We fully agree and see it as one of the strengths of the faculty’s matrix organization to give room to both kinds of activities. The faculty has **encouraged collaborative activities between the programmes and works actively** against a compartmentalization of our research efforts. Regarding the structural organization of the faculty’s research (as opposed to ‘spontaneous’ initiatives), the faculty has been served well by interdisciplinary nature of research programmes and focal points and continues to encourage such initiatives. Historical approaches play a key role in all of the faculty’s research programmes. We do not think that the creation of a disciplinary (historical) research programme would be helpful”.

2014 update:

The colloquia of the research programmes are open to all members of the research programmes, PhD candidates and research master students. In 2011 we organised the first annual FASoS Research Day where researchers and PhD’s from all programmes participate in intellectual exchange.

6. Future self-evaluations should include reports on the faculty’s library policy (both intramural and in the setting of the municipal and regional “biotope”).

The 2011 response by the Faculty and the Executive Board: “Such a chapter was not included in the self-assessment as the **faculty’s library policy** is part of the larger UM policy in this respect. We agree that it is helpful for future assessment commissions to be better informed about this issue”.

2014 update:

To inform the committee about this topic we included a paragraph about the library and the faculty’s library policy in this mid-term report (cf. section I.10).

7. The Committee recommend that the Faculty maintain a careful balance between stimulating research output in the direction of refereed journal articles as well as stimulating monographs and edited collections.

The 2011 response by the Faculty and the Executive Board: “We fully agree with this remark. The faculty employs an ‘output measurement system’ since a couple of years which puts a **high incentive on producing international peer reviewed publications** (as a reflection of our mediocre track record in this respect in former times). The system however does not only focus on this type of publications, but also gives **high appreciation to the production of monographs** and does not distinguish between peer reviewed journal articles and other forms of peer reviewed publications”.

2014 update:

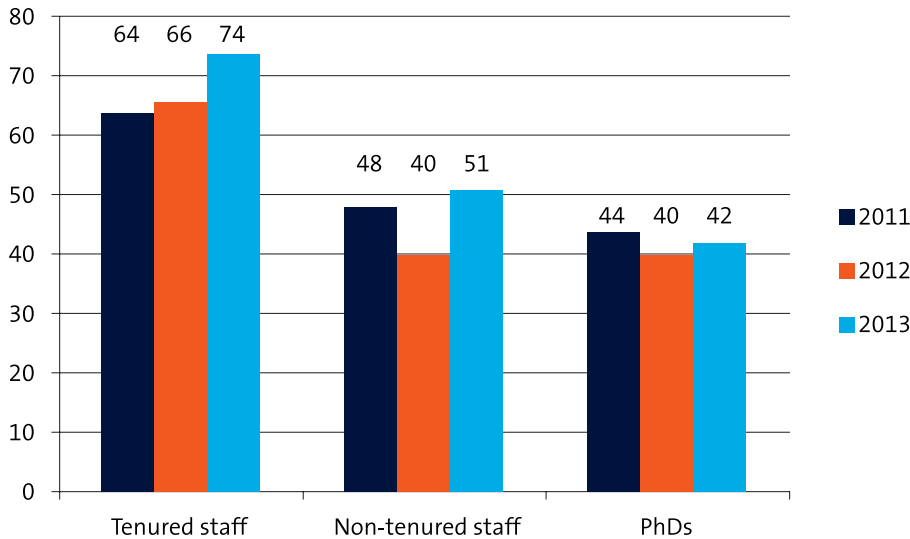
The output measurement system referred to was simplified in 2014. For more information see page 35 and annex III.B.

I.3 Growth of the Faculty 2011–2013

Our Research Institute is a dynamic and changing entity. We want to give some further context to our evolution by briefly sketching some of the main developments in FASoS in the period 2011 to 2013. The most important of these is the **faculty’s growth** in terms of staff size. In quantitative terms, FASoS has grown from 141 academic staff members on 31 December 2010 to 174 on 1 October 2013.⁶ The number of PhD candidates and junior staff members had already increased considerably in the period 2005-2010. Between 2011-2013 there was an increase in experienced and mid-career researchers, which led to a more balanced composition of the academic staff. The graphs below display the development of the number of academic staff members from 2011 to 2013 (in addition to new staff, some also leave the Faculty before the end of their contract).

On 1 October 2013, **42 PhD’s** were enrolled in our Graduate School (for more information, see Part IV).

Figure a. Academic staff, 2011-2013 (absolute numbers), measured on 1 October of every year.



There were some notable changes at the full and associate professor level during the evaluation period. In 2011 Kiran Patel was appointed as a professor of European and Global History and Thomas Conzelmann was appointed on a chair of International Relations. In 2012, Wiel Kusters, professor in Comparative and Dutch Literature, obtained emeritus status. New expertise in this area was attracted by appointing Ben de Bruyn as associate professor. One of our “special” or “extraordinary” professors, Jan Nederveen Pieterse, left FASoS.

The following “special” or endowed chairs were established:

- Social Philosophy (Sjaak Koenis, 2011)
- Language Culture in Limburg (Leonie Cornips, 2011)
- Opzij Chair Cultural Memory, Gender and Diversity (Lies Wesseling, 2013)
- Democratic Governance in the European Union (Christine Neuhold, 2013)
- Local and Regional Governance (Klaartje Peters, 2013)
- Geert Hofstede chair on Cultural Diversity (Mark Peterson, 2013)

6 These figures include tenured and non-tenured positions, part-time appointments, full-time lecturers and PhD candidates.

In 2012 the special chair for Renée van de Vall was converted into a full professorship in Art & Media. As a result of all these changes on December 1, 2013 FASoS employed **26 professors**, of which 8 were appointed in the period 2011-2013. For an overview of professors (on a regular or endowed chair) appointed in 2011-2013, see table 1 below⁷.

Table 1. Professors appointed 2011-2013

Name	Gender	Chair	Date of appointment	Funded by
Cornips L.	Female	Language Culture in Limburg	1-9-11	Provincie Limburg
Conzelmann T.	Male	International Relations	1-3-13	UM
Koenis J.P.	Male	Social Philosophy	1-7-11	UM
Neuhold C.	Female	EU Democratic Governance	1-5-13	UM
Patel K.	Male	European and global history	1-9-11	UM
Peters C.	Female	Regional and Local Governance	1-11-13	Foundation Stichting Wetenschapsbeoefening UM
Peterson M.F.	Male	Cultural diversity (Geert Hofstede chair)	1-5-13	UM
Wesseling L.	Female	Opzij Wisselleerstoel	1-9-13	UM/ Stichting Opzij

On December 1, 2013, FASoS employed 10 female and 16 male professors, or 38% female professors and 62% male professors. After FASoS adopted a gender policy in 2005, it formulated as a goal in its strategic plan for 2011-2015 (entitled *Coming of Age*⁸ to employ) to employ at least 23% female professors as of September 1, 2010. As indicated above, this ambition was more than realised by the end of 2013.

⁷ A complete overview of the professors linked to our faculty can be found on our website: <http://www.maastrichtuniversity.nl/web/Faculties/FASoS/Theme/ProfessorsAndAssociateProfessors.htm>.

⁸ Which is available as annex II.A.

I.4 Management of the Research Institute

The Associate Dean of Research (also named research director) is in charge of the Research Institute. From September 2013 onwards, the dean of FASoS also serves as research director.

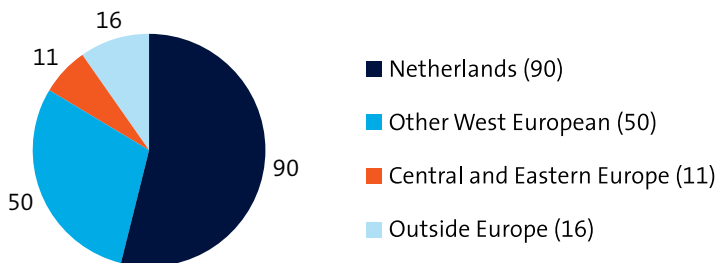
The heads of the programmes and centres are responsible for the management of their own sections. They are supported by a management team consisting of researchers from the programme/centre.

The responsibility for the daily affairs of the Research Institute is in the hands of the Overleg Team Onderzoek (OTO), composed of the heads of the four research programmes, the associate dean of research, the policy advisor research and the funding advisor. The OTO's task is to advise the Faculty Board on issues such as the strategic direction of research and the distribution of faculty funds for research. In the past the OTO was also responsible for the Graduate School, which is why it also had a PhD representative serving on it for that specific dossier. As of 2011, however, the Graduate School is a separate entity with its own PhD representatives.

I.5 Staff composition

The strong growth of the number of staff between 2011-2013 has also contributed significantly to a more international character of FASoS. Most of the non-Dutch staff (46%) come from Western Europe, a smaller share is from Central and Eastern Europe, while increasingly more colleagues are coming from outside Europe.

Figure b. Composition of FASoS staff by country of origin, 1 October 2013



The standard ratio of guaranteed research time is at least 20% for starting positions. More senior staff has a teaching / research ratio of 60% teaching and 40% research. All academic staff of FASoS with at least 20% research time (139 of the 174 staff members⁹) are members of the Research Institute. The individual staff members are at the same time members of disciplinary departments.

As can be seen in table 2 below, all research programmes are interdisciplinary, due to their mix of members from the history, philosophy and technology and society studies departments.

⁹ The 35 staff members not included here mostly have a large teaching task, while there are also several “special” or “extraordinary” professors on a part-time contract

Table 2. Researchers, departments and programmes (Matrix structure), 1 October 2013

	PCE	MUSTS	AMC	GTD
History department	15	13	5	
Philosophy department		9	7	1
Technology & Society Studies department	1	29		9
Literature & Art department			34	
Politics department	47			

The research time available for tenured and non-tenured staff has grown over the period 2011-2013. For PhD candidates the research time has declined as of 2012.

Table 3. FASoS Research staff 2011-2013 in fte, measured on 1 October 2013

	2011	2012	2013
Tenured staff	23,59	23,32	25,15
Non-tenured staff	17,08	17,35	19,54
PhD candidates	35,47	32,5	33,3
Total research fte	76,14	73,17	77,99

I.6 Research Initiatives

At the beginning of the academic year 2012/2013 the **fourth research programme Globalisation, Transnationalism and Development** was established as a way to strengthen our research environment. The Globalisation, Transnationalism and Development research programme (GTD) emanates from the Globalisation and Development Initiative, and brings together new and existing research conducted within FASoS that focuses on the Global South using a transnational perspective.



The Maastricht Centre for European Governance (MCEG) was launched in the academic year 2011/2012 and is funded by the European Commission's Jean Monnet programme (2011-14). One of the Centre's core objectives is to further develop the interaction between different faculties at UM in teaching and research in European integration. It also aims at strengthening relations with local and regional partners in the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany, and to reach out to civil society. The centre is described in greater detail in III.3.

In 2013 the UM Executive Board started an internal competitive fund (the so-called Luik-3) to promote inter-faculty research platforms. In 2013 and 2014 three centres were granted:

1. The **Maastricht Centre for Citizenship, Migration and Development (MACIMIDE)**. It was set up in 2013 at the UM as an inter-faculty research platform. MACIMIDE aims to foster research collaboration on issues of cross-border mobility, citizenship, transnationalism, migration and development and to bridge between the UM research community and the wider academic and professional world. FASoS participates in the Centre together with FL (coordinator), SBE, and MGSOG/UNU-MERIT. More information regarding this centre can be found in III.4.

2. The **Maastricht Centre for Arts, Culture, Conservation and Heritage** (MACCH). **MACCH** will be an expertise centre uniting researchers from different FASoS research programmes, FL, SBE and the Stichting Restauratie Atelier Limburg (SRAL), collaborating with the Province of Limburg and various cultural institutions in the Euregion.
3. The **Maastricht Centre for Research on Europe** will link three existing institutes: the Maastricht Centre for European Governance (FASoS), the Maastricht Centre for European Law (FL), and the Montesquieu Institute Maastricht (FL with participation of FASoS). It aims at strengthening the existing ties between the two Faculties in the study of European integration, with a view to facilitating new and innovative research in specific topical areas. It also aims at giving a substantial input to the UM's focal point of *Europe and a Globalising World*.

In Spring 2013 Zuyd Hogeschool, the Province of Limburg and the UM settled a strategic regional fund, the Limburg Knowledge/Axis. Plans have been submitted in 2014 within this fund for two other centres: the Maastricht Writing Centre (MWCC) and the Institute for Transnational and Euregional Cross Border Cooperation and Mobility (ITEM).

The **Maastricht Writing and Communication Centre** (MWCC) will incorporate research on linguistic diversity (chair Language Cultures in Limburg), life-writing (CGD) and writing for new media (Media & Aesthetics). The centre will be founded in partnership with Zuyd Hogeschool.

The **Institute for Transnational and Euregional Cross Border Cooperation and Mobility** (ITEM) is an initiative developed by the interfaculty Maastricht Centre for Citizenship, Migration and Development (MACIMIDE), in cooperation with the province of Limburg and the municipality of Maastricht. Within Maastricht University ITEM is led by the Faculty of Law. The goal of ITEM is to increase cross-border mobility and to analyse the functioning of a regional labour market in the Maas-Rhine Euregion. The input from FASoS relates to studying the connection between cross-border migrants and the Limburg region, especially a) the work and life situation of cross-border labour migrants; b) formal and informal social security arrangements in a cross-border context; and c) questions of identity, employment and living situation among youngsters in the Limburg region who are affected by demographic and socioeconomic changes.

One of the older centres, the Maastricht Virtual Knowledge Studio (M-VKS) which began on 1 September 2007 and was funded by the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW), came to its end in 2012. The centre was established as a platform to cooperate with KNAW-researchers and VKS colleagues in Rotterdam and Amsterdam. KNAW decided not to continue funding in 2010. In order to continue the valuable work on digital humanities and e-research and the cooperation with the KNAW and other universities, FASoS continued with M-VKS for two more years. This enabled the faculty to successfully embed the expertise held within the M-VKS in the research programme MUSTS.

FASoS further strengthens its research by:

- inviting visiting professors/scholars. We already foster a very well received arrangement within the PCE research programme with the European University Institute (EUI Florence) where every semester one or two EUI Florence PhDs can come to FASoS to gain teaching experience. Our ambition is to have more visiting professors/scholars coming to FASoS.
- increasing the number of external PhD's. External PhD's are already present at FASoS since they stimulate a vibrant PhD research environment. The GS enables them to join its academic programme. Since they bring in a very different type of expertise, more external PhD candidates are welcome.
- making it possible to buy out from teaching and use the time for research and writing applications.
- giving an incentive for participation in NWO or EU selection committees.

I.7 Output

As of 2012 FASoS started to only use the SEP categories to express our output. Until 2011 we added a number of additional categories to the existing SEP categories (for a detailed explanation, please see page 35). Due to this change the results until 2011 are NOT to be compared with the 2012 and 2013 results. For some of the research programmes this change results at first sight in a decline in peer-reviewed output, mainly because in the new system only peer-reviewed *articles* are counted.

We ask the committee to help us find a way to interpret the figures until 2011 and the new figures as of 2012 and give us advice on how to deal with the change with regards to the upcoming 2017 visitation.

In terms of research output FASoS has **increased its total number of publications** considerably in the period 2011-2013 and in terms of type of output, there has been a shift from professional publications towards scientific publications¹⁰.

Table 4. Publication output 2011-2013 by category¹¹

	2011	2012	2013	Total
Article-scientific refereed	50	95	79	224
Article-scientific non-refereed	26	16	31	73
Article-professional	69	70	48	187
Doctoral thesis	5	9	4	18
Inaugural Speech	1	3	0	4
Monograph-scientific	13	9	13	35
Monograph-professional	13	3	5	21
Monograph- popularising	0	2	4	6
Volume editorship	0	12	28	40
Part of Volume-scientific	78	83	108	269
Part of Volume-professional	56	45	32	133
Part of Volume-popularising	0	9	2	11
Book review	25	33	22	80
Contribution weekly/daily journal	3	47	55	105
Conference contribution	26	108	82	216
Report ¹²	11	15	11	37

In table 4 one can see the strong increase in the category “part of volume-scientific” as well as the category “volume editorship”. At the same time the amount of “professional articles”, “professional monographs” and “part of volume-professional” decline in number.

¹⁰ Scientific publications = article-scientific refereed, article-scientific non-refereed, doctoral thesis, monograph-scientific, and part of volume-scientific.

¹¹ As measured in Metis on 04-07-2014 except for Contribution weekly/daily journal, Conference contribution and Report. The numbers for these categories are not up to date in Metis. We collected the numbers from the individual programmes.

¹² This category includes advisory and policy reports to public and private parties, such as municipalities, provinces or companies.

The absolute number of article-scientific refereed¹³ publications has increased significantly between 2011 and 2013. In table 5 this increase is also visible in the number of refereed articles measured per research fte.

Table 5. Publication output per research fte

	2011	2012	2013
Scientific publications per research fte ¹⁴	2,26	2,9	3,01
Scientific publications as percentage of all publications	45%	38%	45%
Article-scientific refereed per research fte ¹⁵	0,66 (1,23)	1,3 (2,34)	1,01 (1,77)
Article-scientific refereed as percentage of all publications	13%	17%	15%

In order to gain a better insight in the overall visibility of our research output for the mid-term review, the OTO has invited bibliometric specialist Ad Prins, PhD (<http://www.adprins.nl/>) to perform an analysis of the scientific plus the societal visibility of our publications. This analysis is conducted on the level of the research programmes over the period 2008-2013. The main conclusion of this analysis (annex III.C):

“The quantitative results show that most programs increase their visibility for the midterm review period. The rates of highest visible publications in the selection base in the midterm period are all in the same range, with the exception of GTD. For the category of Well Above Average, the differences are larger, with a range between a third to even almost all publications (PCE).

In comparing the figures for GTD, the smaller size of the program and the seniority of its staff –which is relatively young- should be accounted for. In terms of output GTD is about 10 times smaller than other FASoS programs, in numbers of staff GTD is 2,4 to 3,5 times smaller. Results for AMC are less certain and lower than for other programs, due to a lower representation in Scholar and a smaller selection base. Scholar representation for AMC and perhaps also for MUSTS may be improved by publishing in outlets that are indexed by Scholar.”

13 As defined by the VSNU: “An article subjected to a process of critical, independent evaluation by one or more experts on the topic, called ‘referees’, who are responsible for establishing if the article’s topic falls within the parameters of the journal and who establish the originality, quality of the research, the clarity of its presentation, etc. When it can be made plausible that the journal has an extensive editorial board (≠ editorial staff), with members who count as expert in their discipline and who can articulate their judgment independently (‘actually’ function as referee), an article can be considered as ‘refereed’”.

14 Scientific publications = article scientific refereed + article scientific non-refereed + doctoral thesis + monograph scientific + part of volume scientific. Since the doctoral thesis is part of this category the number excluding PhD’s is not mentioned here.

15 The figures in brackets show the values without PhD candidates.

I.8 Earning Capacity

The research institute is financed from a variety of sources. In the Netherlands a distinction is made between the “first money stream” (*eerste geldstroom*) consisting of basic financing of the universities by the Dutch government, the “second” money stream (2nd MS) (competitive research grants by national funding body NWO) and the “third” money stream (3rd MS) (contract research, but also all competitive research funds from the European Commission and the European Research Council (ERC)). In the past two years we have faced a national funding cut by the Dutch government with for example visible effects in opportunities at NWO.

Figure c below shows FASoS had an exceptional good overall year in terms of acquiring competitive research grants (absolute figures) in 2012. This is caused by four successful applications within the NWO Innovational Research Incentive (*Vernieuwingsimpuls*) (2 VIDI’s and 2 VENI’s) in that year. 2013 was the most successful year so far in terms of acquiring 3rd money stream funds.

Figure c. Acquired research funding, 2008-2013 in k€ (absolute figures)

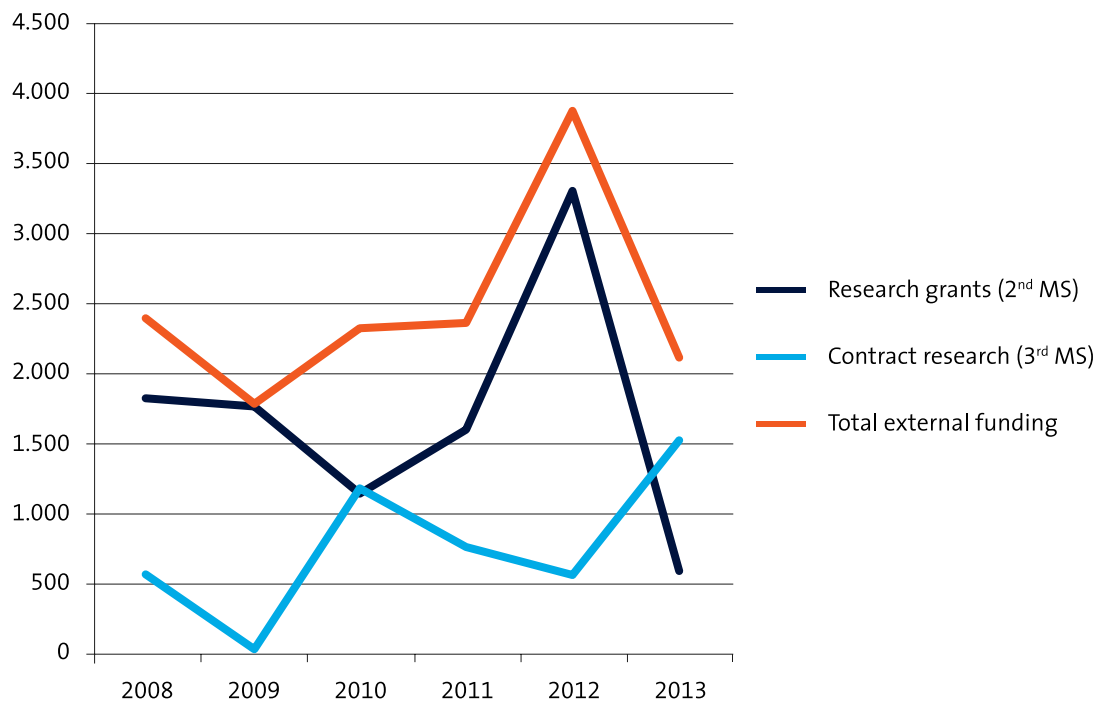


Table 6 gives an overview of the various sources of income of the research institute and singles out those parts of our income which are related to our performance as researchers¹⁶. The figures present turnover, i.e. research income used in the given reference year.

¹⁶ For the general figures CGD is part of AMC and we calculated amounts once.

Table 6. Income research institute 2008-2013 in k€ (turnover)¹⁷

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Totals
Direct funding ¹⁸	3.957,70	4.659,10	4.761,10	4.352,10	2.811,00	3.214,00	23.755,00
<i>of which performance related¹⁹</i>	490,5	947,6	1.271,40	727	53	439	3928,5
Research grants (2 nd MS)	386,5	507,9	763,7	1.168,73	1.308,86	1.910,80	6.046,49
Contract research (3 rd MS)	836,3	864,8	932	1.952,57	2.223,39	3.116,35	9.925,43
Total funding ²⁰	5.180,50	6.031,80	6.456,80	7.473,40	6.343,25	8.241,15	39.726,92
<i>of which performance related²¹</i>	1.713,30	2.320,30	2.967,10	3.848,30	3.585,25	5.466,15	19.900,42

The faculty's research income (turnover) in 2nd & 3rd MS has increased from 2011 onwards. In 2011 and 2012 one can see a decrease in the performance related schemes (second row in table 6) caused by:

- budget cuts
- decrease in promotions (2011 received money for 5 defences, 2012 received money for 1 defence; 2013 received money for 8 defences)
- end of UM's Earning power fund²²
- ending the A-status grants²³.

In 2012 a decrease in direct funding is visible, this is caused by national cuts and the recalibration of the internal UM distribution model. Despite the budget cuts the faculty managed to increase its income.

17 The figures for 2008-2010 were taken from the Self-Evaluation Report 2005-2010. For 2011-2013 new calculations were made.

18 Maastricht University uses an allocation model for distributing public funds among its faculties. The model is based on factors such as enrolments and graduations on the teaching side, and staff size of the faculty, funding successes and successful promotions on the research side. The entries in the table relate to that part of the funding which has a clear link to research, i.e. it does not represent the total income of our faculty from public funds.

19 Within the research-related part of the UM allocation model, there are some instruments which have a clear link to our research performance. One instrument is included for 2008-2013: the promotion bonus that we receive from the Dutch government for each defended PhD. For 2008-2011 two other instruments are included: the "Earning power" fund, which is linked to successes in funding, and the so-called "A-status grants" which were granted to research applications that are recommended for funding by referees, but in the end is not awarded by the funding institutions because of lack of funding. Both instruments stopped after 2011.

20 Direct funding + Research grants + Contract research

21 Performance related part of Direct funding + Research grants + Contract research.

22 Earning Power was linked to successes in funding. A researcher could obtain a bonus of 50% on the income obtained through external funds based on peer review.

23 A status grants were paid out for each research application that is recommended for funding by referees, but in the end were not awarded by the funding institutions because of a lack of funding.

Table 7. Performance-related income research institute measured against research ftes, 2008-2013 in k€ (turnover)²⁴

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Research fte ²⁵	32,6	37,9	41,4	40,67	40,67	44,69
Performance related income per research fte	52,6	61,2	71,7	94,6	88,1	122,3

When we account for the growth in performance-related research income in relation to research ftes, there is an increase from 52,6 k€ per research fte in 2008 up to 122,31 k€ in 2013.

The turnover shows income as spread over several years. The figures in table 8 therefore show the absolute figures of research income earned in each calendar year. Income from the first money stream is excluded here because these funds are paid out with a certain delay.

Table 8. Income research institute measured against research ftes, 2008-2013 in k€ (absolute figures)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Research grants (2nd MS)	1840,4	1771,6	1147,6	1605,3	3331,6	609,6
Contract research (3rd MS)	552,9	23,6	1183,9	762	562,2	1526,2
Total	2393,3	1795,2	2331,5	2367,3	3893,8	2135,8
Research fte ²⁶	28,4	32,2	35,5	40,67	40,67	44,69
Income per research fte	84,3	55,7	65,7	58,2	95,7	47,8

Visible here is the fluctuation of performance-related income per research fte per year. This fluctuation is caused by the relatively small numbers of grants granted. Large grants have therefore significant impact.

Our successes differ across funding schemes and programme lines. Between 2008-2013 FASoS scored 12 successes in 7th framework programmes (information comes from FASoS note "Subsidie plan FASoS voor Horizon 2020" (annex III.J)):

²⁴ The figures for 2008-2010 were taken from the Self-Evaluation Report 2005-2010. For 2011-2013 new calculations were made.

²⁵ Research fte = Tenured staff + non-tenured staff. PhD candidates are excluded here since they are usually not eligible to independently submit applications.

²⁶ Research fte = Tenured staff + non-tenured staff. PhD candidates are excluded here since they are usually not eligible to independently submit applications.

Table 9. Successes in 7th framework programme 2008-2013

Year	Researcher	Title Project	Name 7 th framework programme
2008	Noutcheva, Gergana	Normative or Strategic Power Europe? Conceptualising the European Union's Power in the Wider European Neighbourhood	People Marie Curie Intra-European Fellowship
2008	Mazzucato, Valentina and Schans, Djamila	Migration between Africa and EU	Cooperation Socio Economic Sciences and Humanities (SSH)
2008	Bijker, Wiebe	Science, Ethics and Technological Responsibility in Developing and Emerging Countries (SET-DEV)	Capacities Science-In-Society
2009	Bijker, Wiebe	Brokering Environmentally Sustainable Sanitation for Europe (BESSE)	Cooperation Environment
2010	Neuhold, Christine and Vanhoonacker, Sophie	Inter-Institutional Cooperation in the EU (INCOOP)	People Marie Curie Initial Training Network
2010	Aarden, Erik	Negotiating Local and Global Requirements in Biomedical Research: The Case of Biobanking	People Marie Curie International Outgoing Fellowship
2011	Mesman, Jessica	Ethics in Public Policy Making: The Case of Human Enhancement (EPOCH)	Capacities Science in Society
2012	Bijker, Wiebe	MILESECURE 2050: Multidimensional Impact of the Low-carbon European Strategy on Energy Security and Socio Economic Dimension up to 2050 perspective	Cooperation Socio Economic Sciences and Humanities (SSH)
2012	Schmeets, Hans	European Framework for Measuring Progress	Cooperation Socio Economic Sciences and Humanities (SSH)
2012	Mazzucato, Valentina	Transnational Migration, Citizenship and the Circulation of Rights and Responsibilities (TRANSMIC)	People Marie Curie Initial Training Network
2012	Fickers, Andreas	EU-Screen-XL	Cooperation ICT
2013	Somsen, Geert	Science and World Order: Uses of Science in Plans for International Government, 1899-1950	People Marie Curie Outgoing fellowship

In addition to the projects listed above, there are five additional projects (Marie Curie Intra-European Fellowship (MC IEF)) in which FASoS staff participates:

1. Christine Arnold – MC IEF 2008 European University Institute, Florence, IT
2. Hylke Dijkstra – MC IEF 2011 University of Oxford, UK
3. Carine Germond – MC IEF 2011 University of Portsmouth, UK
4. Karolina Pomorska – MC IEF 2011 University of Cambridge, UK
5. Paul Stephenson – MC IEF 2012 Sciences Po Paris, FR

The EU contract of these projects are signed with another institution, therefore they are not included in table 9.

As visible in table 10, which comes from the Academic Affairs note “Analyse Zevende Kaderprogramma 2007-2013” (annex III.H), the success rate of FASoS in the 7th framework programme in comparison to other UM faculties is high.

Table 10. Success rate per faculty in the 7th framework programme 2007-2013

Faculty	Granted	Rejected	Submitted	Success rate
Faculty of Health, Medicine and Life Sciences (FHML)	81	257	336	24,1%
Faculty of Psychology and Neuroscience (FPN)	9	30	40	22,5%
Faculty of Humanities and Science (FHS)	3	59	62	4,8%
Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences (FASoS)	12	39	49	24,5%
Faculty of Law (FL)	14	34	47	29,8%
School of Business and Economics (SBE)	19	52	73	26,0%
United Nations University – Maastricht Economic and Social Research Institute on Innovation and Technology (UNU-MERIT)	17	52	68	25,0%
Total	152 ¹	523		675 ²
1: excl. 1 UM central = 153				
2: excl. 25 projects of which it is unknown to which faculty it belongs and 2 UM central				

Within the funding programme NWO Innovational Research Incentive Scheme (*Vernieuwingsimpuls*) we were able to acquire two VENI’s and two VIDI’s in the year 2012. In the previous years as well as in 2013 we had no success in this scheme. The successful projects in 2012 were:

Table 11. Successes in NWO Innovational Research Incentive Scheme 2008-2013

Year	Researcher	Title Project	Type of NWO Innovational Research Incentive Scheme
2012	Bosse, Giselle	Explaining Europe’s failure to deal with authoritarian regimes: Which actors make and break effective democracy promotion?	Veni Social Sciences (MaGW)
2012	Arnold, Dennis	Social protections and precarious work in Continental Southeast Asian Borderlands	Veni MaGW
2012	Conzelmann, Thomas	No carrots, no sticks: How do peer reviews among states acquire authority in global governance?	Vidi MaGW
2012	Bont, Raf de	Nature’s Diplomats: Ecological Experts and the Conservation Policy of International Organizations, 1930-2000	Vidi Humanities (GW)

The fierce competition within the NWO Innovational Research Incentive Scheme is visible in table 12 and 13 where you can see the success rate of the UM within the different NWO divisions. FASoS mostly submits within GW and MaGW.

Table 12. Success rate UM 2008-2013 Veni

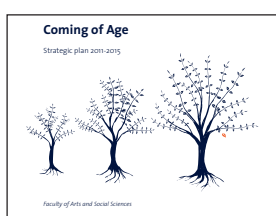
NWO divisions	Granted	Rejected	Submitted	Success rate
Earth and Life Sciences (ALW)	0	6	6	0%
Physical Science (EW)	1	4	5	20%
Humanities (GW)	2	8	10	20%
Social Sciences (MaGW)	23	137	160	14,3%
Technology Foundation STW	1	7	8	12,5%
WOTRO Science for Development	0	1	1	0%
Health care (ZonMw)	12	76	88	13,6%
Total	39	239	278	

Table 13. Success rate UM 2008-2013 Vidi

NWO divisions	Granted	Rejected	Submitted	Success rate
ALW	1	1	2	50%
EW	0	9	9	0%
GW	2	2	4	50%
MaGW	4	38	42	9,5%
ZonMw	4	30	34	11,8%
Total	11	80	91	

To ensure scientific staff submits high quality proposals FASoS has introduced an internal procedure (full procedure can be found in section I.9) since 2011. An important step in this procedure is the submission of the proposal to the research panel. More about the research panel can be found in I.12.

I.9 Faculty Strategy



In the policy document, Coming of Age Strategic Plan 2011-2015 (annex II.A), FASoS presents its major strategy for the period 2011-2015. For research the main goal is to continue on the path of building an interdisciplinary, international and innovational research institute which ties in closely with cultural, societal and political developments. The four key-research related goals of the Faculty are:

1. Promoting high-quality research with targeted instruments
2. Increasing external funding of our research
3. Managing growth in the Graduate School
4. Sharpening and communicating our research

For each goal key steps were indicated and for some of these steps FASoS has set a number of ambitious benchmarks:

2011 benchmark	Progress until September 2014
20% of our yearly income is generated through indirect government funding and contract research	On track: Between 2011 and 2013 on average 35% of our yearly income was generated through indirect government funding and contract research.
To land at least 5 VENIs, 2 VIDIs, 1 VICI and 1 ERC (starting) grant by 2015	On track: until September 2014 we have landed 4 VENIs and 2 VIDI's. The VICI and ERC are top grants and our Faculty has a narrow base of available staff that can apply for such a grant. As such this is an over ambitious benchmark for our Faculty.
3 publications in top journals or with top publishers per year and research fte	Over ambitious: as of 2014 we have a new way of measuring research output. In March 2014 the first new measurement took place. Of the 116 scientific staff 58,6% managed to realise the threshold (for more information about the threshold, see page 35).
A yearly intake of about 15 PhD students	Over ambitious: even in the years before 2011 FASoS had a smaller intake of PhD students. On average we have an intake of 8 PhD students. We aim to keep the intake on that level.
The GS is stabilised at an overall size of about 60 PhD candidates employed by FASoS	Over ambitious: since the intake was estimated too high in the previous benchmark this means automatically the overall size was also estimated too high. We aim at an overall size of about 40 PhD candidates employed by FASoS.
At least 90% of internal PhD candidates who were admitted to the second year finish their projects within the period of their contract (usually after 4 years)	Over ambitious: despite all our efforts the number of PhD defences is still below the strategic goal. 10% of internal PhD candidates finish their projects within the period of their contract (4 years). The GS did manage to reduce the time that it takes for PhDs to complete their thesis by around one year. Since the establishment of the GS the completion of PhDs took roughly 4 years and 7 months on average. FASoS has a very good average compared to other Dutch Faculties of Humanities (average of 5,5 years) and Faculties of Social Sciences (average of 5,15 years).
By 2015, FASoS has on average per 1 FTE professorship one promotion per year	Over ambitious: the Graduate School expects a "wave" of defences for 2014-2015, however despite all their efforts the number of PhD defences is still below the benchmark. The Graduate School invites the mid-term review committee to think along how the strategic goal can be realised.
Acquired a "star" in the CHE Excellence ranking on the number of projects in the Marie Curie programme	Until today the CHE Excellence ranking only looks at natural sciences for the number of projects in the Marie Curie programme. ²⁷
We have one or more double joint degree PhD programmes in place	On track: One double degree programme with Université libre de Bruxelles is in place. Currently we are working on a joint degree with the University of Antwerp. The legal aspect of both double and joint is more difficult than was expected.
At least one new research centre is established	Over performing: we established two new research centres (MCEG and MACIMIDE) and at least one will be established in the near future (MACCH). Other centres that might be established are MWCC, ITEM and the Maastricht Centre for Research on Europe.

27 <http://www.che-ranking.de/cms/?getObject=720&getLang=>

I.10 Research policy

Besides defining the Faculty strategy a wide array of measures has been taken between 2011 and 2013 to further strengthen the research within FASoS. Because of their recent implementation it is too early to draw conclusions regarding the effects of the new policies as these are likely to become visible in the longer term. The following measures have been taken:

Simplified system for measuring research output

The system will be installed in 2014. It stipulates that researchers (excluding PhDs) should obtain a minimum threshold of 7,5 refereed scientific publications per research fte per 3 years (annex III.B.). Staff can compensate the minimum threshold with other publications and activities up to a maximum of 1/2 of the publication threshold. The FB takes the formal decision on whether or not – and to what extent – compensation is allowed on advice by the respective department head, which needs the support of the respective research programme director.

Introduction of (Personal) Metis²⁸ for the entire Faculty. All scientific staff registers his/her output according to SEP categories in Personal Metis before 10 December of each year. Administrating their output into this system raises their visibility on the web (UM Publications) and keeps their personal staff page up to date. Another major asset of the system is the way it speeds up the process of making the scientific report, and it makes it a lot easier to create SEP, Executive Board etc. reports.

Use of the output categories as stated in SEP for the entire Faculty. Until 2011 we added the following additional categories to the existing SEP categories:

- Monograph-scientific refereed
- Volume editorship refereed
- Part of Volume-scientific refereed.

FASoS stopped using these categories in 2012 as it proved to be very difficult to judge what is a refereed book/ volume/ chapter since within these categories there are divergent review processes.

Development of the **Handbook Research Quality Control FASoS**. This was done to make information available regarding the use of several formal tools and instruments to promote and maintain a high quality research environment. This handbook (annex III.I) details the formal research quality cycle operated at FASoS, which is based on the four steps of the Deming circle²⁹: plan-do-check-act. Among other things the procedure for submitting research funding proposals can be found in this handbook.

Development of **procedure to ensure scientific staff submits high quality proposals**. Staff members need to follow this before being allowed to submit a proposal. The procedure includes:

- Before applying for a grant a researcher has to contact the financial administrator and the research funding advisor, to ensure that the content, the format and the budget of the application are in order and of a quality high enough to represent the Faculty.
- The proposal is sent to the research panel, which provides feedback on the proposal.

28 Metis is a Current Research Information System that, amongst others, can make reports. Personal Metis is the tool within this system the researcher can fill in his/her output.

29 Bouckaert, G. & Thijs, N. (2003). *Kwaliteit in de overheid. Een handboek voor kwaliteitsmanagement in de publieke sector op basis van een internationaal comparatieve studie*, p.49.

- Before a proposal can be submitted, a final check is done by the Dean, whose signature is needed to be able to submit the application. A proposal cannot leave the Faculty without a formal go-ahead by the financial department, the respective department head and the Dean.

Establishment of **working group “External funds and financing of research time”** (EFFORT). The working group EFFORT was set up by the FB to examine how the Research Institute can become less dependent on 1st money stream funding. The group formulated six key suggestions:

1. Review our existing policies and make them more effective
2. Broaden FASoS’ funding horizon
3. Scouting and coaching our staff
4. Different career patterns at FASoS
5. Improve the integration of research and teaching
6. Increasing income without increasing costs

These suggestions were presented in a Faculty meeting and were implemented in various ways.

Establishment of a **definition of valorisation for FASoS and three concrete, key areas of valorisation** on which FASoS aims to focus. FASoS defines valorisation as the process of adding value by making scientific knowledge suitable and available for use outside of academia through co-creation of research with societal stakeholders and partners, and/or through transferring academic knowledge outside academe. This process can concern the creation of economic, cultural and/or societal value³⁰.

FASoS singled out three key areas of valorisation on which it aims to focus. These are:

1. co-creation
2. knowledge transfer, which includes influencing public opinion
3. external funding (contract research)

Corresponding to the above mentioned definition and key areas of valorisation FASoS made a selection of several indicators (from the VSNU “*Keuzemenu valorisatie indicatoren*”). The complete note on valorisation can be found in annex III.D. FASoS is already involved in valorisation via a large number of professional and mainstream publications; media performances; and symposia/workshops open for the (regional) public.

I.11 Research incentives

At UM level there were two incentives: A-status bonus and Earning Power.

- Earning Power was linked to successes in funding. A researcher could obtain a bonus of 50% on the income obtained through external funds based on peer review.
- A status grants were paid out for each research application that is recommended for funding by referees, but in the end were not awarded by the funding institutions because of a lack of funding. Unfortunately due to national cuts and the recalibration of the internal UM distribution model both incentives stopped in 2011.

FASoS offers several research incentives which aims to foster the development of competitive funding applications, of new research initiatives, and of valorisation activities. The 2011 Assessment committee recommended to vigorously protect these stimulants. FASoS followed this advice and kept its internal research incentives in place but also started a new one:

30 This is in line with the way in which valorisation is conceived by Maastricht University as well as by the organisation of other Dutch universities.

Research Stimulation and Valorisation Fund

The faculty wants to strengthen its research profile and valorisation through the competitive Research Stimulation and Valorisation Fund (RSF). Grants from the RSF may be used for short research trips, field work, acquiring data, language editing of publications, the organisation of workshops, short visits to colleagues abroad, and other research-related expenses, in particular valorisation activities. Proposed activities are assessed by the OTO. Decisions are taken by the Faculty Board, on the advice of the OTO.

Sabbatical leave

Researchers are given the opportunity to take a *sabbatical leave* to work on new ideas or to have some extra time to finish a project. Approval of and financing of sabbatical leaves is primarily the responsibility of the departments. They check that the plans for the sabbatical leave are of good quality and that there is a replacement for existing teaching or administrative obligations. The Faculty Board may decide to give additional financial support for sabbatical leaves through the sustainable humanities programme (see next section). Applications are jointly submitted by the respective staff member and the respective department head. The criteria used by the Faculty Board for deciding on sabbatical leave are that research time is used 1) to increase funding acquisition power or 2) to contribute to the faculty's research profile, for instance through high profile publications. The Faculty Board keeps track of the sabbatical arrangements that are being made and whether the goals that were set out in advance are actually reached.

Sustainable Humanities incentives

Our Faculty is part of the sustainable humanities programme, coordinated by the Committee on the National Plan for the Future of the Humanities by the Minister of Education, Culture and Science ("Regieorgaan Geesteswetenschappen"³¹). This committee established a budget in 2009 which only humanities *Faculties* are able to draw upon. At FASoS the money that comes from this budget is used to:

- Financially support PhD-projects (currently five PhD-projects are fully funded)
- Reduce the teaching load of junior staff to write funding applications
- Take a sabbatical leave (16 sabbatical leaves were funded during the academic years 2012-2013 and 2013-2014)

Research incentives funding committees

Since 2011 FASoS provides an incentive of €1.500,- per case for participation in NWO or EU selection committees to increase staff participation in selection committees. The aim is to improve the quality of FASoS funding proposals and strategies. The incentive is received under the condition that 1) staff members are available for applicants for advice and 2) to help with the gained experience and knowledge. The parameters of the funding institute are respected in this.

Bonus Supervision External PhD candidates

The bonus is installed to stimulate the increase of external PhD candidates. Professors who have successfully supervised an external PhD candidate as the first supervisor, receive 10.000 euro of the promotion fee that the Faculty receives upon graduation of the PhD candidate.

³¹ <http://www.regiegeesteswetenschappen.nl/>

Supervision incentive internal PhD candidates

FASoS provides 300 hours teaching reduction for the supervising team of a PhD candidate. This teaching reduction can be spread during the PhD project (3 or 4 years depending on the contract). The incentive is installed to stimulate good supervision and coaching of internal PhD candidate.

I.12 Research Panel

The Research Panel offers feedback on draft applications for research funds and provides mock sessions for academics who are invited for a selection interview. Currently its members are:

- Christine Arnold (Chair Research Panel) from the department of Political Science
- Frederic Boudier from the department of Technology & Society Studies
- Nico Randerad from the department of History
- Aagje Swinnen from the department of Literature & Arts and the Center for Gender and Diversity

During the academic year 2012-2013, in total about 75 grant applications were submitted by colleagues at FASoS to a wide range of funding agencies. In the current year, 2013-2014 for the period until the end of April about 41 grant applications have been submitted. For many of these applications, the Research panel provided support and advice on the initial draft grant proposal. The members of the research panel also helped with rebuttals and mock interviews, when needed. The members of the research panel are committed to help colleagues at all stages of the grant application process. The faculty was successful in different money streams. Out of the 75 grant applications submitted during the academic year 2012-2013 in total 28 were successful.

The members of the research panel give high importance to quality controls. The panel plays a more active role in assessing the likelihood of funding success of individual candidates. For external candidates a new procedure has been used. For those candidates the department chairs receive advice both from the funding advisor as well as the chair of the Research Panel. The department chair can then decide not to give the “green light” to a candidate to submit a grant application with FASoS as the host institution. Additionally, more emphasis has been placed on acquiring feedback from funding applicants as well as staff members who have been serving in selection committees.

I.13 Library

As advised by the 2011 Assessment committee we briefly sketch FASoS library policy here. Since 1994 FASoS has a library committee to make sure the library services continue to match our wishes and expertise in the field of research. Via our Faculty’s library committee we are directly involved in the development of the printed and digital collection of the library through advising on the acquisition of books and academic journals. Other roles of the library committee are to function as sounding board for the library and to bring to the fore projects of the library to the colleagues within FASoS.

In close consult with the library committee FASoS listed the following policy goals in the *Coming of Age Strategic Plan 2011-2015*:

- For collecting physical and digital files FASoS has a clear collecting profile with subject areas that are of “fundamental” importance (areas that belong to the “focal points” of its research) and subject areas that are of “basic” importance (areas that belong to the broader academic disciplines within the arts and social sciences).

- FASoS should have more options for influencing variable services and costs.
- Staff has worldwide access to digital media and research files in a user-friendly way.
- Learning to find relevant and reliable information and effectively learning to deal with library services are part of all curriculums, from the BA to the PhD level.

The library committee consists of three staff members who represent four research groups and one student member. Since September 2012 the committee consists of Ulrike Brunotte (AMC), Koen van Erp (student; Evita Back in the academic year 2012-2013), Jessica Mesman (STS and GTD), and Arjan Schakel (PCE and chair; followed up by Vincent Legendijk since September 2014). The library committee meets five times per year and the chair and the student member represent FASoS in the central library committee (SILC) which meets around four times per year.

To give a flavour of what the library committee does an example on e-books will be given. The main policy objective of the library committee over the past two years has been to substantially increase the availability of e-books in the collection and to develop an e-book policy. Half of the book budget is reserved for purchasing e-books and each time a colleague or a member of the library committee proposes to acquire a book the preference is to obtain a Digital Rights Management (DRM)-free e-book (i.e. without restrictions on number of consultations, number of printed pages, etc.). On the advice of the library committee the library has developed an online instruction film for students and staff members on how to consult and use an e-book. In addition, following the advice of the library committee, the library sends an email to each colleague in the faculty on a quarterly basis with a list of recently bought books whereby the e-book titles are clickable links which direct the reader directly to the e-book.

I.14 Communication

In the past two years, research communication has been improved in various ways:

The faculty has initiated a **project website** where researchers can present and blog about their projects: <http://fasos-research.nl>. Projects that use this website are amongst others:

- Sonic Skills (the VICI project from Prof. dr. Karin Bijsterveld)
- Transnational Child-Raising Arrangements between Africa and Europe (the NWO WOTRO project as well as the NORFACE project from Prof. dr. Valentina Mazzucato)
- PROM – The Peer Review Observatory Maastricht (the NWO VIDI project from Prof. dr. Thomas Conzelmann)
- Semionotes (a blog regarding the research project *'Media Dispositives: Technology, Spectators and Texts'* from Dr. Jack Post)

A new, more attractive and **more user friendly research website** (the *Research Portal*) was developed: <http://www.maastrichtuniversity.nl/web/FASoS/ResearchPortal.htm>

To make it easier for the visitor to find out what we are doing we created:

- A complete and up to date page on events
- An overview of scientific staff in the media
- A separate section on the Graduate School
- A full overview of staff and their expertise

The **annual report was modernized and digitalized**. We print a leaflet which highlights the most important results in funding and output. On the backside of the leaflet a Quick Response (QR) code

can be found as well as the direct link to the annual report website.

The website itself navigates easily and we used videos to give a lively picture of the activities of FASoS. It is also more aimed at external parties: www.fasos-research.nl/2012 (annex II.C) and www.fasos-research.nl/2013 (annex II.D).

Monthly meetings between the coordinator of the FASoS research policy, the coordinator of the FASoS communication office, and the UM press officer science were put in place, to enhance information exchange with respect to FASoS research on a central level and to **ensure that FASoS research is made visible in UM press releases, the UM magazine etc.**

I.15 Work experience

Between 2011 and 2013 Maastricht University carried out a work experience survey amongst all university staff. The results show that FASoS scientific staff is pleased with their job but experience a very high level of workload.

Some critical elements that stood out for FASoS were:

- Appreciation: only peer-review publications count?
- Balance teaching and research: in practice teaching eats into research time; actual teaching load does not (always) match “norm hours”
- Organisation of the work flow within academic year: less/no windfall periods anymore
- Increasing levels of bureaucracy
- Recruitment & career issues: non-tenure stress; young means “more teaching”; (too) many come-and-go staff

These results were further discussed within the Faculty and were used to reflect and improve upon FASoS work practices. For the academic year 2014/2015 plans are made to:

- Increase the research time by 10% for lecturers (docent 3)³²
- Hire more lecturers and teaching assistants (docent 3 and 4)³³
- Increase the budget for sabbaticals for tenured staff
- Introduce one 8-week course period with no teaching for staff with research time
- Increase the number of norm hours for bachelor’s and master’s final projects.

I.16 Challenges in the years ahead

In this section we briefly consider the challenges in the years ahead – challenges that follow from recent and anticipated developments within and outside the Faculty and from the conclusions that can be drawn from the analysis in this report.

Education

In the upcoming years we will have to show the NVAO (*Accreditation Organisation of the Netherlands*)

³² The role of Lecturer 3 (Docent 3) consists of 80% teaching and 20% research.

³³ Teaching assistants are hired to promote staff flexibility and to give academic staff in the roles of lecturer (docent 3), assistant professor, associate professor and professor specific and gradually more time for research and coaching. They have a 100% teaching assignment.

and Flanders) our improvements in our teaching programmes will be sufficient to achieve passing marks for the following programmes:

- the two bachelor's programmes (Arts and Culture and European Studies)
- six master's programmes European Studies (ES), European Public Affairs (EPA), Media Culture, Arts, Literature and Society (ALS), Politics and Society (PS), Arts and Heritage: Policy Management and Education (AH)
- Research Master European Studies.

External funding

Raising resources through indirect government funding and contract research will continue to be important due to decreasing 1st money stream and increasing competition in research grants and contract research. FASoS should manage to:

- improve its research effort in such way chances of successfully submitting research grant applications (in the ERC and NWO Innovational Research Incentive Scheme (*Vernieuwingsimpuls*)) go up.
- diversify types/forms of funding (e.g. contract research, Horizon2020)

Output

Publishing in leading journals and with major publishers is of great relevance to the reputation of individual research and the Faculty's overall output. Notably (international) refereed publishing is increasingly important, in particular in the social sciences. FASoS has to find ways to keep up the good score and seeks advice from the Committee on this.

Staff

To stimulate all (research) talent FASoS must address:

- the increased workload amongst scientific staff. FASoS is already taking steps to improve this but more can (and will be) done.
- the Faculty's tenure track policy.

PhD's

Bringing down the average duration of our PhD trajectories and to increase the number of PhD degrees we award will continue to be important. At the same time we aim for a yearly intake of 15 PhD candidates, which is impeded by decreased funding by the Dutch government. We mitigate this by stepping up our external funding efforts (research grants and contract research) plus increasing in external PhD candidates. Together with the Graduate School, FASoS has to tackle these challenges.

Management

The (international) research landscape is changing rapidly. FASoS is facing the challenge of keeping pace with it, not only in its policies, but also in its management. Both teaching and research are increasingly influenced by external factors such as funding, the demand of the "market", university policies geared to focus and mass, etc. It is important to ensure the continued interdependence of teaching and research as one of the major features of this Faculty.

Culture

The overall Faculty culture is also of crucial importance – though perhaps less visible – for a prosperous research climate in which the individual scholar will flourish and FASoS can realise its research aspirations. Here too it is important to monitor things closely. The interdisciplinarity in teaching and research was – and is – a major feature of the Faculty's identity. It is imperative to hold on to it. Modern-day issues call for an interdisciplinary approach. At the same time there is a growing tendency to meet at disciplinary level. It is important to maintain the right balance.

Valorisation

Both economic and societal valorisation is gaining more importance in the (international) research landscape. FASoS is fully aware of this tendency and supports its staff (via time/money/personnel support) to develop valorisation activities. Due to the nature of FASoS, societal valorisation is our main goal.

I.17 SWOT analysis

Strengths (What are we good at?)	Weaknesses (Where should we do better?)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous growth in peer reviewed and international publications. • Clearly focused research programmes which at the same time leave space for individual initiatives and interests. • Close integration of teaching and research. • Strong administrative support for preparing and managing external grants. • Ability to hire and to keep high-profile senior and promising junior academic staff • High scientific and societal visibility research programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our success rate in bringing in external research funding falls behind for some funding instruments, such as ERC grants and other top grants such as VICI and Spinoza • Number of PhD degrees and average length of PhD projects • Facilities for visiting professors/scholars
Opportunities (what chances do we have for improvement?)	Threats (which developments might threaten us?)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interdisciplinarity is more and more demanded in research grants and funding institutions. By means of the nature of our faculty, we can respond to this criterion well, but should use our potential more fully. • International contacts at the individual level can be intensified and used for developing more formal international contacts. • To combine our strong profile / reputation in teaching ("leading in learning") with world-class research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tendency in national policy to divert funding from the first to the second and the third money streams is continuing. This requires ever more effort to keep an adequate level of resources. • How can continued growth be managed? • Re-accreditation education programmes

Part II The Research Programmes

II.1 Arts, Media & Culture

Renée van de Vall

II.1.1 Objectives and research area

The aim of the Arts, Media and Culture (AMC) programme is to analyse the dynamics of cultural transformation by studying how developments in the arts and the media respond to socio-cultural and political changes and how vice versa cultural artefacts and practices can shape social and political culture. AMC researchers study the whole spectrum of high-brow, middle-brow and low-brow culture, ranging from poems to installation artworks, from political essays to public monuments, from social media to performance art and from digital games to Limburg Carnival. What unites these inquiries is a focus on the *practices* in which cultural artefacts are produced, distributed and received. AMC research continues to analyse and interpret the meaning of cultural objects as 'texts', but increasingly this research includes the sites of their production, reception and/or co-creation: the classrooms where children's literature is taught, the museum storage rooms where installations are stored and conserved, the supermarkets where dialect is spoken, the elderly homes where clowns perform with people with dementia or the virtual communities where game or music enthusiasts share fan productions. This emphasis on situated practices means that we are interested in the social and historical, but also in the material and bodily constituents of culture-in-the-making.

The topics we study and the questions we ask have a strong social dimension. They include politically sensitive issues such as the cultural interaction of gender inequalities with religious conflicts, the significance of political resentment for our notions of democracy, coping with historical trauma through commemoration and reconciliation practices, and the operation of literary tropes in facilitating transnational adoption. Many projects operate on a micro scale of social interaction and study the constitution of subjectivity of people with dementia in various cultural and health-care practices; the impact of linguistic diversity on the construction of regional identities; or the creative activities of fans, gamers and music enthusiasts as forms of cultural citizenship. Projects that focus on the realm of art and culture as such tend to do so in an ethnographic way by studying the work-floor practices of contemporary art conservators or the affective responses of publics of performances.

AMC's concern with theories and methods reflects this emphasis on the social dimension of our research. The programme is interdisciplinary not only in the sense that we represent and combine various disciplines from within the field of the humanities, but also because we explore possible methodological crossovers with the social sciences. AMC researchers are united by a firm basis in the hermeneutic tradition, yet seek to enrich it with methods and concepts from reception studies (in a broad sense), post-phenomenology, new materialism, practice theory, on- and offline ethnography and quasi-experimental designs in order to come to terms with readership, spectatorship and the rise of new types of audience production in participatory media practices. AMC has a tradition to uphold in well-received biographies, which we aim to continue in a research line on life-writing (see CGD). As this interdisciplinary approach confronts us with many theoretical and methodological challenges, the program regularly devotes colloquium meetings to conceptual and methodological topics. In line with its emphasis on practices, AMC collaborates with various societal partners in the Euregion and beyond.

II.1.2 Evaluation research assessment 2011

1. The Evaluation Committee praised the way in which the integration of the CGD had resulted in an integrated and collegial team of researchers. The focal point of “cultural memory and diversity”, however, was considered to need more emphasis as a joint programmatic concern, with the remark that a methodological or operational focus might be more fruitful than a thematic or substantive one to develop a shared Maastricht programme. This recommendation has been agreed to by the faculty, with the remark that given the variety of research interests spanned by the programme, this might be more difficult to achieve than in the other programmes.
2. In its recommendations for the Faculty as a whole, the committee advised to maintain a careful balance between stimulation of international, peer-reviewed journal articles and continuing publishing monographs and edited collections. However, it considered the output of peer-reviewed international publications of AMC to be less solid than in other research programmes. The faculty agreed that publications needed more attention.
3. The EC and the Faculty stressed the importance of “effective replacements for chairs now approaching pension age”.

Ad 1. In order to articulate and further improve the cohesion of the programme, AMC has started to organize Summer Harvests³⁴ following the example of the MUSTS and PCE programmes. This innovation has been met with great enthusiasm by the AMC members and has enabled them to discover common interests across a great diversity of topics, which has resulted in colloquium meetings on ‘presence’, ‘closure’ and ‘ritual’. Furthermore, both in the AMC colloquia and in meetings of its component groups, a range of concepts and methodologies have been explored which might help us to combine textual with social approaches, such as performance and performativity, affect theory, dispositive theory, ethnography and practice theory (the latter two as joint AMC and MUSTS meetings). The result of these meetings is that, rather than searching for a joint theme or topic, AMC is focusing on developing a practice-oriented theoretical and methodological approach as common denominator for a shared Maastricht programme. The focal point ‘cultural memory and diversity’ has not been discarded, but is currently being elaborated in several promising new directions. Following up on the EC’s recommendation that the Maastricht “biotope”, its urban/cultural environment, should be used as a platform for outreach and valorisation, AMC has taken the lead in developing the Maastricht Centre for Arts, Culture, Conservation and Heritage (MACCH), an expertise centre uniting researchers from different FASoS programmes, the Faculty of Law, the School of Business and Economics (SBE) and the Stichting Restauratie Atelier Limburg (SRAL). MACCH collaborates with the Province of Limburg and various cultural institutions in the Euregion. Another initiative in which AMC members play a substantial role is the Maastricht Writing and Communication Centre (MWCC), which will incorporate research on linguistic diversity (chair Language Cultures in Limburg), life-writing (CGD) and writing for new media (Media & Aesthetics). MWCC collaborates with Hogeschool Zuyd and the European Journalism Centre. Through prof.dr. L. Wesseling’s research on transnational adoption, AMC also participates in MACIMIDE, the newly established Maastricht Centre for Citizenship, Migration and Development.

Ad 2. In order to keep up its achievements in securing external funding and improve its output of peer-reviewed journal articles, AMC has started to devote yearly colloquium meetings to Publication Strategies and to Funding Strategies. We always invite at least one senior member of one of the other programmes to share their expertise with us. We are happy to see that there has been a substantial increase in peer-reviewed journal articles since 2010.

Ad 3. Effective replacements for chairs now approaching pension age has been solved by hiring a new associate professor (whose position may be transformed into a full professorship), by converting the special chair in Art & Media into a full professorship and by creating three new special chairs (see II.1.3)

³⁴ Summer Harvests are day-long plenary sessions in which all researchers are invited to present and discuss their last year’s research.

II.1.3 Staff composition

AMC is a multidisciplinary group representing literary and arts studies, philosophy, history and media studies. Our staff members come from the Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, France and the US. In the period 2011-13 AMC counted two full professors (W. Kusters; retired 2012; M. Meijer; retired 2014) and one special chair (van de Vall). In 2012 the special chair in Art & Media has been converted into a full professorship. Three new special chairs were created, viz. Social Philosophy (Koenis, 2011), Language Culture in Limburg (Cornips, 2011) and the Opzij Chair Cultural Memory, Gender and Diversity (Wesseling, 2013). The recruitment procedure for the chair in Comparative Literature has not resulted in a new full professorship; instead a new associate professor has been appointed whose position may eventually be transformed into a full professorship. AMC has been organised along three lines of research: Gender & Diversity, Media & Aesthetics and Cultural Memory. The first line focuses on the study of gender as a symbolical system; this research takes place in the context of the Centre of Gender & Diversity (CGD) directed by prof. dr. L. Wesseling (see III.1 for more elaborate descriptions). Research in the context of Media & Aesthetics (coordination: dr. Ike Kamphof) studies how digital technologies give rise to new aesthetic forms, and how digital aesthetics structures social and cultural participation of media audiences. The line Cultural Memory deals with cultural memory in its intentional and unintentional forms. It studies the history of commemorations of war; contemporary processes of questioning the truth about painful episodes in the past; the many ways in which truth finding and memorial practices take place and to what effect; and the complex ways in which monuments and buildings are used in memorial practice. Whereas the first two research lines are carried by active and sustained research groups, the group around Cultural Memory has not evolved in a similar manner; therefore the theme of cultural memory will be continued in the research of the CGD and through the new MACCH initiative.

AMC Research staff 2011-2013 in fte, measured on October 1				
	2011	2012	2013	
Tenured staff	7,59	6,52	7,59	
Non-tenured staff	2,63	2,55	1,3	
PhD candidates	9,57	9,74	10,73	
Total research fte	19,79	18,81	19,62	

II.1.4 Research environment and embedding

AMC is firmly embedded in the FASoS research community. It regularly collaborates with the other programmes, with MUSTS on questions of theory and methodology (e.g. joint meetings on ethnography and practice theory) with PCE on issues of history, cultural memory and heritage (e.g. joint meeting on the volume *Geschiedenis is overal*) and with GTD on topics that involve aspects of transnationalism and migration (e.g. joint PhD & Postdoc Workshop with Honorary Doctor Peggy Levitt and shared CGD/GTD postdoc project). Collaboration also takes place through joint participation in newly emerging research and expertise centres (MACIMIDE, MACCH, MWCC), which include other UM faculties as well, and through research-based teaching programmes on the BA level (Arts & Culture; Science College) and the MA level (Cultures of Arts, Science & Technology; Media Culture, Arts & Heritage, Arts, Literature & Society). Through its various research projects, AMC has structural collaboration with other academic institutions, such as the University of Amsterdam, Tilburg University, the Meertens Institute, Humboldt University Berlin, Philipps University Marburg and Antwerp University, and with societal partners with research departments, such as the Cultural

Heritage Agency of the Netherlands (RCE), Stichting Restauratie Atelier Limburg (SRAL) and TATE (UK). AMC researchers have been very active in building and maintaining international networks, like the European Network in Aging Studies, initiated with NWO funding by dr. A.Swinnen, the Platform for the Cultural History of Children's Media, initiated with NWO funding by prof.dr. L. Wesseling, the International Network for PhD Candidates and Postdoctoral Researchers in the Field of Contemporary Art Conservation, initiated by dr. V. van Saaze. To these existing networks, three networks have been added in the period 2011-2013 (see II.1.7). From April 2012 until April 2014 we have hosted Gerda Henkel-fellow dr. Angela Matyssek (Philipps University of Marburg) for the research for her Habilitationsschrift on theories and practices of the original in contemporary art.

II.1.5 Quality, scientific relevance and academic reputation

The embedding of AMC research outlined in the previous section is already an indication of the quality, scientific relevance and academic reputation of our research. Senior members of AMC are regularly asked for national and international PhD committees, as invited speakers at international conferences, for NWO and other evaluation committees and as members of the boards of national graduate schools, international scholarly societies and networks and of editorial boards of scientific journals.

AMC Key prizes as an indication of scholarly reputation 2011-2013

Researcher	Prizes
Caljé, P.A.J.	Van Winter-award for best book on local and regional studies in the Netherlands for 2009 and 2010
Meijer, M.	Nomination biography M. Vasalis for the "Gouden Boekenuil", the most important literature prize in Flemish-speaking Belgium.
Meijer, M.	Nomination biography M. Vasalis for the 2012 Biography Prize by the Erik Hazelhoff Roelfzema Prize Foundation.
Verbeeck, G.J.M.	Together with Rob van der Laarse (UvA / VU) PREMIO INTERNAZIONALE "EUROMEDITERRANEO 2013" awarded by Confindustria Assafrica & Mediterraneo and Associazione Italiana della Comunicazione Pubblica ed Istituzionale, Rome, 30 May 2013.
Verbeeck, G.J.M	Nomination Facing the Catastrophe the 2011 Sybil Milton Book Prize for the best book on any aspect of the Holocaust published during the years 2009 or 2010

AMC Key academic roles as an indication of scholarly reputation 2011-2013

Researcher	Academic roles
U. Brunotte	Associate Editor, <i>Zeitschrift für Kulturwissenschaften</i>
M. Meijer	Lid Voorbereidingscommissie programma Cultureel Erfgoed en Culturele Dynamiek NWO
H. Pott	Member Wetenschappelijk Adviescollege NWO
J. Spruijt	Editorial Board Artistorium (A series of editions of medieval logical, grammatical and semantic texts; Brepols)
A. Swinnen	Provisional Member of the Humanities and Arts Committee of the Gerontological Society of America
R. van de Vall	Member Raad voor Geesteswetenschappen KNAW; member Nationale Onderzoeksraad Erfgoed
G. Verbeeck	Advisory Board Research Project "Kauwgom en Soldatenlaarzen", World War Two in Belgian Limburg, Hasselt, Belgium; Advisory Board Journal of the Humanities, Pretoria, SA
K. Wenz	Board of Directors of the German Association of Semiotics (DGS)
L. Wesseling	Board member International Research Society for Children's Literature (IRSL); member editorial board <i>Neo-Victorian Studies</i>

AMC Selection of especially significant results and publications 2011-2013		
Researcher	Selected significant highlights	Year of activity
L. Cornips & L. Thissen	Funding of PhD research project <i>Constructions of local identities in Limburg: Feelings of belonging through language-cultural practices</i> by the Province of Limburg	2011-2015
S. Koenis	Inaugural speech "De democratisering van het ressentiment" with conference <i>Het onbehagen in de Nederlandse politiek</i> and public debate between journalists, scholars, politicians and citizens, in collaboration with the Limburg press.	2012
R. Hendriks, I. Kamphof, A. Swinnen en A. Hendriks	<i>Geborgen in de hartstreek: Naar een andere kijk op dementie</i> . Performance Continium Discovery Center Kerkrade for broad public on images of people with dementia; Kerkrade, 21/09/2012 (World Alzheimer Day); in collaboration with Filmarchive Limburgs Museum (Venlo) en Vivre (Maastricht).	2012
K. Wenz, N. Lamerichs, M. Michielse, R. Bienia	International conference <i>MASH: Making and Sharing, A conference on audience creativity</i> ; on participatory culture and the implications of (new) media tendencies towards user-created content; part of the NWO funded <i>Narrative Fan Practices</i> research project	2013
L. Wesseling	21st Biennial Conference of the International Research Society for Children's Literature (IRSL)	2013

AMC Key articles	
Researcher(s)	Publication
Kamphof, I. (2011)	Webcams to Save Nature: Online Space as Affective and Ethical Space. <i>Foundations of Science</i> , 16(2), 259-274.
Hendriks, R.P.J. (2012)	Tackling Indifference – Cloning, Dementia, and the Articulation of a Sensitive Body. <i>Medical Anthropology</i> , 31(6), 459 – 476.
Wesseling, L. (2011)	"Memory is the primary Instrument, The Inexhaustible Nutrient Source": Remediations of Literary Romanticism in Sally Man's Family Photographs. <i>Arcadia: Internationale Zeitschrift für Literaturwissenschaft</i> , 46 (1), 3-15.
Swinnen, A. (2012)	Dementia in Documentary Film: Mum by Adelheid Roosen, <i>Gerontologist</i> , 53 (1), 113-122.
Wenz, K. (2013)	Theorycrafting. Knowledge Production and Surveillance, <i>Information, Communication and Society</i> , 16 (2), 178-193.

AMC Key books/book chapters	
Researcher(s)	Publication
Meijer, M. (2011)	<i>M. Vasalis. Een Biografie</i> . Amsterdam: Van Oorschot.
Brunotte, U.G.S.I. (2013)	<i>Dämonen des Wissens. Gender, Performativität und materielle Kultur im Werk von Jane Ellen Harrison</i> (Diskurs Religion, Bde 3). Würzburg: ERGON-Verlag
Perry, J.F.M.M. (2013)	<i>Revolte is leven. Biografie van Theun de Vries (1907-2005)</i> . Amsterdam: Ambo.
Saaze, V.E.J.P. van (2013)	<i>Installation Art and the Museum. Presentation and Conservation of Changing Artworks</i> . Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press.
Verbeeck, G. & Hausleitner, M. (2011)	Cultural Memory and Legal Responses: Holocaust Denial in Belgium and Romania. In B. Kosmala & G. Verbeeck (Eds.), <i>Facing the Catastrophe. Jews and non-Jews in Europe during World War II</i> (pp. 229-260). Oxford/New York: Berg Publishers.

II.1.6 Output of the programme

The number of peer-reviewed journal articles has substantially increased since the previous evaluation period, resulting in an average of 15 per year. However, chapters in collected volumes and professional publications remain a very important part of our output, as are (Dutch language) monographs. In the period under review, two well received biographies were published (Meijer, Perry). Moreover, AMC members have been very active in the regional and national press.

Publications

AMC Publication output 2011-2013 ³⁵				
	2011	2012	2013	Total
Article-scientific refereed	11	20	14	45
Article-scientific non-refereed	12	5	10	27
Article-professional	37	30	27	94
Doctoral thesis	1	2	0	3
Inaugural Speech	0	2	0	2
Monograph-scientific	8	2	3	13
Monograph-professional	4	1	2	7
Monograph- popularising	0	2	3	5
Volume editorship	0	4	3	7
Part of Volume-scientific	24	13	23	60
Part of Volume-professional	20	24	18	62
Part of Volume-popularising	0	7	2	9
Book review	10	16	8	34
Contribution weekly/daily journal	0	37	25	62
Conference contribution	7	20	18	45
Report ³⁶	2	0	0	2

AMC Publication output per research fte			
	2011	2012	2013
Scientific publications per research fte ³⁷	2,83	2,29	2,55
Scientific publications as percentage of all publications	41%	22%	32%
Article-scientific refereed per research fte ³⁸	0,55 (1,08)	1,06 (2,20)	0,71 (1,57)
Article-scientific refereed as percentage of all publications	8%	10%	8%

35 The output figures are based on Metis, date 04-07-2014 except for Contribution weekly/daily journal; Conference contribution and Report. The numbers for these categories are not up to date in Metis. We collected the numbers from the individual programme.

36 This category includes advisory and policy reports to public and private parties, such as municipalities, provinces or companies.

37 Scientific publications = article scientific refereed + article scientific non-refereed + doctoral thesis + monograph scientific + part of volume scientific. Since the doctoral thesis is part of this category the number excluding PhD's is not mentioned here.

38 The figures in brackets show the values if PhD candidates are excluded.

II.1.7 Earning capacity

Currently, two major NWO funded projects, *New Strategies in the Conservation of Contemporary Art* (van de Vall) and *Narrative Fan Fiction* (Wenz), are being concluded; the NWO project *Emergent Cultural Literacy: Assimilating Children's Literature* (Wesseling) will run till 2015. In 2011-2013 AMC researchers have been granted funding for three applications in the NWO programs PhDs in the Humanities and Research talent; two of which – *Tales from the Golden Age: Narrating Communist Childhoods in Romania* (2000-2010) (Wesseling) and *Normativity and voice in peripheral areas: Limburg in the era of superdiversity* (Cornips) – will be actually hosted by UM. To the existing international networks, three more have been added: the *Network for Conservation of Contemporary Art Research*, initiated with NWO funding by R. van de Vall and V. van Saaze, the Research Network *Gender in Anti-Semitism (Neo-) Orientalism and Occidentalism* initiated with NWO funding by U. Brunotte and *Collecting the Performative*, co-initiated by V. van Saaze and supported by the British Arts and Humanities Research Council and NWO. The purpose of these networks is to develop large EU research applications (Marie Curie ITN; Horizon 2020).

AMC Key High Profile Grants obtained 2011-2013			
Principal applicant(s)	Funding institution	Project	Amount
R. van de Vall and V. van Saaze	NWO Internationalisation in the Humanities	Network for Conservation of Contemporary Art Research	€ 79,265
U. Brunotte	NWO Internationalisation in the Humanities	Research Network Gender in Anti-Semitism (Neo-) Orientalism and Occidentalism	€ 50,075
L. Wesseling	NWO PhDs in the Humanities	Tales from the Golden Age: Narrating Communist Childhoods in Romania (2000-2010)	€ 208.115
L. Cornips	NWO Research Talent	Normativity and Voice in Peripheral Areas: Limburg in the Era Superdiversity	€ 168.735

Income AMC 2011-2013 in k€ (turnover)³⁹			
	2011	2012	2013
Direct funding ⁴⁰	€ 1.017,75	€ 679,14	€ 645,72
of which performance related ⁴¹	€ 245,19	€ 53,00	€ 54,88
Research grants (2 nd MS)	€ 223,42	€ 283,93	€ 340,99
Contract research (3 rd MS)	€ 45,61	€ 142,17	€ 212,47
Total funding	€ 1.286,77	€ 1.105,23	€ 1.199,19
of which performance related ⁴²	€ 514,21	€ 479,09	€ 608,34

Performance-related income AMC measured against research ftes, 2011-2013 in k€ (turnover)			
	2011	2012	2013
Research fte ⁴³	10,22	9,07	8,89
Performance related income per research fte	€ 50,31	€ 52,82	€ 68,43

Income AMC 2011-2013 in k€ (absolute figures)⁴⁴			
	2011	2012	2013
Research grants (2 nd MS)	€ 458	€ 64	€ 382
Contract research (3 rd MS)	€ 65	€ 73	€ 65
Total external funding ⁴⁵	€ 523	€ 137	€ 447

Income AMC measured against research ftes, 2011-2013 in k€ (absolute figures)			
	2011	2012	2013
Research fte ⁴⁶	10,22	9,07	8,89
Income per research fte	€ 51	15	50,3

39 CGD is part of AMC, that's why the amounts of CGD and AMC are summed up here.

40 Maastricht University uses an allocation model for distributing public funds among its faculties. The model is based on factors such as enrolments and graduations on the teaching side, and staff size of the faculty, funding successes and successful promotions on the research side. The entries in the table relate to that part of the funding which has a clear link to research, i.e. it does not represent the total income of our faculty from public funds.

41 Within the research-related part of the UM allocation model, there are some instruments which have a clear link to our research performance. One instrument is included for 2008-2013: the promotion bonus that we receive from the Dutch government for each defended PhD. For 2008-2011 two other instruments are included: the "Earning power" fund, which is linked to successes in funding, and the so-called "A-status grants" which were paid out for research application that is recommended for funding by referees, but in the end is not awarded by the funding institutions because of lack of funding. Both instruments were abolished after 2011.

42 Direct funding performance related + Research grants + Contract research.

43 PhD candidates are excluded here since they are usually not eligible to independently submit research applications.

44 Income from the first money stream is excluded here since these incomes are paid out with a certain delay.

45 CGD is part of AMC, that's why the amounts of CGD and AMC are summed up here.

46 PhD candidates are excluded here since they are usually not eligible to independently submit research applications.

II.1.8 Societal relevance

AMC considers the collaboration with societal partners, in the Euregion and beyond, as a major condition for its development. Several of its research projects have been designed and executed in collaboration with public organisations. These collaborations are fruitful to secure societal relevance, but they have also opened new forms of interdisciplinary research design and experimental forms of dissemination. *Beyond Autonomy and Language – Towards a Disability Perspective on Dementia* (Hendriks, Kamphof, Swinnen and Hendrikx), combined literary and film studies research with participatory (auto-) ethnography, media studies and science and technology studies and resulted (among other output) in an interactive performance on World Alzheimer Day in collaboration with Continium Discovery Centre Kerkrade, the Limburgs Museum Venlo and the health care organisation Vivre Maastricht. *New Strategies in the Conservation of Contemporary Art*, designed in collaboration with the Netherlands Heritage Agency (RCE) has, apart from several publications aimed at conservation professionals, resulted in a documentation model for contemporary dance developed with NIMK and dance company Emio Greco PC. The holder of the chair Language Culture in Limburg (L. Cornips) has played a major role in establishing the webportal *Limburgse letteren online*. AMC aims to continue and strengthen these collaborations and in particular strengthen the ties with the city of Maastricht and the Limburg region through the new expertise centres MACCH and MWCC.

AMC cherishes the more traditional forms of societal dissemination as well. L. Cornips also writes weekly columns in *De Limburger/ Limburgs Dagblad*. The inaugural speech of S. Koenis was embedded in a conference and public debate on political resentment organised together with the Limburg press. W. Kusters' reminiscences of family life in a Limburg village is a continuation of a longstanding poetical and scholarly engagement with the history of the Limburg mines and miners. The biographies of M. Meijer and J. Perry have reached a wide non-academic audience and so do the publications of M. Doorman (*Rousseau en ik*; reviews in the *Volkskrant*), I. Kamphof (*Iedereen voyeur*) and A. Kluveld (articles in *Geschiedenis Magazine*).

AMC Key externally funded projects with explicit societal engagement, 2011-2013			
Researcher	Project	Type of funding	Kind of societal engagement
L. Cornips, W. Kusters, J. Leerssen and R. van Stripriaan	<i>Limburgse letteren online</i>	Provincie Limburg	Making literary heritage Limburg widely accessible
W. Kusters	Publication of the book <i>In en onder het dorp: Mijnwerkersleven in Limburg</i>	De Koempel Verhaalt Foundation	Cultural memory and heritage Limburg for wide audience
V. van Saaze, P. Laurenson	Collecting the Performative	Arts and Humanities Research Council (UK) & NWO	Research on acquisition, collection and conservation performance art in collaboration with TATE, Stedelijk Museum and Van Abbe Museum
A. Swinnen	Research on poetry interventions in dementia care	Fulbright	Making literary art fruitful for health care
L. Cornips	Cognitieve ontwikkeling dialectsprekend kind	The Limburg University Fund/SWOL, Meertens Institute, Road veur t Limburgse, and the University of Amsterdam	

AMC Key publications and interviews for a non-academic readership 2011-2013		
Researcher	Title	Publication place
Kamphof, D.J.	(2013) <i>Iedereen Voyeur. Kijken en bekeken worden in de 21e eeuw.</i>	Zoetermeer: Uitgeverij Klement.
De Bruyne, P.	(2012) <i>Being an Artist in Post-Fordist Times.</i>	Rotterdam: NAI.
Swinen, A. (ed.)	(2011) <i>Seksualiteit van ouderen: Een multidisciplinaire benadering</i>	Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press.
Cornips, L.M.E.A.	(2012) <i>Eigen en vreemd. Meertaligheid in Nederland.</i>	Amsterdam: Meertens Instituut/ Amsterdam University Press.
Huisman, F.G., Randerad, N. & Verbeeck, G.J.M. (Eds.).	(2013) <i>Geschiedenis is overal</i>	Amsterdam: Wereldbibliotheek.

AMC Key societal roles of researchers 2011-2013	
Researcher	Societal role
Post, J.	Chairman Stichting Filmtheater Lumière
Roder, J. de	Member Board and Jury Jan Campert Stichting
Saaze, V. van	Member editorial board Stedelijk Studies
Cornips, L.	Columnist De Limburger / Limburgs Dagblad
Cornips, L.	Chair Digitale Bibliotheek Nederlandse Letteren, Limburg Portaal
Verbeeck, G.	Advisory Board Kazerne Dossin, Museum and Memorial of the Holocaust and Human Right, Mechelen, Belgium

II.1.9 SWOT analysis

In the past three years, AMC has proved that it is able to continue in a direction it had already embarked on in the previous years: working towards a practice-oriented research profile, experimenting with combining humanities with social science approaches, preferably in collaboration with societal partners and reaching to a wider audience. The appointment of L. Cornips on the special chair in Language Culture in Limburg has given a boost to our efforts in this respect. New initiatives (e.g. MACCH) have been developed that will even more solidly embed our research in Limburg's cultural landscape. We publish significantly more in peer-reviewed international journals, without neglecting other publication genres; the tradition of high profile Dutch monographs, in particular biographical works has been successfully continued. We have initiated several NWO funded international research networks.

On the other hand, the variety of research topics always makes cohesion of the programme precarious; although we have been able to create more cohesion in a variety of ways, the results of these efforts also depend on the time people are able and willing to spend on research meetings and reading groups – given the work pressure this is not something we can always count on. We often submit research proposals that are very well rated but not funded. This also has consequences for the number of PhD candidates: at present we have a good number of very able young researchers in the programme, but we fear for the future.

The requirement of collaboration with non-academic partners for obtaining research funding is also an opportunity; as are the European grant schemes in which there are many openings for humanities topics. There is a large potential demand for research on cultural questions in the Euregion, which in the near future can lead to applications in the Horizon 2020 program.

SWOT Analysis Research Programme AMC, 2011-2013	
Strengths (What are we good at?)	Weaknesses (Where are we weak)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous and diverse research output • Exploring experimental topics and approaches across humanities and social sciences • Collaboration with societal partners & valorisation • International research collaborations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coherence not visible enough internally and externally • Obtaining larger research grants
Opportunities (what chances for improvement)	Threats (what developments might threaten us?)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New collaborations with other programmes and faculties through centres • Research demand from Euregional institutions • European programmes (Horizon 2020, Joint Programming Initiative Cultural Heritage) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuously increasing workload • Diminishing NWO funding opportunities

II.1.10 Strategy 2014–2017

For the future of our programme, close collaboration with cultural and societal institutions in the Euregion will be essential. Obtaining external funding is no longer possible without the participation of non-academic partners. Over the years, individual AMC members have developed fruitful partnerships with a wide range of societal partners such as museums, heritage organisations and health care organisations. Through the establishment of /participation in new research centres (MACCH, MWCC, MACIMIDE) AMC aims to create a more sustainable basis to stimulate and maintain these collaborations and explore interesting new ways of designing research projects. Already before its official launch, MACCH for instance generates demand from regional stakeholders such as Continium, ENCI and the Province of Limburg; this has resulted in two successful KIEM applications (Cornips; Wenz/Richerich) in the Spring of 2014. Additionally, the Maastricht Writing and Communication Centre (MWCC) will strive to unite researchers from UM, Zuyd Hogeschool and the European Journalism Centre to carry out interdisciplinary research on new writing strategies and technologies, provide a platform for additional grant applications and aid professional writers and writing professionals from the Euregion to adapt to the changing media environment. Moreover, the centres will aim to facilitate exchange and cooperation with researchers from other UM programmes and faculties (Faculty of Law, School of Business and Economics), which will stimulate interdisciplinary approaches. Next to these new collaborations, the close connection with CGD will continue and be further developed in research on life writing and language cultures. The strengthening of a distinctive Maastricht approach will be continued, in concreto by working on a collective AMC (including CGD) volume on theory and methodology crossing the humanities/ social sciences divide.

II.2 Politics and Culture in Europe

Tannelie Blom

II.2.1 Objectives and research area

At its inception in 2003 the research programme *Politics and Culture in Europe* (PCE) posited itself as an interdisciplinary research programme that seeks to understand and explain the process of European integration and its political, institutional, and ideational specifics. The interdisciplinarity PCE aims at begets substance by taking into account the different contexts of this process – historical and cultural contexts as well as the international, if not “global” context of EU policy making. The interdisciplinary composition of the PCE group warrants, quite naturally, attention to these different contexts.

The research group meets every four weeks to discuss substantive and methodological topics and questions presented either by PCE members themselves or by colleagues from other universities. At the end of each academic year a one day conference is organized at which the academic “harvest” of that year is inspected and discussed. At least once a year a PCE colloquium is dedicated to strategic concerns. These “strategy” meetings are prepared by the PCE management team and cover the content of the programme, its structure and procedures as well as our relations and cooperation with European Studies and IR related research groups/institutes around the globe.

PCE's central research project

Accommodating the suggestions of the 2011 research assessment (see below under II.2.2), the scope, and content of PCE's central research project, formerly labelled “European Administrative Governance”, have been adjusted. Although Europe and in particular the EU are still core to the PCE research, after 2011 PCE's central research project *explicitly* welcomes also research on the bureaucratic embedding of non-EU forms of trans-, supra-, and international organisations; on the political representativeness and responsiveness of policy making by these organisations; and on citizenship and migration in context. Apart from the recommendations of the 2011 research assessment there are some independent, substantial arguments for this redirection. It opens up a host of opportunities for doing comparative research, putting into perspective the often assumed *sui generis* character of the EU, while it enables to test the external validity of theoretical approaches originally developed within the context of EU studies. Moreover, broadening the empirical scope and tilting somewhat the overall perspective leads to a “decentering” of the EU and *this in order to understand the EU better*.

PCE's central research project encompasses three research themes, each coordinated by a senior staff member. Together with Prof. T. Blom (general management), they form the management group.

Theme One: Administrative Governance in the European Union and Beyond

Coordinator: Prof. T. Christiansen

Theme One focuses on administrative players and procedures in the European Union and other comparable organisations beyond the nation-state. This implies attention both to the role of supra-/international administrations and national administrations in transnational policy-processes, and to the interaction between the different logics (e.g. administrative, representative, participatory and diplomatic) within the institutional dynamics of supra- and international organisations. Special consideration is being paid to the need to open the “black box” of European administrative governance by looking in depth at issues such as the politics of information within and across the various administrative systems in Europe or the relationship between bureaucratic and political levels of decision-making. Attention is also paid to the need for comparing the EU's administrative system with

that of other regional or international organisations, with the aim of identifying similarities and differences in the behaviour and performance of trans-, supra-, and international bureaucracies. Beyond such empirical study, an emphasis of the work being done within this section will be on normative aspects of administrative governance, and especially on the degree to which public administration in the EU meets established criteria of accountability and transparency.

Theme Two: Europe in a Globalising World

Coordinator: Prof. S. Vanhoonacker

Theme Two departs from the observation that the end of the Cold War and the emergence of a multipolar world system have given new impetus to the EU's international role. It has developed into an important diplomatic actor and crisis manager. Against that background two areas are singled out as being of particular interest. The first one concerns the role and influence of non-elected career diplomats in multilateral foreign policymaking. While the EU is of central interest, attention is also given to how the EU compares to activities undertaken by other organisations. Such a comparative approach allows a better understanding of the specific qualities of the European foreign policymaking process. The second focus is on the EU's contribution to international politics. Besides EU policy towards its "neighbourhood", special attention is also given to transatlantic relations and to the EU-Asia relationship.

Theme Three: Historicising European Union: Forms of European Cooperation since the 19th Century

Coordinator: Prof. K. Patel

Theme Three starts from the observation that innovative forms of governance beyond the nation state can already be found in nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century international organisations. The main question of this theme is: What is the place of the EU and its predecessors in the history of cooperation at the inter- and transnational level? Historicising and contextualising European union implies not only an analysis of the predecessors of the EU and the contribution of its member states, but also of transnational actors and alternative forms and forums of cooperation. Research will thus analyse parallel developments in various public and institutional settings, as well as forms of cooperation and adaptation, synergy, and spill-over from one forum to the other. Historicising and contextualising European union in these ways opens up new perspectives on topics ranging from the role of European cooperation in global networks and constellations to the place/function of the EU in contemporary politics of European identity.

Before 2011 it would have been correct to state that the glue that holds the diverse research interests of members of PCE together is an empirical-analytical, historical, and normative interest in "the European experiment". Nowadays it would be more proper to state that what unites PCE researchers is an empirical-analytical, historical, and normative interest in the different forms of "governance beyond the nation state", of which the EU is of course the most developed instance.

II.2.2 Evaluation research assessment 2011

In its 2011 evaluation report the review committee made the following remarks/recommendations: "PCE may need to rethink its focal point ('Administrative Governance') and its overall direction both in quantitative terms and in a conceptual sense. Overly ambitious quantitative targets (numbers of papers in refereed journals) may shift attention away from programmatic innovation and would thus become detrimental to the group's intellectual edge. It may be necessary to develop research emphases besides Administrative Governance in order to maintain dynamism and topicality".

In their combined reaction on these remarks the Faculty and the UM Executive board pointed out that:

- it was on the request/recommendation of the 2005 Research Accreditation Committee that the research project European Administrative Governance was elaborated;
- according to that Committee “focus and mass” was needed to get a productive and (inter)nationally recognisable research program off the ground;
- the publication targets have proven themselves to be realistic and can be reached even if the programme would decrease in size;
- European Administrative Governance was never meant to function as a straightjacket; a substantive amount of research carried out by PCE members is not or only indirectly related to the central research program.

To these points the following can be added. The potential for theoretical and programmatic innovation of PCE research is not in the least demonstrated by its core research project (formerly addressed as PCE’s “focal point”). Over the last 3 to 4 years a distinct approach to administrative governance has been developed, referred to as an “information processing approach”. The explorative stage of that development has been rounded off with the publication in 2014 of *The Politics of Information. The Case of the EU* (Palgrave). In line with this information processing approach, newly an interest in the roles and functions of experts/expertise in supra- and international public organizations has emerged. Also in the context of PCE’s central research project, new historical approaches to transnational processes have been developed as for example evidenced by the publications of N. Randerad (2011), *The International Statistical Congress (1853-1876): Knowledge Transfers and their Limits. European History Quarterly*, 41(1), 50-65., and K. Patel & K. Weisbrode, (2013). *European Integration and the Atlantic Community in the 1980s*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

II.2.3 Staff composition

PCE is predominantly composed of members from the history and political science departments. Whereas in 2010 PCE counted 5 full-time regular professors, 2 extraordinary professors and 2 associate professors, at the end of 2013 PCE encompassed 7 full-time regular professors, 4 extraordinary professors and 3 associate professors. The newly established chairs are on “EU Democratic Governance” (Neuhold), “International relations” (Conzelmann), “European and global history” (Patel), and “Regional and Local Governance” (Peters). In 2014 one additional chair was established, “Political Science with a focus on Political Sociology” (Vink, 2014). This last chair will focus on the politics of citizenship and migration in a comparative context.

PCE Research staff 2011-2013 in fte, measured on October 1			
	2011	2012	2013
Tenured staff	8.4	9.36	9.76
Non-tenured staff	7.08	7.32	8.84
PhD candidates	8.3	8.3	8.13
Total research fte	23.78	24.98	26.69

II.2.4 Research environment and embedding

At the Faculty level PCE members cooperate with members of *Maastricht University – Science, Technology and Society Studies* (MUSTS) members, especially in research on risk politics and standardization, and with members of the Globalisation, Transnationalism and Development research programme (GTD) in research on migration and asylum policies. Results of such cooperation are for example E. Versluis, M. van Asselt, T.

Fox and A. Hommels (2010) The EU Seveso regime in practice. From uncertainty blindness to uncertainty tolerance, *Journal of Hazardous Materials*, 184: 627-631, and the UM funded *Maastricht Centre for Citizenship, Migration and Development* (MACIMIDE) in which PCE members cooperate with GTD.

Opportunities for research-teaching integration is offered at master's level in the RMES programme. Unfortunately the re-accreditation of RMES in 2014 was not successful. RMES needs to sharpen its programme so that it becomes more in line with the research lines of PCE.

Within the Maastricht University the European Studies flank of FASoS cooperates in teaching as well as in research with the Faculty of Law (FL) in particular with the departments of European Law and International Law). This concerns e.g. research on European Agencies, risk politics, and migration and citizenship policies. Examples of this cooperation would be the Maastricht Centre for Citizenship, Migration and Development (MACIMIDE) via which FASoS and FL share a postdoc, joint conferences and workshops, e.g. on Citizenship and the role of experts in EU policy making, and co-publications like M.B.A. van Asselt, E. Versluis & E.I.L. Vos (Eds.) (2013), *Balancing between trade and risk: Integrating legal and social science perspectives*, London: Routledge, and Vink, M. & de Groot, G.R. (2012). *Loss of Citizenship: Trends and Regulations in Europe*. In D. Christopoulos & G. Kouzelis (eds.), *Citizenship: Political Discourse, History and Norms in Comparative Perspectives* Athens: Patakis, pp. 36 - 56. Moreover, staff of FL takes care of two modules on European Law in the BA European Studies, while some PCE members are involved in teaching at FL's Master level.

Sporadically PCE members cooperate and co-publish with staff of the Faculty of Health, Medicine and Life Science (FHML). An example would be: S. Adamini, E. Versluis and H. Maarse, (2011) EU Policymaking on the Tobacco Advertising Ban: Overcoming the Deadlock, *Health Economics, Policy and Law*, 6: 65-84. On a more regular base PCE members function as PhD supervisors on behalf of the Maastricht School of Governance. Cooperation with the School of Business and Economics (SBE) is limited and concerns mainly two BA European Studies' modules taught by staff of SBE.

Though not itself a university institute, the *European Institute of Public Administration* (EIPA) is also located in Maastricht – “around the corner”, so to say. Some EIPA staff members hold o-hours positions as associate professors to underline the importance of this collaboration between FASoS and EIPA. They also have contributed to edited volumes prepared by PCE members. Moreover, EIPA, FL, FHML, and SBE also cooperate with PCE via the Monnet Centre for European Governance.

The UM has identified 3 core research areas for the university as a whole, one of them being “Europe and a Globalizing World” as the UM has a reputation to uphold in the field of EU studies, European and international law and international economics/political economy. Clearly the “European” research of FASoS belongs to the core of this research area.

Turning to the national level, all members of PCE participate in either the Netherlands Institute of Governance, or the Huizinga Institute, or the Onderzoeksschool Politieke Geschiedenis (Research school for Political History). These institutes are accredited ‘national research schools’ providing advanced and specialist training for PhD students. An additional advantage of these research schools is that they offer PhD students a chance to network across Dutch (and some Belgian) universities.

At the international level the PCE/Administrative Governance research program is partaking in an ever more expanding international network of researchers and research institutes. For example, members from PCE have been the leading applicants and pen holders for the EU funded International Training Network “Dynamics of Inter-institutional Cooperation in the EU” (INCOOP), a cooperation with a.o. Cambridge University, Fondation nationale des Sciences Politiques Paris (Sciences Po), University of Loughborough and Universität Mannheim. Next, over the last years many PCE members have stayed as visiting professors/researchers at universities abroad, not only via the Marie Curie scheme, but also on personal invitation by universities like Harvard, Oxford, Cambridge, Science Po Paris, EUI Florence, and so forth. Also the arrangement with EUI Florence may be mentioned here: every semester one or two EUI PhDs can come to FASoS to gain teaching experience. Moreover, on invitation by the Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence – hold and managed by Prof. Christiansen and Prof. Vanhoonaeker – international researchers and high level practitioners from European institutions visit Maastricht/PCE regularly.

Members of PCE are moreover in contact with colleagues from outside Maastricht and the Netherlands via membership of international academic organizations like APSA, ECPR, EUSA, ISA, UACES, DVPW, and BASEES⁴⁷ and, more in particular, by attending and contributing to the workshops and conferences organized by these associations.

II.2.5 Quality, scientific relevance and academic reputation

Over the last 5 years the *visibility* of PCE as a research group in the field of European Studies has increased again. With about 30 members, most of them highly active at national and international workshops and conferences it is clear by now to our academic colleagues at other institutes and universities that Maastricht is a serious site of European Studies.

If *output* in terms of international, peer reviewed publications – and especially in journals and with book publishers that are of central importance for the research area in question⁴⁸ – serves as an indicator of the academic quality and scientific significance of a research group, then, as the table in II.2.6 shows, PCE is doing very well. 97 refereed scientific articles and 11 scientific monographs in 3 years!

Another indicator of the *quality and scientific relevance* of PCE research is the number and intellectual standing of research institutes/universities that have established a serious and formalized research cooperation with the PCE group at FASoS, for example in the form of PhD training networks, visiting fellowships, or teaching exchanges. Based on this indicator PCE is doing well as it maintains institutionalised relations with a host of internationally respected researchers and research groups at, for example, Harvard University, Cambridge University, Oxford University, University of Loughborough, Science Po Paris, Université Libre Bruxelles, Universiteit Leuven, FU Berlin, Universität Mannheim, Universität Köln, and Central European University (Budapest).

As a third indicator the amount of acquired research funds may be taken. As sections II.2.7 and II.2.8 show PCE has been able to continue its successful track record in European funding applications. Not of less importance, PCE has substantially improved its success rate in NWO funding, the successful VIDI application by Prof. Conzelmann being one of its crown jewels.

A fourth indicator might be the four Marie Curie fellowships, the two Jean Monnet Chairs, the Jean Monnet Center of Excellence acquired by members of PCE and prizes acquired by PCE members.

PCE Key prizes as an indication of scholarly reputation 2011-2013

Researcher	Prizes
Assem, D. (2013)	Best PhD award; awarded in 2013 by the British-Columbia Political Studies Association
Dijkstra, H. (2013).	Van Poelje Prize; awarded in 2013 by the Dutch Association of Public Administration for the best PhD dissertation in the field of public administration in 2011.
Dijkstra, H. (2012).	Otto von der Gablentz Academic Prize.

47 APSA - American Political Science Association (annual meeting)

ECPR – European Consortium for Political Research

EUSA – European Union Studies Association

ISA – International Studies Association

UACES – University Association of Contemporary European Studies

DVPW – Deutsche Vereinigung für Politische Wissenschaft

BASEES – Association for the Advancement of Baltic Studies

48 For example Journal of European Public Policy, West European Politics, Comparative European Politics, Journal of European Integration, Journal of Common Market Studies, EIOP / EUROGOV Papers, Contemporary European History, European Foreign Affairs Review, Cambridge UP, Oxford UP and Palgrave Macmillan.

As a fifth proxy of academic reputation memberships of academic organisations and editorial boards may be taken. The overview given below supports the assessment that PCE is doing well also in this respect.

PCE Key academic roles as an indication of scholarly reputation 2011-2013	
Asselt, M.B.A. van	Member: Wetenschappelijke Raad voor het Regeringsbeleid.
Blom, T.	Member of the Board of the German Institute Amsterdam (DIA).
Christiansen, T.	Executive Editor: <i>Journal of European Integration</i> .
Conzelmann, T.	Lid beoordelingscommissie Recht en Bestuur (VIDI). Position at: NWO.
Neuhold, C.	Selection committee for early stage researchers for NWO (MaGW Veni).
Patel, K.K.	Member of the Internationaler Beirat der Bundeskanzler-Willy-Brandt-Stiftung.
Patel, K.K.	Member of Advisory Board: University of Helsinki's Network for European Studies.
Vanhoonacker, S.M.R.L.	Series editor: Palgrave. Book Series on European Administrative Governance.
Vink, M.	Member of Jury, Daniel Heinsius Prize for best MA thesis in political science: Dutch and Flemish political science associations.

PCE Selection of especially significant results and publications 2011-2013		
Researcher	Selected significant highlights	Year of activity
Hylke Dijkstra	EU Marie Curie fellowship.	2011
Carine Germond	EU Marie Curie fellowship.	2011
Karolina Pomorska	EU Marie Curie fellowship.	2011
Paul Stephenson	EU Marie Curie fellowship.	2013-2015
Thomas Christiansen and Sophie Vanhoonacker	Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence.	2011
Thomas Conzelmann	VIDI project No carrots, no sticks: How do peer reviews among states acquire authority in global governance?	2012
Thomas Christiansen and Christine Neuhold	Research project "The Observatory of Parliaments After Lisbon" (Project funded within the Open Research Area in Europe for the Social Sciences by the Research Councils of Germany, France the UK and the Netherlands (DFG-ANR-ESRC-NWO)).	2012
Gergana Noutcheva, Petar Petrov, and Hans Schmeets	The Europeanization of Census Taking in the Western Balkans. funded by the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO) in the MaGW programme Research Talent.	2013
Nico Randerad	The Transnational Dynamics of Social Reform Project funded by the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO) in the Internationalisation in the Humanities programme and BELSPO-Brain-be (Belgian Research Action through Interdisciplinary Networks).	2013
Kiran Patel	Research in the KFG in Berlin Funded by the German Research Council.	2013-2017

PCE Key articles	
Researcher(s)	Publication
Stephenson, P. J. (2011)	Image and Venue as Factors mediating latent Spillover Pressure for agenda-setting Change. <i>Journal of European Public Policy</i> , 19(6), 796-816.
Patel, K.K. (2011)	The Paradox of Planning. German Agricultural Policy in a European Perspective, 1920s to 1970s. <i>Past & Present</i> , 212, 239-269.
Spendzharova, A. (2012)	Is More “Brussels” the Solution? New European Union Member States’ Preferences about the European Financial Architecture. <i>Journal of Common Market Studies</i> , 50(2), 315 – 334.
Vanhoonacker, S. & Pomorska, K. (2013)	The European External Action Service and Agenda-setting in European Foreign Policy, <i>Journal of European Public Policy</i> , 20(9): 1316-1331.
Fox, T., Versluis, E. & Asselt, M.B.A. van (2011)	Regulating the Use of Bisphenol A in Baby and Children’s Products in the European Union: Current Developments and Scenarios for the Regulatory Future. <i>European Journal of Risk Regulation</i> , 2(1), 21-35.

PCE key books/book chapters	
Researcher(s)	Publication
Arnold, C.U. & Franklin, M.N. (Eds.). (2013)	<i>Assessing Political Representation in Europe</i> . Abingdon, Oxon & New York: Routledge.
Asselt, M.B.A. van, Versluis, E. & Vos, E.I.L. (2012)	<i>Balancing between Trade and Risk: Integrating Legal and Social Science Perspectives</i> . London: Routledge
Geary, M. (2013)	Enlarging the European Union: The Commission Seeking Influence, 1961-73. Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire & New York: Palgrave Macmillan
Patel, K.K. & Schweitzer, H. (Eds.). (2013)	<i>The Historical Foundations of EU Competition Law</i> . Oxford: Oxford University Press.
Patel, K.K. & Weisbrode, K. (Eds.). (2013)	<i>European Integration and the Atlantic Community in the 1980s</i> . Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
Vink, M. (Ed.). (2012)	<i>Migration and Citizenship Attribution: Politics and Policies in Western Europe</i> . London: Routledge.

II.2.6 Output of the programme

The fear of the 2011 review committee that PCE’s publication strategy was too ambitious and not sustainable does not seem to be justified. Just to give an example: whereas during the 6 years before 2011 PCE’s total output of scientific, refereed articles was 86, over the last 3 years the total output of scientific, refereed articles has been 97. The number of scientific monographs published in the respective periods was 5 versus 11. Of course, PCE has grown in terms of research fte. Yet if we take that into account the outcome is still promising. While the average amount of PCE research fte (PhD positions not included) for the period 2005 – 2010 was 10.12, for the period 2011 – 2013 the average amount of PCE research fte was 16.92. So, without a double amount of research fte, in the period 2011 – 2013 PCE has more than equalled the output of scientific, refereed articles during 2005 – 2010, and more than doubled in the last three years the output of scientific monographs of the period 2005 – 2010. Of course, quantity is just one thing. Yet, as also the analysis *Zichtbaarheid van FASoS onderzoek* by Ad Prins shows, over the last years PCE members have successfully targeted the most important/ prestigious journals and book publishers in the field of European Studies, e.g. *Journal of European Public Policy*, *West European Politics*, *Comparative European Politics*, *Contemporary European History*,

Journal of European Integration, Journal of Common Market Studies, EIOP / EUROGOV papers, European Foreign Affairs Review, Cambridge UP, Oxford UP and Palgrave Macmillan.

What is bothering is the relative low output of doctoral theses – in the period 2011 – 2013 only 6. Although this is an improvement compared to the period 2005 – 2010 (5 theses), it is still not very impressive. We will return to this point in the SWOT analysis/Strategy 2014 – 2017.

PCE Publication output 2011-2013 ⁴⁹				
	2011	2012	2013	Total
Article-scientific refereed	24	37	36	97
Article-scientific non-refereed	6	5	8	19
Article-professional	14	14	5	33
Doctoral thesis	3	1	2	6
Inaugural Speech	0	1	0	1
Monograph-scientific	2	4	5	11
Monograph-professional	5	0	1	6
Monograph- popularising	0	0	0	0
Volume editorship	0	4	14	18
Part of Volume-scientific	23	37	36	96
Part of Volume-professional	29	6	8	43
Part of Volume-popularising	0	1	0	1
Book review	6	7	7	20
Contribution weekly/daily journal	1	5	2	8
Conference contribution	15	45	30	90
Report ⁵⁰	7	12	9	28

PCE Publication output per research fte			
	2011	2012	2013
Scientific publications per research fte ⁵¹	2,44	3,36	3,25
Scientific publications as percentage of all publications	43%	47%	53%
Article-scientific refereed per research fte ⁵²	1,01 (1,55)	1,48 (2,22)	1,35 (1,94)
Article-scientific refereed as percentage of all publications	17%	21%	22%

49 The output figures are based on Metis, date 04-07-2014 except for Contribution weekly/daily journal; Conference contribution and Report. The numbers for these categories are not up to date in Metis. We collected the numbers from the individual programme.

50 This category includes advisory and policy reports to public and private parties, such as municipalities, provinces or companies.

51 Scientific publications = article scientific refereed + article scientific non-refereed + doctoral thesis + monograph scientific + part of volume scientific. Since doctoral thesis is part of this category the number excluding PhD's was not mentioned here.

52 The figures in brackets show the values if PhD candidates are excluded.

II.2.7 Earning capacity

Notwithstanding the fact that PCE has substantially improved its success-rate in NWO funding, PCE's funding track-record shows that it has been more efficacious when applying for European and non-Dutch research funds. From an overall perspective it may be observed that PCE's funding income per year is rather persistent, although income per funding category varies remarkably per year.

Income PCE 2011-2013 in k€ (turnover)			
	2011	2012	2013
Direct funding ⁵³	€ 1.172	€ 862	€ 852
of which performance related ⁵⁴	€ 183	€ 0	€ 274
Research grants (2 nd MS)	€ 95	€ 178	€ 490
Contract research (3 rd MS)	€ 264	€ 386	€ 633
Total funding ⁵⁵	€ 1.531,52	€ 1.426,65	€ 1.975,64
of which performance related ⁵⁶	€ 543	€ 564	€ 1.398

Performance-related income PCE measured against research ftes, 2011-2013 in k€ (turnover)			
Research fte ⁵⁷	15,48	16,68	18,6
Performance related income per research fte	€ 35	€ 34	€ 75

Income PCE 2011-2013 in k€ (absolute figures)⁵⁸			
	2011	2012	2013
Research grants (2 nd MS)	€ 521	€ 890	€ 221
Contract research (3 rd MS)	€ 332	€ 147	€ 527
Total external funding	€ 853	€ 1.037	€ 748

Income PCE measured against research ftes, 2011-2013 in k€ (absolute figures)			
Research fte ⁵⁹	15,48	16,68	18,6
Income per research fte	€ 55	€ 62	€ 40

53 Maastricht University uses an allocation model for distributing public funds among its faculties. The model is based on factors such as enrolments and graduations on the teaching side, and staff size of the faculty, funding successes and successful promotions on the research side. The entries in the table relate to that part of the funding which has a clear link to research, i.e. it does not represent the total income of our faculty from public funds.

54 Within the research-related part of the UM allocation model, there are some instruments which have a clear link to our research performance. One instrument is included for 2008-2013: the promotion bonus that we receive from the Dutch government for each defended PhD. For 2008-2011 two other instruments are included: the "Earning power" fund, which is linked to successes in funding, and the so-called "A-status grants" which were paid out for research application that is recommended for funding by referees, but in the end is not awarded by the funding institutions because of lack of funding. Both instruments were abolished after 2011.

55 Direct funding + Research grants + Contract research.

56 Performance related part of Direct funding + Research grants + Contract research.

57 PhD candidates are excluded here since they are usually not eligible to independently submit research applications.

58 Income from the first money stream is excluded here since these incomes are paid out with a certain delay.

59 PhD candidates are excluded here since they are usually not eligible to independently submit research applications.

PCE Key High Profile Grants obtained 2011-2013			
Principal applicant(s)	Funding institution	Project	Amount
Christine Arnold	NWO MaGW	<i>Database on Political Responsiveness</i> , grant by.	€ 417,240
Thomas Christiansen	Open Research Area in Europe for the Social Sciences	<i>OPAL- Observatory of Parliaments after the Lisbon Treaty</i>	€ 248,777
Maarten Vink	European Fund for the Integration of non-EU Immigrants (European Commission)	<i>Access to citizenship and its impact on immigrant integration</i>	€ 523,581
Thomas Conzelmann	VIDI/NWO	No carrots, no sticks: How do peer reviews among states acquire authority in global governance?	€ 640.000
Kiran Patel	Kolleg-Forschergruppe Berlin	The Reichsarbeitsministerium in the Third Reich	€ 110.000

II.2.8 Societal relevance

In its evaluation report of 2011 the external review committee remarked that “the political and social relevance of the programme is beyond doubt”. Researchers within PCE/Administrative Governance were proud of that assessment as they appreciate the importance of engaging with societal and political problems and issues also outside the context of funding. Quite naturally for a group like PCE this engagement with societal problems often take the form of policy briefs, consultancies for Ministries or contributions to workshops of think tanks like Chatham House or the Centre for European Policy Studies. Two interesting examples of a more active approach:

- the dissemination colloquium “Inter- and Intra-institutional Cooperation in the EU System of Multi-Level Governance” at the Fondation Universitaire in Brussels. Organised by Christine Neuhold and Sophie Vanhoonacker as a workshop in completion of the INCOOP project, it explicitly targeted (and invited) professionals in the field of EU politics and policy making.
- the first European presidential debate, at the Theater aan het Vrijthof in Maastricht. Organised by Sophie Vanhoonacker and Michael Shackleton (amongst others). The debate was lively broadcasted by Euronews and many other media spread the debate (via other television networks, newspapers, etc).

PCE Key externally funded projects with explicit societal engagement, 2011-2013			
Researcher	Project	Type of funding	Kind of societal engagement
M. Vink	<i>Database on Protection Against Statelessness (European Component)</i> ,	grant of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Statelessness Unit)	Concerns the position of stateless people.
G. Noutcheva	The Europeanization of Census Taking in the Western Balkans	NWO Research Talent	Concerns state development and democracy in the Western Balkans.
T. Christiansen and C. Neuhold	‘The Observatory of Parliaments After Lisbon’	Project funded within the Open Research Area in Europe for the Social Sciences by the Research Councils of Germany, France the UK and the Netherlands (DFG-ANR-ESRC-NWO).	Concerns the democratic credentials of European integration and its politics.
H. Schmeets and M. Vink	Maastricht Centre for Citizenship, Migration and Development (MACIMIDE)	Maastricht University	Concerns migration and asylum policies.

PCE Key publications and interviews for a non-academic readership 2011-2013		
Researcher	Title	Publication place
Asselt, M.B.A. van (2011).	Risk Governance: What's in a Name?	<i>Magazine Nationale Veiligheid en Crisisbeheersing (Ministerie van Veiligheid en Justitie)</i> , 9(4), 24-27.)
Baakman, N. (2011).	Verkapte Belastingheffing via de Energerekeing.	<i>Nederlands Dagblad Online</i> . 2011 26 Oktober.
Bosse, G. (2011, December 1, 2).	Civil Society and young people in Belarus: A force for political change or 'silent majority'? Brief Options for EU Policy for the Roundtable Conference: Democracy promotion East and South after the Arab Spring	[Policy Brief]. Brussels.
Vanhoonacker, S. & Dijkstra, H. (2011).	Arabische lente blijkt Europese Nachtmerrie.	<i>VRT De Redactie</i> . http://opinie.deredactie.be/2011/03/25/arabische-lente-blijkt-europese-nachtmerrie/ .
Christiansen, T., Shackleton, M. & Vanhoonacker, S. (2011).	The European Union after Lisbon.	<i>Maastricht Monnet Lecture Series No.3. (This booklet brings together the four Monnet lectures organised by the Maastricht Centre for European Governance in the academic year 2010-11.)</i>
Asselt, M.B.A. van & Versluis, E. (2012).	Onzekerheid als Blinde Vlek in het Europese Seveso-Regime.	<i>Magazine Nationale Veiligheid en Crisisbeheersing</i> , 10(1), 42 - 43.
Hoeing, O. & Neuhold, C. (2013).	Parlamentarier überall in Europa, redet mit!	Tageszeitung Die Presse. (31-01-2013).
Asselt, M.B.A. van	Ramprekening ten Onrechte bij Burger (interview).	<i>De Telegraaf</i> (30-04-2012).
Blom., T. (2013).	De Europese Unie van Jürgen Habermas	<i>Waardenwerk</i> 54/55, pp. 13 - 21.
Groenleer, M. & Versluis, E. (2012).	Nederland en het Europa van de Ambtenaren: Uitvoering en Toezicht door Comités, Netwerken en Agentschappen.	<i>Bestuurskunde</i> , 21(3), 2 - 6.

PCE Key societal roles of researchers 2011-2013	
Researcher	Societal role
M. Geary	Member of the Advisory Council, European Movement Ireland
H. Schmeets	Analyst of election observations to the Council of Europe
M. van Asselt	Council member of the Dutch Scientific Council for Government Policy
S. Vanhoonacker	Expert advisor for Chatham House and the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung on the European External Action Service
K.K. Patel	Member of the Internationaler Beirat der Bundeskanzler-Willy-Brandt-Stiftung

II.2.9 SWOT analysis

In order to provide a more systematic SWOT analysis in the following we single out three different dimensions, namely content-related, cooperation-related, and funding-related strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats.

Strengths

In terms of *content* PCE can be satisfied with the quality and quantity of its scientific output and with the social relevance of it. Via its central research project PCE has attained a reasonable level of coherence while leaving room for other ideas, topics and approaches. PCE research has proven to be innovative, not in the least resulting from the interdisciplinary cooperation between historians, social and political scientists. We think moreover that the international composition of PCE has an added value as it elicits different views and approaches. The existence of a Research Master European Studies and with it the opportunity to integrate research and teaching, also contributes to focused attention to certain key topics of PCE's approach to the field of European Studies. The same holds for the Honours Programs and "Marble" projects at the Bachelor level which provide opportunities for PCE members to supervise research projects of top-level students in their field of expertise.

As illustrated in section II.2.4 Research environment and embedding, qua *academic cooperation*, including research as well as teaching, PCE can be proud of what its members have attained within a period of about 10 years. In addition to what has been pointed out under II.2.4 the institutionalised cooperation with the Universities of Cologne and Grenoble may be mentioned as it concerns the training of postgraduate students geared to preparing them for a PhD position.

Related to *funding* it may first be noted that over the last four, five years FASoS has developed an excellent infrastructure in support of funding applications. Next, we are happy to observe that PCE has maintained its good track record when it comes to non-Dutch external funding. Moreover, over the last years PCE has been able to improve its efficacy in applying for the Dutch NWO funds.

Weaknesses

Related to *content*, the number of PhD defences is disappointing. Although on the face of it an improvement compared to the period 2005 – 2010, given the increase of professorships this should improve in the next future. But of course, for newly appointed professors it takes time to deliver doctorates.

On the assumption that broader international networks of *cooperation* also provide more opportunities for interesting and innovative research projects it may be assessed as a weakness that cooperation with universities or related academic institutes on the African continent, in South-America, and Australia is almost non-existent. Moreover, although PCE professors are regularly invited as members of PhD committees all over Europe, there is hardly any cooperation with non-Dutch universities when it comes to PhD supervision, although this certainly may be advantageous for (some) PhD students.

Although *funding* is in itself not a weakness of PCE, still the amount of energy and time invested in funding applications does not seem to match the net results, although this is difficult to measure of course.

Opportunities

Content wise the interdisciplinary character of PCE provides in itself an opportunity structure as it may provoke innovative ideas and approaches by eliciting discipline crossing co-publications. Besides, given our cooperation with non-Dutch universities on the level of the European Studies Research Master this may be used for setting up forms of international cooperation on the PhD level.

What thus far has been achieved qua *cooperation* with other research groups at the faculty level as well as UM-wide – e.g. UM focal point "Europe in a Globalizing World" and MACIMIDE – could be exploited for enhancing trans-faculty cooperation.

In the meantime PCE has started to expand and strengthen its academic networks in North America and, via Professor Christiansen, with South-Korea, China and Japan. The latter could function as a stepping stone for further cooperation and involvement with other countries in South-East Asia.

Related to *funding*, the Horizon 2020 funding schemes can also be seen as an opportunity (if a challenging one), especially since some of the "working programmes" turn out to be more attractive for social and political scientists in the field of European Studies than initially expected.

Threats

A realistic threat to the *content* and the academic standing of PCE is presented by other universities going after highly talented PCE members. Fortunately, until now the faculty has been able to fence off such ‘raids’, but still. Besides, the on-going development and expansion of a top-down management- and auditing culture, penetrating also academia, is becoming a menace as it is absorbing more and more time and energy, resources that are better spent on *doing* research.

Concerning funding, there is of course always the fear that the Dutch government will decrease its spending on academic research, and then in particular when it comes to research in the humanities and social sciences.

SWOT Analysis Research Programme PCE, 2011-2013	
Strengths (What are we good at?)	Weaknesses (Where are we weak)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality and quantity of output • Societal relevance • Coherent and innovative research • Interdisciplinary cooperation between historians, social and political scientists, and legal scholars • International composition of the research group • Integration between research and teaching • International cooperation (research and teaching) • Strong support structure for developing funding applications • External funding (non-Dutch) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of PhD defences • Hardly any cooperation with other, non-Dutch universities on the level of PhD supervision • Hardly any links with the African continent, South America and Australia • (Cost/benefit balance in applying for funds)
Opportunities (what chances for improvement)	Threats (what developments might threaten us?)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use our cooperation with non-Dutch universities on the level of the European Studies Research Master for setting up forms of international cooperation on the PhD level. • Use existing forms of academic cooperation with other faculties at the UM to enhance these forms of trans-faculty cooperation. • Use the still fledgling cooperation with universities in South-Korea, China and Japan as a stepping stone for expanding and strengthening our academic networks in South-East Asia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other universities going after highly talented staff members. • Increasing management- and auditing culture which in the end becomes paralyzing. • Decreasing funding by the Dutch government

II.2.10 Strategy 2014–2017

The SWOT analysis touches upon different opportunities and challenges, not all of them falling within the reach of feasible strategies. In order to reflect more systematically on viable short- and mid-term strategies against the three categories of content-, cooperation- and funding-related challenges are singled out.

Content related challenges (and opportunities)

From early on the challenge has been to integrate the academic interests of as many as possible individual PCE members in PCE’s central research project European Administrative Governance. Naturally the academic interests of individual PCE members are not set in stone and PCE has welcomed new members whose specific research topics one would like to integrate as much as possible in a common research programme. That does not necessarily mean a complete new research project, starting from scratch, as it doesn’t seem sensible to throw away the intellectual capital that has been built up over the previous years. Instead the strategy chosen is to accommodate and expand

the former European Administrative Governance project by broadening the empirical scope and by tilting somewhat the overall perspective under the maxim that decentring the EU is necessary to understand the EU better. Moreover, lending a more global twist to the study of bureaucratic organisations that are established to facilitate trans-, supra-, and international policy coordination and integration, fits well the UM's choice for *Europe and a Globalizing World* as one of the university's research cores.

Cooperation related challenges (and opportunities)

The European Studies flank of FASoS is already closely cooperating with the universities of Cologne, Mannheim and Grenoble via the Research Master European. Clearly, cooperation in attracting and supervision of PhD students runs into a lot of legal and bureaucratic obstacles, yet it should not be evaded a priori. At the moment, professor Wessels from Cologne, backed by the European Commission, attempts to establish a trans-European PhD supervision network. FASoS/PCE should explore this opportunity and assess the costs and benefits, also in relation to forms of academic exchange and cooperation that transcends PhD supervision.

As PCE's special "envoy", Prof. Christiansen has already set up more institutionalized forms of cooperation with universities in South Korea, Japan, and China. An obvious way of deepening and expanding cooperation with universities and academic institutes in South-East Asia is to engage more PCE staff with the projects that are already on track. The African continent and South America are still uncharted territories for PCE. Because of limits in terms of time and other resources it may be wise, first to concentrate on the links with South-East Asia. If time and other resources allow for it, it makes sense to concentrate first on Africa, since PCE can build on the experience and inside knowledge of the research groups at FASoS that feel already more 'at home' in Africa – MUSTS and GTD – and with which there is some overlap in terms of thematic interests.

Funding-related challenges (and opportunities)

Although professor Conzelmann was successful in his application for the highly competitive NWO/VIDI-scheme, PCE's funding track-record shows that on average PCE has been more efficacious when applying for European and non-Dutch research funds. Although we will continue to apply for NWO funds, yet in a more targeted and selective manner, the lesson learned is that given limited resources (time and energy) European funding has a priority.

Concretely this means that for the coming years Horizon 2020 will be a main target. Since operating as the main applicant/pen-holder has certain advantages, but also demands a lot of preparatory work, it has been decided that for the time being PCE will go for 1 main applicant bid, while joining in (on an individual base) with interesting and promising proposals from main applicants at other universities if invited⁶⁰. PCE's main applicant bid - "*Rethinking the European Union crisis response mechanism in light of recent conflicts*" – is currently prepared by Sophie Vanhoonacker, Hylke Dijkstra and Petar Petrov for INT-5-2015: *Rethinking the European Union crisis response mechanism in light of recent conflicts*, and will be ready for the January 2015 round. In the meantime Christine Neuhold and Esther Versluis are preparing an application for a Marie Curie ITN grant (deadline 13-01-2015). Carine Germond as well as Michael Geary are seriously considering an application an ECR starting grant (deadline 03-02-2015).

As pointed out, PCE will continue to apply for NWO funds, but now more consciously with a view to the possibility of re-using proposals not rewarded by NWO for the ERC funding schemes. For example, Karolina Pomorska is at the moment applying for a NWO Vidi grant (deadline 3-10-2014) which will also be 'restyled' for an ECR starting grant application.

⁶⁰ At the time of writing Kiran Patel, Karolina Pomorska and Anna Herranz are already participating in newly funded Jean Monnet Networks, led respectively by the University of Cologne, Dublin University and KU Leuven.

An important objective for the future still remains an increased output of high quality dissertations. FASoS has already done serious investments in the infra-structure of support for, and supervision of our PhDs and the effects thereof have become visible. Apart from that, PCE itself will contribute to an increase of its dissertations output in two ways. First, by preferentially targeting research funds that are meant for establishing PhD positions, like NWO VIDI and the Marie Curie INT funding scheme. Second, by increasing the number of “external” (non-employed) PhDs. The latter objective is tackled, inter alia, by using the UM’s Brussels Campus as a site where intensive courses and workshops are given in support of research done by external PhDs.

II.3 Maastricht University Science, Technology and Society Studies (MUSTS)

Wiebe Bijker and Harro van Lente

II.3.1 Objectives and research area

The aim of the Maastricht University Science and Technology Studies (MUSTS) research programme is to study science-technology-society relations: the social construction of science and technology, the techno-scientific constitution of society, and the relations between science and technology. Within the broad field of science, technology and society studies (STS), MUSTS research focuses on “cultures of innovation”. With “cultures” we refer to the habitual, taken-for-granted, symbol-laden and shared ways of understanding and acting upon the world in particular settings. On the one hand we examine how change and innovation evolve in cultures such as the engineering workshop, the regulatory body, the laboratory, the audio studio, or the hospital; and on the other hand we examine how these changes relate to processes of governing our societies that are so thoroughly constituted by science and technology.

The MUSTS research programme has a strong coherence in terms of approach and methodology. Cultures of innovation are studied in an interdisciplinary way. The classic disciplines of sociology, history and philosophy play an important constituting role, but we aim to integrate these into a common STS idiom, research style and set of methodological approaches. Sociological problems are historicized; historical questions are shown to have normative dimensions; and ethical issues are studied as social phenomena. Analysis typically moves between different levels: from micro-level studies of local practices to macro-level questions of governance, policy and morality. The combination of different styles of research is visible in our effort to write elegant and engaging prose, to pose counter-intuitive research questions, and to combine empirics and theory in primarily qualitative and interpretative approaches. MUSTS research is adventurous in exploring a variety of theoretical and empirical fault lines; but it is always rigorous in its methodological approach, theoretical grounding, and scholarly justifications. Our research fruitfully overlaps with research fields such as risk studies, sound studies, development studies, innovation studies, ethics and internet studies. We start out from STS but seek to contribute to debates in other academic disciplines, to discussions amongst the practitioners whom we study, and to engage with societal issues and policies.

MUSTS has several substantive research lines of varying size, including: Governance of risk and vulnerability, Technological cultures of sound, Scientific research and innovation cultures, Media technologies in knowledge and culture, and Techno-moral change. These themes may evolve over time. The research lines all address aspects of MUSTS' central research focus “cultures of innovation”.

II.3.2 Evaluation research assessment 2011

The 2011 Research Assessment Committee reconfirmed the quality of the Maastricht STS programme by giving it the highest scores on all dimensions. The 2005 assessment was equally high. MUSTS was described as “enjoying a vibrant organizational culture”. The committee commented optimistically that “The tradition of excellence that has been cultivated in STS will very likely survive the inevitable retirements of its founders”. The programme “is poised to maintain in the future its excellent track record and internationally leading position”. And “the programme has an excellent perception of new developments around them and is prepared to play into these changes or indeed anticipate them. (...) A research programme of this excellence sheds lustre on the Faculty and the University”.

Two critical observations stand out. The first is about the continuity of leadership, in light of the expected retirement of Bijker in 2016. The second is about playing a role in society and in the scholarly community that is in line with the stature of MUSTS: “we believe that [this programme’s] accomplishments deserve to be shared widely both within and outside the academy”.

In its reaction, the University and FASoS Boards commented that “regarding the future of the STS programme, the ‘inevitable retirements of its founders’ indeed are a concern for the faculty. While we share the committee’s positive assessment of the existing intellectual capacity and vision among the middle generation of the programme, the timely and appropriate replacement of STS colleagues reaching retirement age is key objective of FASoS in the medium to long-term run”.

To address the issue of continuity, in 2013 the University and FASoS decided to fund an extra two-year overlap of the professorial chairs of the current research leader of MUSTS, Prof. Wiebe Bijker, and his successor. During 2012-2013 international colleagues were consulted about the future profile of the STS chair and possible candidates. In 2013 the work by respectively a profiling committee and a search committee were successful and resulted in Prof. Harro van Lente being appointed by 1st September 2014. Additionally the Board of the University decided to create a personal professorial chair for the MUSTS programme to further strengthen MUSTS and improve the age-composition of its research leadership. Prof. Cyrus Mody will begin by 1st September 2015 on a newly created chair in the history of science, technology and innovation.

To address the issue of playing an active role in society and academia, MUSTS has reviewed and further strengthened the various valorisation activities and the roles played by its members in international scholarly associations and other fora. We will report about these below.

II.3.3 Staff composition

Researchers from four FASoS departments participate in the Maastricht MUSTS Research programme, constituting a multidisciplinary group with roots in sociology and anthropology, philosophy, history, literary and arts studies, and political sciences. The staff of the MUSTS programme has slightly decreased over the past five years by some 10%. This decrease is caused by fewer PhD students, which is largely an effect of the decision of FASoS to stop internal funding of several PhD scholarships due to decreased funding from the first-money-stream (provided by the government).

MUSTS Research staff 2011-2013 in fte, measured on October 1			
	2011	2012	2013
Tenured staff	7	6,52	6,88
Non-tenured staff	6,54	5,68	7,64
PhD candidates	13,45	10,31	10,29
Total research fte	26,99	22,51	24,81

II.3.4 Research environment and embedding

The Maastricht STS Research programme MUSTS is well embedded in FASoS, has some fruitful working relations with other groups in Maastricht University, and plays a leading role nationally and internationally in the scholarly STS community.

Within the FASoS Research Institute, we collaborate with AMC on science and technology in arts, creative cultures and new media, and with PCE on questions of information politics, regulation, democratisation and vulnerability governance. GTD was initially housed by MUSTS and we still collaborate on questions of science and technology for development. The embedding of STS research in FASoS is also visible in its close relationship to teaching. Concrete opportunities for research-teaching integrations are offered at bachelor level by the honours and the Marble programmes, and at master's level by CAST and ESST programs.

The MUSTS programme has fruitful relations to some other groups in Maastricht University. These include UNU-Merit (the combined institute of Maastricht University and the United Nations University on the economics of technology and development), SBE (Faculty of Business and Economics), ICIS (International Centre for Integrated assessment and Sustainable development), and researchers in the UM Faculty of Health, Medicine and Life Sciences.

Nationally the MUSTS research programme is the managing institution of the Netherlands graduate research school WTMC (Science, Technology and Modern Culture). Various personal and working relationships with institutes such as the Gezondheidsraad (Health Council of the Netherlands), KNAW (Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences), Rathenau Institute (Dutch technology assessment institute), other universities, and NWO guarantee a solid position in the Dutch research establishment.

Internationally MUSTS researchers play a variety of active roles, which will be reported below (see II.3.5).

II.3.5 Quality, scientific relevance and academic reputation

The best way to assess the academic quality and scientific relevance of any group is by evaluating the contents of its output. The tables below highlight especially significant results of our work.

One additional criterion would be how well members of the group are represented in editorial and advisory boards of journals and academic publishers. MUSTS researchers play active roles in the editorial and advisory boards of the following journals: *Science, Technology and Human Values*, *Journal of Research Practice*, *IEEE STARS*, *East Asian Science, Technology and Society*, *Technology & Culture*, *NTM - Zeitschrift für Geschichte der Wissenschaften, Technik und Medizin*, *Science, Technology & Society*, *Graduate Journal of Social Science*, *REDES - Revista Latinoamericana de estudios sociales de la ciencia y la tecnología*, *Sound Studies*, *Big Data & Society*, *Journal of Responsible Innovation*, *International Journal of Technoethics*, *Krisis-Tijdschrift voor empirische filosofie*, *Filosofie & Praktijk*, *Tijdschrift voor Filosofie*; and they are co-founding editors of book series at MIT Press (*Inside Technology*), Palgrave (*Health, Technology & Society*), Springer (*Responsible Innovation*), and Orient Blackswan (*Science and Democracy in South-East Asia*).

MUSTS Key prizes as an indication of scholarly reputation 2011-2013

Researcher	Prizes
Asselt, M.B.A. van, Fox, T. & Hermans, M.A. (2011)	Winner KNAW contest "50st science question".
Bier, J. (2013)	Student Paper Prize for "Colonizer in the Computer: International Influence in Palestinian Authority Maps". Middle East Section of the American Anthropological Association.
Bijker, W. (2012)	Leonardo da Vinci Medal, Society for the History of Technology
Bijsterveld, K.T. (2012)	Inclusion in academia.net: Expert Database of Outstanding Female Scientists and Scholars, Robert Bosch Stiftung
Bouder, F. (2011)	Society for Risk Analysis International Award.
Bruyninckx, J.L.M. (2012)	Nicholas C. Mullins Award for "Sound Sterile: Making Scientific Field Recordings in Ornithology". Society for Social Studies of Science
Fickers, A. (2011)	Routledge "Outstanding Article Award".
Harris, A. (2011)	Dean's Award for Excellence in the PhD Thesis, University of Melbourne
Huisman, F.G. (2011)	PhD course of the year award, Utrecht University
Sharon, T. (2011)	The Mara Beller Prize for the most promising young scholar and outstanding doctoral dissertation in the fields of History & Philosophy of Science and/or Science and Technology Studies. Awarded by the Israeli Society for the History and Philosophy of Science.
Wyatt, S. (2012)	Killam Visiting Scholar Award 2010, University of Calgary, taken up January-April 2012.
Zeiss, R. (2012)	Amsterdamska Award, the most creative collaboration in an edited book in the broad field of science and technology studies, European Association for the Study of Science and Technology (as contributing author)

MUSTS Key academic roles as an indication of scholarly reputation 2011-2013

Researcher	Academic roles
Bijker, W.	Chair: Advisory Committee of the Health Council of the Netherlands on Nanoparticles in the Workplace.
Bijker, W.	Member: Board of Rathenau Institute.
Bijker, W.	Chair NWO Division WOTRO Science for Global Development (2013-2016).
Bijsterveld, K.T.	Member: Panel ERC Advanced Grants SH2; and Panel for Joint Networking and Exchange Call by NWO and AHRC (Arts & Humanities Research Council, UK)
Bijker, W.; Fickers, A.; Homburg, E.; Hommels, A.	Various roles and functions in the Society for the History of Technology (SHOT) and the Society for Social Studies of Science (4S)
Huisman, F.G.	President: European Association for the History of Medicine and Health.
Swierstra, T.E.	Member of the Programme Committee of the NWO Responsible Innovation programme
Swierstra, T.E.	Co-founding member of the US National Science Foundation funded <i>Virtual Institute for Responsible Innovation</i>
Wyatt, S.	Academic Director: Netherlands Graduate Research School for Science, Technology and Modern Culture (WTMC).
Wyatt, S.	Member of International Advisory Council: Netherlands e-Science Center (NLESC, NWO-SURF).

MUSTS Selection of especially significant results and publications 2011-2013		
Researcher	Selected significant highlights	Year of activity
Bijsterveld, K.T.	Pinch, T. & Bijsterveld, K.T. (eds.). (2012). <i>The Oxford Handbook of Sound Studies</i> . Oxford: Oxford University Press.	2012
Bijsterveld, K.T.	Virtual Soundscapes Installation (The Sound of Amsterdam), Amsterdam Museum.	2013
Bijker, W. E.	Bijker, W. E., Hughes, T. P., & Pinch, T. J. (Eds.). (2012 [1987]). <i>The Social Construction of Technological Systems : New Directions in the Sociology and History of Technology (Anniversary ed.)</i> . Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press.	2012
Lachmund, J.D.	<i>Greening Berlin. The Co-Production of Science, Politics, and Urban Nature</i> . Boston: MIT Press.	2013
Wyatt, S.	Wouters, P., Beaulieu, A., Scharnhorst, A. & Wyatt, S. (Eds.). (2013). <i>Virtual Knowledge, Experimenting in the Humanities and the Social Sciences</i> . Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press.	2013

MUSTS Key articles	
Researcher(s)	Publication
Mesman, J. (2011)	Carroll, K. & Mesman, J. Ethnographic Context meets Ethnographic Biography: a Challenge for the Mores of doing Fieldwork. <i>International Journal of Methodological Research Approaches</i> , 5(2), 155-168.
Bont, R.F.J. de (2012)	Bont, R.F.J. de & Heynickx, Rajesh. Landscapes of Nostalgia: Biologists and Literary Intellectuals Protecting Belgium's Wilderness. <i>Environment and History</i> , 18(2), 237-260.
Bouder, F. (2012)	Löfstedt, R., Bouder, F. & Chakraborty, S. Transparency and the Food and Drug Administration - A Quantitative Study. <i>Journal of Health Communication</i> , 18(4), 391-396.
Swierstra, T. (2011)	Lucivero, F., Swierstra, T., Boenink, M. Assessing Expectations: Towards a Toolbox for an Ethics of Emerging Technologies. <i>NanoEthics</i> , 5(2), 129-141.
Wyatt, S., Harris, A. (2013)	Wyatt, S., Harris, A., Adams, S. & Kelly, S. E. Illness online: Self-reported data and questions of trust in medical and social research. <i>Theory Culture & Society</i> , 30(4), 128-147.

MUSTS Key books/book chapters	
Researcher(s)	Publication
Khandekar, A. (2011)	Khandekar, A. & Otsuki, G. (2011). Remediation and Scaling: The Making of Global Identities. In R. Chopra & R. Gajjala (Eds.), <i>Global Media, Identity & Culture: Theory, Cases, Approaches</i> (pp. 128-141). New York: Routledge.
Somsen, G.J. (2012)	Somsen, G.J., Widmalm, S. & Lettevall, R. (eds.). (2012). <i>Neutrality in Twentieth-Century Europe. Intersections of Science, Culture, and Politics after the First World War (Routledge Studies in Cultural History, 18)</i> . New York and London: Routledge.
Homburg, E. (2013)	Homburg, E. The Era of Diversification and Globalization (1950-2012). In K. Bertrams, N. Coupain & E. Homburg (Eds.), <i>Solvay: History of a Multinational Family Firm</i> (pp. 331-564). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
Swierstra, T.E. (2012)	Swierstra, T.E. & te Molder, H. (2012). Risk and Soft Impacts. In S Roeser, R. Hillerbrand, P. Sandin & P. Peterson (eds.), <i>Handbook of Risk Theory</i> (pp. 1050-1066). Dordrecht: Springer
Hommels, A.M. (2013)	Hommels, A.M., Hogselius P., Kaijser, A. & Vleuten, van der E. Europe's Infrastructure Vulnerabilities: Comparisons and Connections. In P. Hogselius, A. Hommels, A. Kaijser & E. Vleuten, van der (Eds.), <i>The Making of Europe's Critical Infrastructure</i> . (pp. 263-277). Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire & New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

II.3.6 Output of the programme

The output of the MUSTS Research programme over the period 2011-2013 remained fairly stable. There is a small increase in refereed publications (articles, edited volumes, monographs and book chapters) per fte. An increase in non-scientific publications in weeklies and newspapers marks our effort to step-up knowledge utilisation and valorisation. The table does not show that a good number of book publications is with high-level presses such as MIT Press, Oxford UP and Cambridge UP.

MUSTS Publication output 2011-2013 ⁶¹				
	2011	2012	2013	Total
Article-scientific refereed	12	31	26	69
Article-scientific non-refereed	6	6	12	24
Article-professional	17	26	14	57
Doctoral thesis	1	6	2	9
Inaugural Speech	1	0	0	1
Monograph-scientific	3	3	4	10
Monograph-professional	4	2	2	8
Monograph- popularising	0	0	1	1
Volume editorship	0	3	12	15
Part of Volume-scientific	23	30	49	102
Part of Volume-professional	5	14	12	31
Part of Volume-popularising	0	1	0	1
Book review	9	10	7	26
Contribution weekly/daily journal	2	5	16	23
Conference contribution	4	39	22	65
Report ⁶²	2	3	2	7

MUSTS Publication output per research fte			
	2011	2012	2013
Scientific publications per research fte ⁶³	1,67	3,38	3,75
Scientific publications as percentage of all publications	50%	42%	51%
Article-scientific refereed per research fte ⁶⁴	0,44 (0,89)	1,38 (2,54)	1,05 (1,79)
Article-scientific refereed as percentage of all publications	13%	17%	14%

61 The output figures are based on Metis, date 04-07-2014 except for Contribution weekly/daily journal; Conference contribution and Report. The numbers for these categories are not up to date in Metis. We collected the numbers from the individual programme.

62 This category includes advisory and policy reports to public and private parties, such as municipalities, provinces or companies.

63 Scientific publications = article scientific refereed + article scientific non-refereed + doctoral thesis + monograph scientific + part of volume scientific. Since the doctoral thesis is part of this category the number excluding PhD's is not mentioned here

64 The figures in brackets show the values if PhD candidates are excluded

II.3.7 Earning capacity

We have a dedicated policy in place to enhance the success in acquiring research funds, including every half year a seminar for all MUSTS staff and PhD candidates on grant writing and fund acquisition. The MUSTS Executive Committee regularly meets to monitor research acquisition possibilities and to discuss strategies to react to calls for proposals by, for example, NWO and Horizon2020. FASoS has good support facilities for grant identification, budgeting, proposal writing and interview preparation (see Part I, I.9 – I.11, of this midterm self-evaluation).

The decrease of new grants in 2013 is, paradoxically, also due to successful grant writing in previous years. Several of the more competitive researchers have all or nearly all of their research time (or even their full job) covered by grants and can only start with new externally funded research when the current projects have been finished. We shall adapt our budgeting in future grants to allow for more flexibility to acquire new projects while the old ones are still running.

Income MUSTS 2011-2013 in k€ (turnover)			
	2011	2012	2013
Direct funding ⁶⁵	€ 1.330,22	€ 777,19	€ 791,13
of which performance related ⁶⁶	€ 273,68	€ 0,00	€ 109,75
Research grants (2 nd MS)	€ 540,14	€ 608,30	€ 822,91
Contract research (3 rd MS)	€ 386,82	€ 386,22	€ 364,50
Total funding ⁶⁷	€ 2.257,18	€ 1.771,71	€ 1.978,54
of which performance related ⁶⁸	€ 1.200,64	€ 994,52	€ 1.297,16

Performance-related income MUSTS measured against research ftes, 2011-2013 in k€ (turnover)			
	2011	2012	2013
Research fte ⁶⁹	13,54	12,2	14,52
Performance related income per research fte	€ 88,67	€ 81,52	€ 89,34

Income MUSTS 2011-2013 in k€ (absolute figures) ⁷⁰			
	2011	2012	2013
Research grants (2 nd MS)	€ 626	€ 2.018	€ 7
Contract research (3 rd MS)	€ 365	€ 342	€ 770
Total external funding	€ 991	€ 2.361	€ 777

65 Maastricht University uses an allocation model for distributing public funds among its faculties. The model is based on factors such as enrolments and graduations on the teaching side, and staff size of the faculty, funding successes and successful promotions on the research side. The entries in the table relate to that part of the funding which has a clear link to research, i.e. it does not represent the total income of our faculty from public funds.

66 Within the research-related part of the UM allocation model, there are some instruments which have a clear link to our research performance. One instrument is included for 2008-2013: the promotion bonus that we receive from the Dutch government for each defended PhD. For 2008-2011 two other instruments are included: the “Earning power” fund, which is linked to successes in funding, and the so-called “A-status grants” which were paid out for research application that is recommended for funding by referees, but in the end is not awarded by the funding institutions because of lack of funding. Both instruments were abolished after 2011.

67 Direct funding + Research grants + Contract research.

68 Performance related part of Direct funding + Research grants + Contract research.

69 PhD candidates are excluded here since they are usually not eligible to independently submit research applications.

70 Income from the first money stream is excluded here since these incomes are paid out with a certain delay.

Income MUSTS measured against research ftes, 2011-2013 in k€ (absolute figures)			
Research fte ⁷¹	13,54	12,2	14,52
Income per research fte	€ 73	€ 193	€ 54

MUSTS Key High Profile Grants obtained 2011-2013			
Principal applicant(s)	Funding institution	Project	Amount
A. Fickers, D. Bosscher and J. Wachelder	NWO Free competition	Changing Platforms of Ritualized Memory Practices. The Cultural Dynamics of Home Movies	€ 625,738
T. Swierstra (co-applicant)	Centre for Society and Genomics and Zon-MW	'Artificial Gametes: dynamics and ethics'	€ 200,000
S. Wyatt	Research Information Network, UK	Physical sciences case studies – information practices	120.000 UK pounds
R. de Bont	NWO Innovational Research Incentives (VIDI)	Nature's Diplomats: Ecological Experts and the Conservation Policy of International Organizations, 1930-2000	€ 770,865
F. Boudier	NWO - Open Research Area	HowSAFE: How States Account for Failure in Europe: Risk and the Limits of Governance	€ 250,000
T. Swierstra & F. Huisman	NWO PhD's in the Humanities	Negotiating Medical Ethics: A historical study of the interaction between medico-ethical theory and clinical research practices in the Netherlands after the second World War	€ 208,532
T. Sharon	NWO Rubicon	Healthy Creativity: The implicit normativity of Healthy Citizenship	€ 118,000
G. Somsen	EU Marie-Curie Intra-European Fellowship	Science and World Order. Uses of science in plans for international government, 1899-1950	€ 359,082

II.3.8 Societal relevance

In response to the previous evaluation committee's remark that the programme's accomplishments deserved to be shared more widely, also beyond the academic world, MUSTS has stepped up its web visibility by presenting its work on a newly designed website (link). It has also stimulated and enabled leaders of funded projects to create project websites that flag events, display published results and show media appearances of team members (links to Sonic Skills website, the Virtual Institute for Responsible Innovation, etc.). In addition, it used its *Science and Technology Studies at Maastricht University: An Anthology of Inaugural Lectures* (published before 2011) as a present for visitors and for those who hosted us abroad in order to explain MUSTS's intellectual traditions and ideas for future directions. By explicitly discussing and welcoming news on outreach activities in the MUSTS colloquium, the significance of such activities has been underlined, and the increasing number of publications in newspapers and weeklies about our research testifies of the increasing interest for "spreading the word". Tenured staff has always had and still has key roles in societal organizations (see table below), yet the media presence of its members has become more prominent. This has also been the result of specific projects, such as a virtual soundscapes installation at the Amsterdam Museum that simulated the changing sounds of the Dam between the late 19th and late 20th century and its

⁷¹ PhD candidates are excluded here since they are usually not eligible to independently submit research applications.

relations with the rise of motorisation, radio and other technologies. Other examples are Raf de Bont's films at the Natural History Museum, the positive and practical reception of Jessica Mesman's video ethnography in hospitals, and Ernst Homburg's very positively received book on Solvay, a project that also came with professional publications.

MUSTS Key externally funded projects with explicit societal engagement, 2011-2013			
Researcher	Project	Type of funding	Kind of societal engagement
K.T. Bijsterveld, A. Fickers	Soundscapes of the Urban Past	NWO Open Competition (2008-2013)	Virtual Soundscapes Installation ("The Sound of Amsterdam") for Amsterdam Museum; teaches awareness of noise
T. Swierstra	Imagining Techno-Moral Change	NWO (STW)	Artists, philosophers and art theorists are invited to explore how the arts have been addressing techno-moral change
W. Bijker	MILESECURE-2050: Multidimensional Impact of the Low-carbon European Strategy on Energy Security, and Socio-Economic Dimension up to 2050 perspective	EU FP7 Cooperation SSH-Milesecure	Policy guidelines for EU and member states are being developed
J. Mesman	Een andere kijk op veiligheid in de zorg: exnovatie en videoreflexiviteit	Academic Hospital Maastricht	Engagement of nurses and doctors in further developing their own skills and practices for improving patient safety

MUSTS Key publications and interviews for a non-academic readership 2011-2013		
Researcher	Title	Publication place
K.T. Bijsterveld et al.	Het knerpende geluid van de paardentram (Warna Oosterbaan)	Interview in <i>NRC Wetenschapsbijlage</i> March 23-24, 2013
K.T. Bijsterveld et al.	De geluiden van de stad (Jelena Barisic)	Interview in <i>Trouw</i> , April 4, 2013
A. Jacobs et al.	Radio 1	Interview in <i>Met het oog op morgen</i> , March 26, 2013
A. Jacobs et al.	Radio 1, VPRO	Interview in <i>OVT</i> , March 31, 2013.

MUSTS Key societal roles of researchers 2011-2013	
Researcher	Societal role
W.E. Bijker	Member Gezondheidsraad (Health Council of the Netherlands)
W.E. Bijker	Adviser on the renewed Sustainable Development Programme to Directorate I (Environment), DG-RTD, EC (Brussels, 2007)
W.E. Bijker	Advisory Board EcoShape, member (joint venture of 19 knowledge and construction partners in coastal engineering in The Netherlands) (2009-2014).
W.E. Bijker	Member Scientific Advisory Board of EcoShape, Building with Nature (since 2008).
K.T. Bijsterveld	Member Municipal Advisory Committee on Festival Grant Applications Maastricht (up until 2012).
E. Homburg	Chairman of the Provincial Working Party on Industrial Heritage Limburg
E. Homburg	Member of the Supervisory Board of Discovery Center Continium, Kerkrade
M.J. Verkerk	Chairman of the project Film and Christian philosophy.
J. Wachelder	Scientific Advisory Board of Limburg Museum, Venlo, chair (since 2006).
T. Swierstra	Member Raadscommissie voor Gezondheidsonderzoek (Advisory Committee on Health Research)

II.3.9 SWOT analysis

Most of the analysis of MUSTS and its environment we offered in 2008 is still valid. We then concluded that our strength was the individual and collective quality within the MUSTS Research Programme; and the weakness was our not making enough use of it. Since then we did improve our website and the visibility of our societal relevance, but our colloquium has become weaker (see below). We did have several conferences and workshops organized in Maastricht by MUSTS researchers, but not the planned bi-annual Maastricht-STS conference. We did have more guest speakers in the colloquium and a few visiting scholars (Prof. Catherine Hoppers, dr. Ann-Jorunn Berg), but not as regularly as we had planned. Our research is increasingly externally funded and thus organised on a project basis. This creates a new dynamics with advantages and disadvantages. Advantages are the new opportunities for collaboration, also with non-academic partners and with international partners. A disadvantage is that this may lead to some fragmentation of the research programme. A positive consequence has been a large number of interesting international workshops and conferences organised by us in Maastricht; but it also led to not organising the bi-annual Maastricht-STS conference as planned.

A newly developing weakness is the colloquium. Content-wise the quality is still high, but its low frequency is posing problems of programming and a relatively low attendance by senior staff is potentially detrimental to the coherence and viability of MUSTS. (The attendance at and quality of the annual “Summer Harvest” one-day internal conference, however, remains unwaveringly high.) We think that the decreasing attendance is caused by the high work pressure generally, by the irregular scheme of colloquia (every 4th week, Wednesday, 15:30 – 17:00) and work-in-progress meetings (every 4th week, alternating with the colloquia, Wednesday, 12:00 – 13:00), and perhaps by a new dynamics in the MUSTS programme resulting from more projects and relatively strong research lines within the programme.

Another weakness is the recent dynamics in the matrix organisation of FASoS of creating disciplinary fora. Historians and philosophers have started to meet more regularly within their disciplinary departments to also discuss substantive research. The intended and indeed laudable effects of these meetings are stronger identities of the historical and philosophical disciplinary input into the interdisciplinary research programmes (MUSTS as well as the others). An unintended consequence may be the erosion of the existing research programmes.

A new threat was revealed by the 2013 work experience survey that Maastricht University carried out amongst all university staff. Much attention was paid in FASoS and the Departments to further discuss these results and use them to reflect and improve upon FASoS work practices.

Some elements that stood out as threats were: increased anxiety amongst temporary and young colleagues because of labour market developments; increased difficulty to balance research and teaching; lack of feeling supported and appreciated.

SWOT Analysis Research Programme MUSTS, 2011-2013	
Strengths (what are we good at?)	Weaknesses (where are we weak?)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality and quantity of scientific output • International visibility • Research-teaching integration in Master programmes ESST and CAST and via bachelor MARBLE projects • Amount of externally acquired research funding • Internal coherence • Interdisciplinary collaboration between historians, philosophers and social scientists • Directorship of the Netherlands Graduate Research School WTMC • Prominent roles of senior MUSTS members in various societal roles, such scientific advice and policy making • Good web presence and visibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of space on programme of research colloquia • Too low frequency research colloquia (once every 4 weeks) • Too low attendance in Work in Progress (WiP) meetings • Not enough facilities to receive visiting researchers • Not enough flexibility in teaching programmes to accommodate visiting professors • Publications are quite dispersed; too few in our own field's top journals • Erosion of interdisciplinary MUSTS group because of new disciplinary research meetings • Project funding causes some fragmentation of the program
Opportunities (what chances for improvement may appear?)	Threats (what developments might threaten us when we would not react adequately?)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good chances for continued external funding from NWO and EU • More collaboration within Maastricht University (UNU-Merit, ICIS, School of Governance, FHML, SEB) • Change of leadership and new appointments create new opportunities for (inter)national collaboration and strengthening of specific research lines • New UM Science College creates new opportunities for STS research-related teaching • STS is increasingly 'discovered' by other academic disciplines (organisational studies, political sciences, law studies, health sciences, environmental sciences) and consequently MUSTS researchers can (and do) engage in new collaborations • STS is increasingly globalizing to also the Global South and East (in expanded participation of researchers and in new research agendas and approaches) and MUSTS can increase its key role (with NWO and EU funding) to strengthen relationships with especially India and other Asian scientific communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased pressure on young researchers because of (national and international) academic labour market situation • Decreasing funding from central government • Increased external funding may threaten the stability and internal coherence, and the integration of MUSTS researchers into teaching • The new requirements for explicating procedures of research ethics may create problems if the institutional arrangements do not recognize the specificity of humanities and qualitative social science research

II.3.10 Strategy 2014–2017

The following issues will be discussed to adequately react to the SWOT analysis and as basis for a new MUSTS strategy. We are keen to discuss these elements with the midterm review committee.

- *Explore flexibility of the research programme* and our management of research lines: major research lines may be reconsidered or created (e.g. because of the departure or arrival of senior researchers)
- *React to the erosion of the interdisciplinary character* of MUSTS by new dynamics of disciplinary and theme-oriented meetings: by re-thinking meetings within MUSTS (WiPs, colloquia, others?) so as to also give space to disciplinary traditions within MUSTS. Possible role for research themes in structuring and organising various meetings?
- *Enhance capacity and experience to prepare EU research proposals* by MUSTS. Consider new forms of collaboration among the MUSTS staff to be able to prepare projects in small teams (under time pressure). Increase capacity among the scientific staff to coordinate large EU projects (both in the preparation and execution of these projects).

- *Reconsider scheme, format, and programming of WiP's and colloquia* to increase frequency and stimulate attendance. This will need to be done in consultation with the other research programmes.
- *Consider new forms of PhD contracts*, and intensified efforts of talent spotting at both PhD & Postdoc level. One long-term way of strengthening our research programme is to raise the interest for the Research Master Cultures of Arts, Science and Technology (CAST), from which we can, in turn, select talented PhD students. CAST is intellectually linked to both the STS programme and the FASoS research programme Arts, Media and Culture. By establishing a Maastricht-wide BA minor "Future Studies" that draws on a similar mix of STS, Innovation Studies and Arts Studies as CAST does, we may be able to attract higher numbers of well-prepared CAST students.
- *Review our publication strategies*. Continuing changes in the academic landscape and the dynamics of research require reflection about publication strategies: at the level of the research programme, and as an advice to individual researchers.
- *The joining of the two new professors* – Harro van Lente in September 2014 and Cyrus Mody in September 2015 – will be used to strengthen the MUSTS profile and opportunities. With the arrival of **Prof. Harro van Lente** new ties will be strengthened, in particular with the field of innovation studies – itself an amalgam of economical, historical and sociological approaches. Van Lente is deeply embedded in the field of STS, but also has a visible profile in innovation studies, where he introduced the interest in technological promises as coordinating forces. He is one of the founders of INSTIS, a new international network of research groups that seek to profit from crossbreeding between STS and innovation studies. Also the attention to emerging technologies, such as nanotechnology and synthetic biology, will increase. These areas bring along great expectations about of societal contributions ("grand challenges") as well as huge uncertainties about benefits and risks for researchers, firms, policy makers and society at large. This theme links up with on-going research within MUSTS, for example on vulnerability and risk and techno-moral change. Van Lente's position as programme director of Technology Assessment in the leading NanoNextNL consortium, for instance, brings access to adjacent research and funding opportunities. With the arrival of **Prof. Cyrus Mody** the MUSTS profile in the history of science, technology and innovation is strengthened. Mody pairs a solid grounding in the "classics" of STS scholarship and especially of historical studies of science and engineering, with experience in studying knowledge-intensive, high-tech innovations. He will help MUSTS to extend its research agenda on transnational innovation and international governance thereof. Comparative historical research, for example between US, EU and India, will be extended on the development of science and technology in relation to changes in civil society and economic circumstances.

II.4 Globalisation, Transnationalism & Development

Valentina Mazzucato

II.4.1 Objectives and research area

The Globalisation, Transnationalism and Development (GTD) research programme was established in September 2012 to bring together pre-existing research and stimulate new initiatives within the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences where the Global South is a focal point. The Global South refers to developing countries as well as recently emerging economic powers such as Brazil, Russia, India and China (BRIC). The GTD's research approach centres on the concept of transnationalism which focuses on the linkages between the Global South and the rest of the world as well as within the Global South, as they are created through the everyday activities of individuals, families, firms and civil society organisations. A commonality is that research is strongly grounded in empirical, primary data collection work ranging from anthropological qualitative fieldwork to sociological quantitative surveys. A characteristic of this group, setting it apart from other globalisation and development research groups in the Netherlands, is its track record in interdisciplinary research using mixed methods and multi-sited research designs.

The GTD focuses on two main areas of research. The first area of concentration is transnational migration. Research projects investigate linkages that are created between places and phenomena in migrant sending and receiving countries. The specific geographic areas include migration between Africa and Europe as well as within African countries. Currently new initiatives are being undertaken to expand to African migration between Africa and China. This research aims to re-frame migration research that is usually conducted within a nation-state framework and does so by focusing on the everyday lived experiences of migrants and their families and network members in their origin countries as well as elsewhere. A second area of focus is on transnational cultures of development. Projects study new actors influencing the way development is thought about and conducted. Examples include the role of civil society institutions and their use of transnational platforms to influence development outcomes locally and the role of emerging economies in setting development agendas and providing role models for policy makers and elites in the Global South.

II.4.2 Evaluation research assessment 2011

The GTD did not exist yet as a research programme at the time of the research assessment in 2011. However, its predecessor, the Globalisation and Development Initiative, established in October 2008 to bring together new and existing research conducted within FASoS focusing on the Global South, was included in the assessment. Here, we report on the recommendations made to the GDI, by the last external review committee. Overall, the GDI received a 5 for quality, a 4 for productivity, a 4 for relevance and a 5 for viability and feasibility. The committee commended the clear research focus emphasising transnational issues and that the GDI is an excellent response to the University's policy of situating European affairs more firmly within a global context. They suggested three points of attention: 1) that our particular approach to **transnationalism** can be more explicitly mentioned in our self-description; 2) the particular identifier of **multi-sited ethnography** was seen as a potential challenge financially, as it necessitates teams of researchers and this may be difficult to sustain during fiscal retrenchment; and 3) the committee saw potential for more contemporary and historical research on migration in the Euregion, where Maastricht is located, which would enable the GDI to

create synergies with other research programmes and centres. The response from the Faculty regarding these suggestions stated that the consolidation of the GDI was one of the main challenges in the coming period and that recommendations 1 and 3 were valuable ways of thinking how to embed the GDI more strongly within FASoS. The issue raised in point 2 was not deemed particularly problematic, as the GDI had experienced excellent funding successes, in part precisely due to its multi-sited methodological approach. Furthermore, future growth of the GDI was deemed to inevitably lead to a diversification of methodological approaches.

There are various ways in which these points have been addressed since the research assessment of 2011. In becoming one of the 4 research programmes of FASoS the GDI, now GTD, has more strongly embedded the notion of a transnational approach in its self-description, for example in the GTD website and more substantively, by establishing a Brown-Bag lunch seminar series for GTD researchers to reflect upon their use of a transnational approach. In the course of 2012 and 2013 each researcher presented their research topic and reflected upon the way in which they use a transnational approach, which theoretical literature they use to do so, and how their approach to transnationalism relates to how others in the GTD use the concept. The seminars have resulted in a common dialogue and a more conscious identity marker amongst GTD researchers and a way to more integrally incorporate new researchers. New staff members have been hired with the intention to broaden the scope of topics, geographical regions and methodologies used with a transnational approach. The GTD has fruitfully collaborated with historians in the Sociaal-Historisch Centrum Limburg, and in the research programme PCE through their participation in the GTD's colloquium series, Brown-Bag lunches and in the Globalisation and Development Studies Master's programme that the GTD largely coordinates and teaches. Finally, GTD researchers were key in two successful research initiatives, firmly establishing cross-programme and cross-faculty collaborations through the creation of the Maastricht University Centre for Citizenship, Migration and Development (MACIMIDE) (see section III.5) and the Marie Curie International Training Network on Transnational Migration and Citizenship, that they jointly manage and participate in with the Faculties of Law, Economics and UNU Merit⁷². In both of these programmes universities in the Euregion participate, thus strengthening the collaboration with the Euregion.

II.4.3 Staff composition

The GTD is a small but growing research group. By the end of 2013, the programme consisted of one full professor, one tenured assistant professor, one non-tenured assistant professor, two postdoctoral researchers and five PhD candidates. Researchers come from a variety of disciplinary backgrounds: anthropology, family sociology, international development studies and international relations and thus feed into the faculty's tradition of interdisciplinary research.

Both the research grant funding successes and the matching funding made available by the Faculty have enabled the hiring of new staff. The GTD has attracted highly qualified junior staff: PhD and post doctoral fellows who are successfully building up the program through their contributions to publications and in the future, to the setting up of new research proposals. Yet, one of the main challenges has been retention of qualified staff. In the period 2011-13, three non-tenured assistant professors left before the end of their contract. There are diverse reasons for their quitting. Maastricht's geographical location on the margins of The Netherlands coupled with the fact that junior positions are not tenured, make it so that Dutch recruits abstain from moving to the area and after a while the commute gets too heavy, especially for those with young families. The Faculty's

72 United Nations University Maastricht Economic and Social Research Institute on Innovation and Technology (UNU-Merit)

tenure track policy which stipulates that junior recruits (post-docs and Assistant Professors) are hired with non-tenured status and after a 3-5 year period can apply for a tenure track position, makes for a long time-path to tenure and one that is substantially longer than research groups similar to the GTD elsewhere in the Netherlands. Similarly, junior recruits have a teaching load of 70% of their contract, which is also heavier than similar research groups. Finally, the GTD does not yet have a critical mass of people to create a pole of attraction. The Faculty has agreed to open a vacancy for an Associate Professor position, which should deal with some of these constraints, hopefully leading to a more stable position. The position was first advertised in January 2014 but no suitable candidate was found. The recruitment procedure for this position will be re-opened in January 2015.

GTD Research staff 2011-2013 in fte, measured on October 1			
	2011	2012	2013
Tenured staff	0,6	0,92	0,92
Non-tenured staff	0,83	1,8	1,76
PhD candidates	4,15	4,15	4,15
Total research fte	5,58	6,87	6,83

Finally, reflecting the truly global character of the GTD, five of the ten members come from Eastern Europe, the United States and Africa.

II.4.4 Research environment and embedding

Since its inception, the GTD has worked on building a stimulating and collaborative research environment. The monthly FASoS colloquium series hosts researchers from outside the university, both nationally and internationally, to present work in progress on state of the art topics on globalisation, transnationalism and development. When invited scholars' work closely relates to research conducted within the GTD, the colloquia are coupled with workshops in which a member of GTD and the scholar present work in progress and relate each other's work. As mentioned above, there is also a Brown Bag lunch series, which are internal gatherings, aimed at creating a common dialogue and body of knowledge amongst GTD researchers. The GTD also hosts the Transnational Migration Group where junior researchers present their work in progress. The programme director holds bi-yearly meetings with all members to provide personalized feedback and coaching of young researchers. Once a year, an outing is organised for team-building.

From its inception, the GTD has built linkages with other research programmes at FASoS, faculties at Maastricht University as well as nationally and internationally. The GTD is one of the founding members – together with the PCE programme, the Faculty of Law, and UNU Merit – of the Maastricht University Centre for Citizenship, Migration and Development (MACIMIDE), created in the fall of 2013. The GTD co-manages the centre through its role in the Executive Board and heads one of the Centre's 4 themes on Transnational Families. The initial grant received from the Central Board of the University allowed for the creation of 10 PhD and Postdoctoral positions, each jointly supervised by members of the different faculties. Three positions are based at FASoS and have been co-financed by the Faculty. Within the Centre, GTD co-supervises projects with the Faculty of Law, UNU Merit and the Centre for Gender and Diversity at FASoS. A spin-off of the new centre has been the establishment of the Marie-Curie International Training Network on Transnational Migration and Citizenship (TRANSMIC) for which the GTD, together with the other faculties successfully obtained a grant from the European Commission. With 10 participating institutions from around Europe and in particular the University of Liège, and

policy institutions in Brussels, the ITN connects the Centre with new partners in Europe and the Euregion. Additionally, as one of the key research groups on Globalisation and Development within the university, the GTD contributes to Maastricht University's profile area "Europe and a Globalising World". The GTD has a close relationship to teaching through its participation in the establishment and carrying out of the new Master of Globalisation and Development Studies (GDS), accredited in 2010. In its third year of operation the programme has more than doubled in students with an intake of 43 students in 2013. GTD faculty members bring their research to bear on the teaching and vice-versa. An example are the three elective courses offered in the MA programme (Transnational Migrant Networks and Flows; Brokers and Translators in Development- A Focus on Civil Society; Global Labor and Uneven Development) which are based on three research projects conducted within GTD and the Honours programme which allows BA students to participate in the research conducted by senior researchers in the GTD. In addition, the GDS Masters programme provides the GTD with new cohorts of potential researchers. Further fruitful research-teaching interactions exist with the Minor on Globalisation and Development and the Masters in European Studies in the specialisation Europe in a Globalising World. Internationally, the GTD is involved in institutionalised research collaborations with universities in Europe, and in the Global South, notably Africa, and India (see details in academic reputation section).

II.4.5 Quality, scientific relevance and academic reputation

The GTD has continued to obtain academic grants, consolidating its international reputation in the field of multi-sited, transnational migration research; organised various international conferences attracting key international scholars in the field of migration and co-financed by a prestigious Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW) grant; and was one of the 4 co-applicants establishing Maastricht University's new centre, MACIMIDE, which has become the largest centre for migration research in the Netherlands. It has been active in publishing the results of its research with specific attention to international journal articles and has been successful in getting young researchers to publish their research internationally.

The number and kinds of institutions with which it has institutionalised research collaborations further demonstrates the international reputation of the GTD. These collaborations are fundamental for the multi-sited research practiced within the GTD, which requires local institutional grounding. These collaborations have also provided the pillars for new research initiatives started within the period 2011-13 (such as the TRANSMIC network and TCRA-SAN projects – see below) and provide the grounding for local supervision provided to the students of the MA Globalisation and Development Studies when they conduct fieldwork abroad. Institutions with whom the GTD has both new and long-standing research collaborations are: Centre for Migration Studies, University of Ghana at Legon; Department of Political and Social Sciences at Pompeu Fabra University Barcelona; Department of Demography at Ile-Ife University, Nigeria; Institute for Social Sciences, University of Lisbon, Portugal; Sussex Centre for Migration Research, University of Sussex, UK; Department of Sociology, Hyderabad University, India; the Centre for Social Science Research, University of Cape Town, South Africa; Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED), Paris, France; Département des sciences de la Population et du Développement at the Université Catholique Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium; Graduate School of NGO Studies at Kyung Hee University, Seoul, South Korea; Department of Child Psychology at University College Cork, Ireland; and the Centre d'Études de l'Ethnicité et des Migrations at the Université de Liège.

The GTD has also consolidated its position in the field of transnational migration in The Netherlands and abroad through its co-founding role of the new Maastricht University Centre for Research on

Citizenship, Migration and Development (MACIMIDE), the large number of invitations to other universities to hold keynote speeches on transnational migration and to PhD viva committees in other universities. Attesting to its increasing national and international reputation, the GTD has been able to attract top international researchers to present at the monthly GTD seminars (such as Frank Düvell, Oxford University; Laura Merla, University of Louvain; Peggy Levitt, Wellesley College and Harvard University; Jørgen Carling, Peace Research Institute, Oslo; Marco Martiniello, University of Liège). It was host to Prof. Tae-Joo Lee from the Department of Cultural Anthropology at Hansung University, and the Re-shaping Development Institute in Seoul, during his sabbatical from January to May, 2013.

GTD Key academic roles as an indication of scholarly reputation 2011-2013	
Researcher	Academic roles
Mazzucato, V.	(2012 – present) Associate Faculty member (Princeton University, Center for Migration and Development).
Mazzucato, V.	(2010 – present) Grant reviewer (European Research Council; Netherlands Institute for Advanced Studies (NIAS); Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO): ESR/MaGW and WOTRO).
Mazzucato, V.	(2011 – 2016) International Advisory Board Member of VICI Grant Program ‘Migration Law as a Family Matter’.
Nauta, W.W.	(2011 – 2013) Member of the Scientific Advisory Council of the Africa Studies Centre in Leiden

GTD Selection of especially significant results and publications 2011-2013		
Researcher	Selected significant highlights	Year of activity
Arnold, D.	Veni grant: Social protections and precarious work in Continental Southeast Asian Borderlands (prestigious grant from the Netherlands Scientific Organization NWO)	2013
Mazzucato, V.	Guest editor: Researching the effects of transnational families on children’s wellbeing. <i>Journal of Marriage and Family</i> 73 (4)	2011
Mazzucato, V.	High profile international conference “Transnational families: Multi-sited, mixed-method and comparative research approaches”, Maastricht, March 28-29, 2013 funded with prestigious KNAW grant. Resulting in special issue journal with high impact factor due in 2014.	2013
Mazzucato, V. and Schans, D.	Transnational families and the well-being of children: Conceptual and methodological challenges. <i>Journal of Marriage and Family</i> 73 (4): 704 – 712.	2011

GTD Key articles	
Researcher(s)	Publication
Haagsman, K. & V. Mazzucato (2014)	The Quality of Parent-Child Relationships in Transnational Families: Angolan and Nigerian Migrant Parents in The Netherlands. <i>Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies</i> , online 02 January 2014.
Arnold, D.L. (2012)	Social Margins and Precarious Work in Vietnam. <i>American Behavioral Scientist</i> , online first 3 December 2012.
Nauta, W.W. and L. Stavinoha (2012)	Framing AIDS in Times of Global Crisis: ‘Wasting’ Africa yet again?, <i>Globalizations</i> , 9(5), pp. 695–711.
Mazzucato, V. (2011)	Reverse remittances in the migration – development nexus: Two-way flows between Ghana and the Netherlands. <i>Population Space and Place</i> 17(5):454-468.
Caarls, K., Fransen, S. & Ruben, R. (2012)	Can Migratory Contacts and Remittances Contribute to Reconciliation and Reconstruction in Rwanda? <i>International Migration</i> , online first 22 March 2012.

GTD Key books/book chapters	
Researcher(s)	Publication
Arnold, D.L. (2012)	Burmese Social Movements in Exile: Labour, Migration and Democracy. In M. Ford (ed.), <i>Social Activism in Southeast Asia</i> (pp. 89-103). London: Routledge.
Mazzucato, V. (2013)	Child well-being and transnational families. In Michalos, A. (ed) <i>Encyclopedia of Quality of Life Research</i> (pp. 749-755). Heidelberg: Springer.
Poeze, M. and Mazzucato, V. (2013)	Ghanaian children in transnational families: Understanding the experiences of left-behind children through local parenting norms. In L. Baldassar and L. Merla (eds) <i>Transnational Families, Migration and the Circulation of Care</i> (pp. 149-170). London: Routledge.
Mazzucato, V. (2013)	Transnational families. In Ness, I. (ed) <i>The Encyclopedia of Global Human Migration</i> . Oxford: Blackwell Publishing
Nauta, W.W. (2012)	Democratic Deepening in South Korea and South Africa in an Age of Global Rebalancing: The Potential Role of Civil Society in the Era of Internet. In J. Nederveen Pieterse & J. Kim (eds.), <i>Globalization and Development in East Asia</i> (Routledge Studies in Emerging Societies) (pp. 182 – 206). New York: Routledge.

II.4.6 Output of the programme

The GTD has been productive in terms of publication per fte and is performing well in the proportion of internationally peer-reviewed publications. Furthermore, most of the articles are published in a wide array of international, peer-reviewed publications attesting to the interdisciplinary nature of the research programme. Most journals have impact factors that are above the average for the discipline in which they belong, attesting to the high scientific quality of the research output. The decline in refereed articles per fte has to do with the project cycle of the major research projects being conducted in the GTD. Three, large international grants were won in 2009 and 2010. The subsequent years have been dedicated to project start-up, coordination and primary data collection of ten large-scale surveys and four long-term ethnographic projects thus leading to a slight dip in publications, which is expected to rise in the coming years as results emerge.

GTD Publication output 2011-2013 ⁷³				
	2011	2012	2013	Total
Article-scientific refereed	4	7	4	15
Article-scientific non-refereed	2	0	1	3
Article-professional	0	2	2	4
Doctoral thesis	0	0	0	0
Inaugural Speech	0	0	0	0
Monograph-scientific	0	0	1	1
Monograph-professional	0	0	0	0
Monograph- popularising	0	0	0	0
Volume editorship	0	1	1	2
Part of Volume-scientific	8	3	4	15
Part of Volume-professional	2	1	0	3
Part of Volume-popularising	0	0	0	0
Book review	0	0	0	0
Contribution weekly/daily journal	0	0	12	12
Conference contribution	0	4	12	16
Report ⁷⁴	0	0	0	0

GTD Publication output per research fte			
	2011	2012	2013
Scientific publications per research fte ⁷⁵	2,51	1,01	1,76
Scientific publications as percentage of all publications	87%	66%	32%
Article-scientific refereed per research fte ⁷⁶	0,72 (2,80)	1,01 (2,57)	0,59 (1,49)
Article-scientific refereed as percentage of all publications	25%	38%	10%

II.4.7 Earning capacity

The GTD has been primarily focused on executing research and publishing outputs from international research grants obtained in 2009/10 for programmes that ran up until 2013 and 2014. Nonetheless it has secured several additional academic grants, including a small but prestigious grant from the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW) for the organisation of top quality and internationally prestigious conferences.

73 The output figures are based on Metis, date 04-07-2014 except for Contribution weekly/daily journal; Conference contribution and Report. The numbers for these categories are not up to date in Metis. We collected the numbers from the individual programme.

74 This category includes advisory and policy reports to public and private parties, such as municipalities, provinces or companies.

75 Scientific publications = article scientific refereed + article scientific non-refereed + doctoral thesis + monograph scientific + part of volume scientific. Since the doctoral thesis is part of this category the number excluding PhD's is not mentioned here.

76 The figures in brackets show the values if PhD candidates are excluded.

Income GTD 2011-2013 in k€ (turnover)			
	2011	2012	2013
Direct funding ⁷⁷	€ 275,01	€ 237,20	€ 217,79
of which performance related ⁷⁸	€ 25,07	€ 0,00	€ 0,00
Research grants (2 nd MS)	€ 309,74	€ 238,60	€ 256,53
Contract research (3 rd MS)	€ 87,35	€ 0,00	€ -4,34
Total funding ⁷⁹	€ 672,10	€ 475,80	€ 469,99
of which performance related ⁸⁰	€ 422,16	€ 238,60	€ 252,20

Performance-related income GTD measured against research ftes, 2011-2013 in k€ (turnover)			
	2011	2012	2013
Research fte ⁸¹	1,43	2,72	2,68
Performance related income per research fte	€ 295,22	€ 87,72	€ 94,10

Income GTD 2011-2013 in k€ (absolute figures) ⁸²			
	2011	2012	2013
Research grants (2 nd MS)	0	€ 359,98	0
Contract research (3 rd MS)	0	0	€ 163,60
Total external funding	0	€ 359,98	€ 163,60

Income GTD measured against research ftes, 2011-2013 in k€ (absolute figures)			
	2011	2012	2013
Research fte ⁸³	1,43	2,72	2,68
Income per research fte	0	€ 132,35	€ 61,04

77 Maastricht University uses an allocation model for distributing public funds among its faculties. The model is based on factors such as enrolments and graduations on the teaching side, and staff size of the faculty, funding successes and successful promotions on the research side. The entries in the table relate to that part of the funding which has a clear link to research, i.e. it does not represent the total income of our faculty from public funds.

78 Within the research-related part of the UM allocation model, there are some instruments which have a clear link to our research performance. One instrument is included for 2008-2013: the promotion bonus that we receive from the Dutch government for each defended PhD. For 2008-2011 two other instruments are included: the "Earning power" fund, which is linked to successes in funding, and the so-called "A-status grants" which were paid out for research application that is recommended for funding by referees, but in the end is not awarded by the funding institutions because of lack of funding. Both instruments were abolished after 2011.

79 Direct funding + Research grants + Contract research.

80 Performance related part of Direct funding + Research grants + Contract research.

81 PhD candidates are excluded here since they are usually not eligible to independently submit research applications.

82 Income from the first money stream is excluded here since these incomes are paid out with a certain delay.

83 PhD candidates are excluded here since they are usually not eligible to independently submit research applications.

GTD Key High Profile Grants obtained 2011-2013			
Principal applicant(s)	Funding institution	Project	Amount
Mazzucato, V.	Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences	Conference Grant Fund for organising the conference "Transnational families: Multi-sited, mixed-method and comparative research approaches", Maastricht, March 28-29, 2013	€ 4,000
Mazzucato, V.	WOTRO/NWO	The functioning and consequences of transnational child raising arrangements in South and North: Angolan, Nigerian and Ghanaian migrant parents living in South Africa and The Netherlands (TCRA-SAN)	€ 110,000
Mazzucato, V.	Maastricht University	Maastricht Centre for Citizenship, Migration and Development (MACIMIDE)	€ 159,600
Arnold, D.	NWO	Veni grant: Social protections and precarious work in Continental Southeast Asian Borderlands	€ 249,981

II.4.8 Societal relevance

A general ambition of the GTD is to provide relevant societal knowledge that can inform policy makers and public debate. For example, one of the tenets of GTD research on migration is that migration is talked about in a very narrow perspective in public and policy debates. GTD research contributes to changing the way migration is thought and talked about by showing how a transnational perspective opens up new conceptualisations of migration, highlights different questions and issues around migration and shows that also non-migrants live transnational lives. GTD researchers aim thus to affect public debates and policymaking by participating in public events, engaging with policymaking, and carrying out some agenda-setting activities. Finally, GTD researchers engage, if possible and feasible, with the research populations by involving them in research agenda setting and engaging with them in the communication of research output. Below are some of the activities carried out under the research projects to meet these aims.

GTD Key externally funded projects with explicit societal engagement, 2011-2013			
Researcher	Project	Type of funding	Kind of societal engagement
Mazzucato, V.	TCRAF-Eu	NORFACE and KNAW	International Policy roundtable, Maastricht, March 2013; news articles in local media in receiving and sending countries (<i>de Volkskrant</i> , <i>the Daily Graphic Ghana</i>); Centre for Migration Studies dissemination newsletter; PhD workshop for students from Europe and Africa, Maastricht, March 2013.
Mazzucato, V.	TCRA	NWO/WOTRO	Workshop with civil society organisations, schools and Ministries in Ghana, Aburi, June 2012; creative writing workshop for children of migrants in Ghana, Aburi, June 2012; migrant tv and radio call-in programs, 2010
Mazzucato, V.	TCRA-SAN	NWO/WOTRO	Workshop with Indian, South African and Dutch senior and junior researchers, including training components planned (NB project started in October 2013).
Mazzucato, V.	MAFE	EU-FP7	EU policy briefs and working papers published on project website; policy dialogue, Brussels, May 2011 & September 2012.

GTD Key publications and interviews for a non-academic readership 2011-2013		
Researcher	Title	Publication place
Nauta, W.	Fighting HIV/AIDS in a time of austerity	Eastern Cape Socio-Economic Consultative Council (ECSECC), East London, South Africa (2012)
Nauta, W.	The Fight Against HIV/AIDS in South Africa	Associação Brasileira Interdisciplinar de AIDS (ABIA), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (2011)
Nauta, W.	Civic Engagement and Democratic Consolidation in South Korea: Lessons for South Africa	Centre for Civil Society Studies, University of Kwazulu Natal (2011)
Mazzucato, V.	De keerzijde van migratie: Gevolgen voor kinderen die achterblijven (The other side of migration: Consequences for children who stay behind)	<i>International Spectator</i> 67 (3): 31-37, 2013.
Mazzucato, V.	Moeders en vaders zijn ver weg	<i>de Volkskrant</i> , p. 16-17, June 13, 2013.
Mazzucato, V.	Migrant families: Living together or across national borders?	'MAFE Project Policy Briefing No. 5, January 2013.
Mazzucato, V.	Reflection "Research and Globalisation" at the conference "Incentives Matter! Research Pioneers for Global Development"	Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research, Den Haag, The Netherlands, 1 September 2011
Arnold, D.	Presenting research on "Wage and Workers' Voice: Labour and Global Production in Cambodia", at conference organised by the International Labour Organization-Better Work and the International Finance Corporation (World Bank)	World Bank Washington DC, October 26-28, 2011.
Arnold, D.	with Soe Lin Aung, <i>Exclusion to Visibility, Vulnerability to Voice: Informal Economy Workers in the Mekong Countries</i>	Oxfam Solidarity (Belgium), consultancy report, 2011.
Arnold, D.	Labour and Cambodia's Socio-economic Development	Cambodian Labour Confederation, unpublished consultancy report, 25pp.

GTD Key societal roles of researchers 2011-2013	
Researcher	Societal role
Arnold, D.	Regular presentations and discussions with trade union organizers and members at education workshops and training events in Phnom Penh, Cambodia and Mae Sot, Thailand.
Mazzucato, V.	Moderator at the public debate 'Business development opportunities in developing countries and emerging economies: the role of government, business and education?' with the Minister for European Affairs and International Cooperation Ben Knapen, Maastricht, 07 November, 2011.
Mazzucato, V.	Keynote speaker: 'Diasporas connecting development and integration' at conference Connecting Diasporas for Homeland Engagement, organised by Diaspora Forum for Development and Oxfam Novib, Soesterberg, The Netherlands, 17-19 June, 2011.

II.4.9 SWOT analysis

The GTD is a small but rapidly growing programme. It has successfully integrated itself within the Faculty through active collaborations with the other research programmes and centres (PCE, CGD, SHCL) as well as with other faculties at the UM (Law, Economics and UNU-Merit). It trains a large proportion of young researchers (PhDs and post-docs) giving them high exposure to international networks it is involved in. This is reflected in the high productivity of the group despite its young character and the fact that all junior faculty have found employment in teaching and research

positions in high-quality institutions upon completion of their contract or earlier. It has obtained large, internationally competitive grants (see table in section III.4.7). It has successfully established a well-attended Masters programme on Globalisation and Development and collaborates with other departments (History, Technology and Society Studies, Political Science) in providing the teaching for the programme.

While it is a rapidly growing group, and has attracted many high potential young scholars, it has experienced difficulties in retaining these scholars, despite the funding available through grants and through Faculty funding made available to hire them. Part of the difficulties seem to lie in Maastricht's marginal geographic location within the Netherlands, a tenure trajectory that is lengthier than that of close competitors within the Netherlands, and the small size of the group that cannot yet act as an attraction pole. The strategy outlined below aims to address these weaknesses.

New possibilities for widening the scope of collaborations within the GTD lie in the newly created MACIMIDE centre. Already, by combining forces with other researchers in UM working on migration, the centre has successfully obtained a European Commission funded International Training Network creating new PhD positions, opportunities for training of researchers and new network members. Maastricht University's recent joining of the World Universities Network (WUN) also provides interesting new possibilities for networking and starting new collaborative research projects. Finally, the Faculty is providing some flexibility in its hiring policy with view to provide the GTD with some leeway to attract new tenured staff.

Potential threats to the sustainability of the programme are the increasingly scarce research funds available both nationally and at the European level. Furthermore, the increasingly active recruitment strategies of other universities to attract talented researchers makes it necessary for us to seriously address the weakness of not being able to retain talented staff.

SWOT Analysis Research Programme GTD, 2011-2013	
Strengths (What are we good at?)	Weaknesses (Where are we weak)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High productivity in international peer-reviewed journals and top book publishers • High success rate in obtaining competitive and large research grants • Strong collaborations with universities in Europe and Africa • Attract young researchers with high potential • Strong research collaborations with other research programmes in FASoS and with other faculties in UM • Strong research-teaching linkages with the new Master in Globalisation and Development Studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Few tenured positions: one full professor and one assistant professor • Difficulty in retaining high quality researchers we attract (Maastricht's geographical location; lengthy tenure track trajectory; small size of the group to act as attraction pole)
Opportunities (what chances for improvement)	Threats (what developments might threaten us?)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible revision of the Faculty's research/teaching proportions in contracts for junior faculty members. • UM's joining the World University Network and its special agreements with Chinese universities create potential for future research collaborations. • Newly created centre MACIMIDE on migration research – opportunities for joint applications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dutch national funding for research is severely cut, especially that relating to development issues. • Active recruitment by other universities for highly talented researchers.

II.4.10 Strategy 2014–2017

The GTD has achieved a lot since its creation in 2011 as the fourth research programme of FASoS. It has an active research colloquium series attracting international speakers; a dynamic academic dialogue internal to the group through the brown bag lunch series and workshops coupled with specific colloquia; the Transnational Migration Group which brings together on a monthly basis young PhD and post doctoral scholars working on migration topics from a social science background to discuss their work in progress; a master's program that makes use of strong research-teaching linkages with the GTD; and strong collaborations with other programmes in FASoS, within UM through the newly established MACIMIDE centre; and internationally through its competitive research grants.

The programme has continued to grow and needs to consolidate itself through a stable and established presence within the faculty. There are three main priorities for the coming period:

1. Attract and retain top-quality researchers: The programme's international reputation has allowed it to attract top-quality PhD candidates and post-doctoral fellows. It is our ambition to retain some of these researchers and to be able to offer them tenured positions in order to ensure continuity of the programme. The Faculty has been collaborative in this respect in providing provisional reduced teaching load for some of the young faculty in order to prepare research grants. New forms will be considered to attract and keep new faculty.
2. Invite a senior researcher as a visiting scholar on a yearly basis: Such a scholar would be selected according to their affinity with one of the research areas of the GTD. He or she will provide a master class for the junior researchers in the GTD and a select group international PhDs; serve to establish useful links with other universities for future research collaborations; and help increase the international visibility of GTD research.
3. In the longer term, strengthen research-teaching linkages: as the MA GDS gets underway, the next step is to establish a two-year international research MA to train possible future PhD researchers for the GTD programme.

Part III Research Centres

III.1 Centre for Gender and Diversity

Lies Wesseling

The CGD has been singled out because the centre is in the process of reviewing its strategy and position within the faculty and would welcome feedback from the committee on this. In addition, it is the only centre which receives direct funding from the faculty.

III.1.1 Objectives and research area

The Centre for Gender and Diversity (founded in 1998 as an interfaculty institute of Maastricht University) was integrated into the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences in 2008, as a research centre with a focus on the acquisition of externally funded research projects within the field of gender and diversity studies (www.maastrichtuniversity.nl/cgd). The CGD studies gender as historically variable scripts for performing masculinity and femininity, in interaction with affiliated markers of social difference such as age, religion, sexuality, disability, race, class, and nationality. We study the intersections between these identity markers while focusing on the arts. Art works from high and low culture play a crucial role in constructing, stabilizing *and* transforming emotional registers and life scripts. We analyze how they do so, while also studying the ways in which readers and spectators put art works to use in dealing with crucial identity issues in real life situations. While we are a humanities group, our interest in the arts as a shaping social force implies that we cross the gap between the humanities and the social sciences, not just in the formulation of our research questions, but also in the selection of our methodological tools and in our choice of research partners.

In the near future, we will devote special attention to approaching the time-honoured focal points of the CGD (gender/sexuality/queer studies, age(ing) studies, postcolonial studies) from perspectives that derive from life writing across media (oral life stories, diaries, memoirs, autobiographies, (auto) biopics, photography, Facebook pages, dating sites, blogs, vlogs, performance art). Theories and practices of life writing go to the heart of gender and diversity issues. Research has revealed how both ‘formal’ (published) and ‘informal’ (oral, secondarily oral) life stories are scripted by a limited number of scripts that substantiate social stereotypes.

Conceptualizing and representing ‘queer’ lives is conducive to exploring the points of exit from these repertoires. We therefore aim to capitalise more systematically on our convergent interests in life writing. Life writing is also an apt medium for exploring practices of cultural remembrance as a nodal point between individual memory and socially shared cultural repertoires for conceptualising and representing lives.

III.1.2 Evaluation research assessment 2011

The last independent external review of the CGD was in 2005, when the CGD was evaluated highly favourably by a review committee chaired by professor Riet Schenkeveld-van der Dussen (quality: 4; productivity 4.5; relevancy 4.5; prospects 4). The committee praised both the Centre’s teaching and its research in terms of their quality, productivity and innovative character (“van zeer goede kwaliteit”, “vernieuwend”, de “aanpak is origineel”, “zowel nationaal als internationaal goed zichtbaar”, “hoge

productiviteit”). The committee recommended: (a) To integrate the CGD into FASoS, to ensure its continuity; (b) To expand its tenured staff, a research centre with only two tenured members (at the time: professor Maaïke Meijer and dr. Mineke Bosch) made the Centre overly vulnerable according to the committee; (c) To concentrate on its core business, i.e. teaching and research, and to cut down on what was then called “maatschappelijke dienstverlening” (cf. the externally funded EQUAL program). Recommendations (a) and (c) have been implemented. The expansion of the tenured staff of the CGD has been dealt with as follows: The fellows of the Centre are indeed tenured (Meijer, Wesseling, Brunotte, Swinnen, van den Hengel), but not tenured by the CGD.

There is a separate paragraph on the CGD in the midterm evaluation of 2008 (period 2005-2008). The review committee recommended to (a) capitalise more systematically on cooperation with Utrecht and Nijmegen; (b) score a NWO programme with a new set of PhD’s and to develop applications with other partners; (c) keep strong CGD points alive (productivity, international activities, good research climate/supportive atmosphere, keep the team intact); (d) place CGD staff members in key positions in the Faculty to facilitate integration.

These recommendations have all been implemented:

- a. Lies Wesseling has joined the board of the Dutch Graduate School for Genderstudies (NOG) (coordinated by Utrecht University), The CGD hosted the last NOG research day;
- b. we have scored a new NWO programme,
- c. plus a PhD Humanities
- d. and a postdoctoral researcher, to swell the ranks of our junior staff;
- e. we have strongly enhanced our international activities through three international networks (see below);
- f. we sustain the tradition of regular research meetings and provide feedback on each other’s research applications;
- g. and Maaïke Meijer has chaired the research programme AMC, while Aagje Swinnen joined the Faculty Board and Roel van de Oever the research management team (OTO).

We currently do not have any CGD members in major administrative positions.

III.1.3 Staff composition

FASoS supports the CGD with incentive money (117.00 euros annually) to reduce the teaching load of staff members with expertise in the field of gender and diversity studies. Four tenured staff members are currently involved in the CGD, i.e. dr. Ulrike Brunotte, dr. Aagje Swinnen, dr. Louis van den Hengel and professor Lies Wesseling. Maaïke Meijer has remained part of the CGD until her retirement in 2014. We have the support of an office manager, for 0.6 fte. The CGD has fellows and associates. Fellows (mentioned above) enjoy reduction of their teaching hours in exchange for a commitment to the acquisition of external funding. Associates participate in the CGD’s research activities on account of a gender research profile i.e. its research lunches, supervision activities, workshops and conferences.

Research staff 2011-2013 in fte			
	2011	2012	2013
Tenured staff	0,8	0,8	0,9
Non-tenured staff	0,06	0,06	-
PhD candidates	-	-	-
Total research fte	0,86	0,86	0,9

III.1.4 Research environment and embedding

- a. At **FASoS**, the CGD was fully embedded within the research programme Arts, Media, Culture (AMC) until 2013. Recently, it has also entered into cooperation with the research programme Globalization, Transnationalism and Development (GTD).
- b. At the **interfaculty level**, it participates in the Maastricht Centre for Citizenship, Migration and Development (MACIMIDE) through Wesseling's research into transnational adoption, within the framework of MACIMIDE's research theme "Transnational Families".
- c. **Nationally**, the CGD is embedded in the NOG. Lies Wesseling closely cooperates with the Faculteit Geesteswetenschappen, Tilburg University, in the PLACIM project and the NWO-funded programme *Emergent Cultural Literacy*.

The CGD has a very **strong international** profile in the areas of age(ing) studies (cultural construction of old age and childhood) and of intersectional approaches to gender in Orientalism and anti-Semitism. In these areas, it houses the international networks ENAS (European Network in Aging Studies, www.agingstudies.eu), RENGOO (Research Network Gender in Antisemitism, Orientalism and Occidentalism www.rengoo.net), PLACIM (Platform for a Cultural History of Children's Media, www.placim.org), all externally funded by NWO.

- ENAS, directed by Aagje Swinnen, includes the Women, Ageing and Media Research Group (WAM, UK), the National Institute for the Study of Ageing and Later Life (NISAL, Sweden), the Austrian/German Ageing Studies Group (AT/DE), and the MLA Age Studies Group (USA), united together with other partners in the NWO-funded network *ENAS: European Network in Aging Studies*.
- RENGOO, directed by Ulrike Brunotte, includes the ZfA (Centre for Research on Anti-Semitism Berlin), the Center for Jewish Studies Berlin-Brandenburg; Institute for Cultural/Gender Studies of Humboldt University, Berlin, the Moses Mendelssohn Center for European-Jewish Studies, Potsdam University (MMZ); The Center for Near- and Middle-East Studies (CNMS) Marburg University; The Leo Baeck Institute in London (LBI), Institute for Jewish Studies, Antwerp University; the NCJW Women and Gender Studies Program of Tel Aviv University, Institute for contemporary History (University Fribourg); Institute for Religious Studies (University Basel); THEA Research platform (Université Libre de Bruxelles, Vrije Universiteit Brussels & Rits School of Arts) and the Vanderbilt Divinity School, Nashville, USA.
- PLACIM, directed by Lies Wesseling, includes CIRCL (Centre for International Research in Childhood, Reading University, UK), CHILL (Childhood Research in Literature, Language, and Learning, Linnaeus University, Sweden), TEMA BARN (Research Group Childhood Studies), Linköping University, Sweden), Department Media Studies, Copenhagen University, Denmark, Hedmark University College (Norway), Deutsches Seminar, Eberhard-Karls Universität Tübingen (Germany), the Institut für Populäre Kulturen and the Schweizerisches Institut für Kinder- und Jugendmedien (Switzerland), Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures, Antwerp University (Belgium).

In addition, CGD members cultivate ties with the following international networks:

- Lies Wesseling is a board member of the IRSL (International Research Society for Children's Literature), and a member of ASAC (Alliance for the Study of Adoption and Culture).
- Aagje Swinnen is a member of NANAS (North-American Network in Aging Studies) and the Arts and Humanities Committee of the Gerontological Society of America. She is affiliated with Coastal Carolina University in Conway in the framework of the editorship of *Age, Culture, Humanities*.
- Ulrike Brunotte is adjunct professor at Humboldt University, Berlin.

Between 2011 and 2013, the CGD has hosted the following (inter)national workshops and conferences:

Organisers	Title	date	place
Maaïke Meijer, Ulrike Brunotte, convenors	International symposium <i>Biography, Autobiography and the Reality of Fiction</i>	March 30, 2011	Maastricht
Aagje Swinnen, convenor	Inaugural Conference ENAS, <i>Theorizing Age: Challenging the Disciplines</i> , 7 th International Symposium on Cultural Gerontology, and Inaugural Conference of the European Network in Aging Studies (ENAS),	October 6-9, 2011	Maastricht
Aagje Swinnen, co-organizer	<i>Beyond Autonomy and Language: Towards a Disability Studies Perspective on Dementia</i> , Expert Workshop	Oct 5, 2011	Maastricht
Lies Wesseling, convenor	Inaugural Workshop PLACIM, <i>The Child Savage: From Comics to Games</i> ,	August 2011	Maastricht
Ulrike Brunotte, convenor	Inaugural Workshop of the international network on <i>Neo-Orientalism and Occidentalism</i>	May 30- June 1, 2013	Maastricht
Lies Wesseling, convenor	<i>Children's Literature and Media Cultures</i> , 21st Biennial Conference of the International Research Society for Children's Literature (IRSCL)	August 10-14, 2013	Maastricht
Eliza Steinbock, co-organizer	<i>Soirées Approaching Affect</i> ,	March 14, 2013 to June 6, 2013 (4 evenings)	Maastricht-Amsterdam

In addition, the CGD also housed various guest professors during the period under evaluation:

- Valerie Lipscomb, 24-25 May 2011, cooperation with Aagje Swinnen on the performativity of Age
- Cynthia Port, June 2012, preparation of a special issue for *International Journal for Ageing and Later life* with Aagje Swinnen
- Heike Hartung, October 2012, preparation of a joint presentation for the Conference *Pain in Old Age* with Aagje Swinnen
- Ulla Kribernegg, March 2013, cooperation with Aagje Swinnen on the Marble project *Live to Be a Hundred*
- Leni Marshall, June 2013, preparation of a joint publication for *Aging, Media, Culture*
- Marc Gelber, May 2013 (Prof. For German-Jewish literature, Ben Gurion University/Israel) cooperating with Ulrike Brunotte on the preparation of the first publication of Rengoo.

In March/April 2012 Ulrike Brunotte was Guest professor at the university of Basel and taught a master course on "Gender, Ritual und Bild: Neuerungen in Kultur- und Religionsforschung von Jane E. Harrison bis Victor Turner".

Finally, the CGD members have also convened international workshops at other universities within the frames of their international networks, while they have also contributed to numerous international conferences and workshops, too numerous to list here.

III.1.5 Quality, scientific relevance and academic reputation

The CGD is at the forefront of three research fields:

- a. Gender in Orientalism and anti-Semitism. Brunotte's RENGOO network is the first to tackle these issues systematically and it will bring out the first publications on the topic.
- b. Age(ing) studies: we are the only gender studies centre in the Netherlands to systematically study the intersections between age and gender, Swinnen occupies in leading position in the development of ageing studies in Europe.
- c. Cultural adoption studies in Europe, more specifically, the cultural construction of the adoptable child. While cultural anthropologists in the Scandinavian countries and Spain are working on the cultural framing of international adoption, the CGD is the first in Europe to systematically study the performative role of the arts in the cultural construction of the adoptable child. This research theme will be taken up within the frame of the "Opzij Wisselleerstoel" which is currently occupied by Lies Wesseling.

The national and international recognition of the CGD fellows and associates becomes manifest by their membership of the boards of research societies, editorial teams of international journals and national publication projects, their participation in NWO advisory committees and evaluation panels, assessment committees of dissertations, external reviews of NWO and FWO-submissions, and invited lectures. Aagje Swinnen is the founding editor of a new international, peer-reviewed journal in the area of age and aging studies (<http://ageculturehumanities.org/WP/>), Maaïke Meijer participates in the editorial team of the prestigious history of Dutch literature supported by the Nederlandse Taalunie, Lies Wesseling is very active as a panel member for Geesteswetenschappen, NWO, Ulrike Brunotte enjoys a honorific affiliation to Humboldt University, Berlin and is a member within the editorial team of the journal *Zeitschrift für Kulturwissenschaften*.

CGD Key prizes as an indication of scholarly reputation 2011-2013

Researcher	Prizes
Aagje Swinnen	2011, nominated for the GSA Baltics Foundation award
Eliza Steinbock	2011, dissertation of the year
Aagje Swinnen	2013, Fulbright scholarship for research on poetry interventions in dementia care

CGD Key academic roles as an indication of scholarly reputation 2011-2013

Researcher	Academic roles
Maaïke Meijer	Board member NICA; Perioderedactie 20e eeuw van de Nederlandse literatuurgeschiedenis, Taalunie; Lid Voorbereidingscommissie programma Cultureel Erfgoed en Culturele Dynamiek NWO; Member Colleges van Toezicht bijzondere leerstoelen 'Kunst en media' en 'Sociale filosofie ihb de relatie tussen politiek en cultuur'
Aagje Swinnen	Co-Editor <i>Age, Culture, Humanities: An Interdisciplinary Journal</i> ; Chair of the European Network in Aging Studies; Member Expert Panel <i>Third Age Online</i> ; Provisional Member of the Humanities and Arts Committee of the Gerontological Society of America
Lies Wesseling	Board member IRSCl, Board Member NOG, member editorial board <i>Neo-Victorian Studies</i> ; member evaluation panels Open Competition Humanities NWO (3 times)
Ulrike Brunotte	Associate Editor, <i>Zeitschrift für Kulturwissenschaften</i> ; Associate Member of the Graduiertenkolleg <i>Gender as a Category of Knowledge</i> , Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

CGD Selection of especially significant results and publications 2011-2013		
Researcher	Selected significant highlights	Year of activity
Aagje Swinnen	Inaugural Conference ENAS	2011
Lies Wesseling	21 st biennial conference of the International Research Society for Children's Literature, Children's media and Cultures	2013
Ulrike Brunotte	Inaugural workshop RENG00	2013

CGD key articles	
Researcher(s)	Publication
Lies Wesseling (2011)	"Memory is the Primary Instrument, the Inexhaustible Nutrient Source": Remediations of Literary Romanticism in Sally Mann's Family Photographs, <i>Arcadia</i> 46/1: 3-15.
Louis van den Hengel (2012)	Zoography: Performing Posthuman Lives, <i>Biography: An Interdisciplinary Quarterly</i> 35/1: 1-20.
Aagje Swinnen (2012)	Dementia in documentary film: <i>Mum</i> by Adelheid Roosen. <i>The Gerontologist</i> , 53(1), 113-122.

CGD Key books/book chapters	
Researcher(s)	Publication
Maaïke Meijer (2011)	<i>M. Vasalis: Een biografie.</i>
Agnes Andeweg (2013)	<i>Gothic Kinship.</i>
Ulrike Brunotte (2013)	<i>Dämonen des Wissens: Gender, Performativität und materielle Kultur im Werk von Jane Ellen Harrison.</i>

III.1.6 Output of the programme

As becomes clear from the table below, our output covers the various publication formats that are relevant to the CGD in a balanced manner, ranging from peer reviewed to professional publications, from journal articles to monographs and edited volumes, from conference contributions to written publications. There is one category that is underrepresented, given our commitment to knowledge valorisation, i.e. newspaper articles and contributions to weeklies. During the period under review, two dissertations were finalized under the supervision of CGD fellows (Maaïke Meijer, Lies Wesseling), e.g. Josje Weusten and Roel van den Oever. The latter graduated cum laude. Content-wise, one can discern a clear focus on theories and practices of life writing from a gender perspective:

- Ulrike Brunotte has published her DFG at. al. funded research inquiry into the history of knowledge production and the first *performative turn* (avant la letter), which is also an intellectual biography of Jane Harrison, a pioneer in Religious studies.
- Christophe van Eecke is writing a dissertation on the artists' biopics by Ken Russell as autobiographical works.
- Elena Fronk is writing a dissertation on the dating practices of the elderly, which includes inquiry into the ways in which the elderly 'profile' themselves on dating sites.
- Louis van den Hengel takes a special interest in the application of feminist posthumanist perspectives to the traditionally humanist genre of the biography.
- Maaïke Meijer has written the biography of Vasalis.

- Codruta Pohrib's dissertation is devoted to the online childhood memories of " Ceaucescu's children", inquiring into the ways in which media shape memories.
- Aagje Swinnen's work within the field of ageing studies contests standard views of the human life span as "the narrative of decline".
- Eliza Steinbock works on visual strategies for commemorating and empowering the 'queer' lives of transgender persons.
- Lies Wesseling inquires into the roles of (auto-)biography in the kinning practices of adopters and adoptees.

CGD Publication output 2011-2013⁸⁴				
	2011	2012	2013	Total
Article-scientific refereed	3	7	5	15
Article-scientific non-refereed	2	2	1	5
Article-professional	3	4	6	13
Doctoral thesis	0	1	1	2
Inaugural Speech	0	0	0	0
Monograph-scientific	3	0	1	4
Monograph-professional	1	0	0	1
Monograph- popularising	0	0	1	1
Volume editorship	0	1	1	2
Part of Volume-scientific	8	6	9	23
Part of Volume-professional	3	6	1	10
Part of Volume-popularising	0	0	2	2
Book review	2	3	1	6
Contribution weekly/daily journal	0	1	0	1
Conference contribution	1	11	7	19
Report ⁸⁵	0	0	0	0

CGD Publication output per research fte			
	2011	2012	2013
Scientific publications per research fte ⁸⁷	18,6	18,6	27
Scientific publications as percentage of all publications	61%	38%	47%
Article-scientific refereed per research fte ⁸⁶	3,49	8,1	7,9
Article-scientific refereed as percentage of all publications	11%	16%	13%

84 The output figures are based on Metis, date 04-07-2014 except for Contribution weekly/daily journal; Conference contribution and Report. The numbers for these categories are not up to date in Metis. We collected the numbers from the individual programme. As agreed with the CGD director results were taken into account from: Andeweg, A.; Bruijn, M.A., de; Brunotte, U.G.S.I.; Eecke, C.C.J., van; Fronk, E.; Hengel, L., van den; Meijer, M.J.H.; Pohrib, C.A.; Sommerey, C.M.; Steinbock, E.A.; Swinnen, A.M.C.; van Eecke, C.C.J.; Verouden, I.M.A.; Vich Bertran, J.; and Wesseling, E.

85 This category includes advisory and policy reports to public and private parties, such as municipalities, provinces or companies.

86 Scientific publications = article scientific refereed + article scientific non-refereed + doctoral thesis + monograph scientific + part of volume scientific. Since the doctoral thesis is part of this category the number excluding PhD's is not mentioned here.

87 The figures in brackets show the values if PhD candidates are excluded.

III.1.7 Earning capacity

In the period under review, Ulrike Brunotte obtained a grant from Internationalization Humanities (NWO) and a honorarium for teaching a master class in Basel, Aagje Swinnen obtained a Fullbright Grant for a 6-months research leave in the United States, Lies Wesseling obtained a NWO research grant for a PhD humanities, a postdoc within the framework of the Maastricht Centre for Citizenship, Development and Migration and two grants for the 21st biennial conference of the IRSC.

In addition, Aagje Swinnen and Lies Wesseling have been directing the research programmes *Beyond Autonomy and Language: Towards a Disabilities Perspective on Dementia* (2011-2013) and *Emergent Cultural Literacy: Assimilating Children's Literature* (2011-2015) (grants obtained in 2010, start in 2011).

Income CGD 2011-2013 in k€ (turnover) ⁸⁸			
	2011	2012	2013
Direct funding ⁸⁹	€ 42,39	€ 29,69	€ 20,09
of which performance related ⁹⁰	€ 3,86	€ 53,00	€ 54,88
Research grants (2 nd MS)	€ -14,74	€ 63,87	€ 136,89
Contract research (3 rd MS)	€ 24,75	€ 0,00	€ 85,52
Total funding	€ 52,39	€ 146,56	€ 297,38
of which performance related ⁹¹	€ 13,87	€ 116,87	€ 277,29

Performance-related income CGD measured against research ftes, 2011-2013 in k€ (turnover)			
	2011	2012	2013
Research fte ⁹²	0,86	0,86	0,63
Performance related income per research fte	€ 16,13	€ 135,89	€ 440,14

Income CGD 2011-2013 in k€ (absolute figures) ⁹³			
	2011	2012	2013
2 nd MS x 1000 euro	€ 402,05	€ 50,08	€ 213,12
3 rd MS x 1000 euro	0	€ 11,00	€ 52,35
Total external funding x 1000 euro	€ 402,05	€ 61,08	€ 265,47

88 For the turnover and absolute figures CGD is treated as a separate entity.

89 Maastricht University uses an allocation model for distributing public funds among its faculties. The model is based on factors such as enrolments and graduations on the teaching side, and staff size of the faculty, funding successes and successful promotions on the research side. The entries in the table relate to that part of the funding which has a clear link to research, i.e. it does not represent the total income of our faculty from public funds.

90 Within the research-related part of the UM allocation model, there are some instruments which have a clear link to our research performance. One instrument is included for 2008-2013: the promotion bonus that we receive from the Dutch government for each defended PhD. For 2008-2011 two other instruments are included: the "Earning power" fund, which is linked to successes in funding, and the so-called "A-status grants" which were paid out for research application that is recommended for funding by referees, but in the end is not awarded by the funding institutions because of lack of funding. Both instruments were abolished after 2011.

91 Direct funding performance related + Research grants + Contract research.

92 PhD candidates are excluded here since they are usually not eligible to independently submit research applications.

93 Income from the first money stream is excluded here since these incomes are paid out with a certain delay.

Income CGD measured against research ftes, 2011-2013 in k€ (absolute figures)			
	2011	2012	2013
Research fte ⁹⁴	0,86	0,86	0,63
Income per research fte	€ 467,50	€ 71,02	€ 421,37

CGD Key High Profile Grants obtained 2011-2013			
Principal applicant(s)	Funding institution	Project	Amount and duration
Aagje Swinnen	MagW NOW	<i>Beyond Autonomy and Language: Towards a Disability Studies Perspective on Dementia</i> , granted 2010	2011-2013
Lies Wesseling	NWO Geesteswetenschappen	<i>Emergent Cultural Literacy: Assimilating Children's Literature</i> , granted in 2010	2011-2015

III.1.8 Societal relevance

Following the recommendations of its last research evaluation, the CGD has let go of its direct involvement in emancipation policy projects, so as to concentrate on its academic core business. However, it does attach value to disseminating its expertise to a broader public outside of academia, given our interest in the existential functions of the arts. This involves audiences in the Limburg region (dementia care), the Netherlands (the acquisition of cultural literacy at Dutch primary schools (Dutch popular culture) and problems pertaining to globalization and migration (Islamophobia, sexual nationalism, transnational adoption). We write about topics that people care about deeply, and therefore they are eminently suitable for translation to non-academic audiences, as becomes apparent from our intensive valorisation efforts:

Regional audiences:

- Aagje Swinnen, *Act Your Age Festival*, Maastricht, December 2013.
- Aagje Swinnen, Reading/performance *Geborgen in de hartstreek*, i.e., translation of results of *Beyond Autonomy and Language* project to larger audience of caregivers and family of people with dementia, Continuum, Kerkrade (NL), 09/21/2012, Dementia team.
- Aagje Swinnen and Ike Kamphof, Kunst als brug naar participatie. *Interregionale Conferentie Weg met het taboe! Naar een andere beeldvorming. Dementievriendelijke gemeenschap/gemeente*, 09/25/2012, Geel (BE).
- Aagje Swinnen, onderzoeksgroep Voorbij autonomie en taal. *Interregionale Conferentie Bij ons kun je blijven en mee blijven doen! Dementievriendelijke gemeenschap/gemeente*, 04/05/2012, 's Hertogenbosch (NL).
- Aagje Swinnen with Ruud Hendriks, Annette Hendrikx and Ike Kamphof, Film installation for people with dementia living in residential home Klevarie in collaboration with director J. Rabijns, Limburg Museum Venlo and Alzheimer Center Limburg, Jun 2012, Maastricht; Support of J. Meester who developed Signs, an art in public space project to draw attention to people with dementia in collaboration with KUSigne, Sep 2011 – Sep 2012.
- Emergent Cultural Literacy Research group, implementation intervention program Dutch primary schools (group 1,3), September 2013-May 2014.
- Maaïke Meijer, Organiser *André Rieu Academie*, public symposium, FASOS, Maastricht on 5 and 6 July 2013.

94 PhD candidates are excluded here since they are usually not eligible to independently submit research applications.

National Audiences:

- Emergent Cultural Literacy Research Group, organization *Helden, Idolen en Iconen*, 26th edition of the Tilburg Symposium Jeugdliteratuur, for authors, illustrators, teachers, librarians, students, and researchers, January 18, 2012.
- Eliza Steinbock, Core Member TranScreen: Amsterdam Transgender Film Festival; Advisory Board Drift Festival: Gender en sex tegen de stroom in.
- Agnes Andeweg, Member jury *Opzij*-literatuur prijs, 2012.

International:

- Ulrike Brunotte „Sind Helden sterblich? Tod und Töten einer unzerstörbaren Figur“, Lecture within the framework of a lecture series of the *Studium Generale*, in cooperation with the SFB-Initiative *Helden- Heroisierungen – Heroismen. Transformationen und Konjunkturen von der Antike bis zur Moderne*, Universität Freiburg am 26.6. 2013.

Besides organizing conferences, workshops and exhibitions for non-academic audiences, we also give numerous lectures to the wider public. In addition, we would like to refer to our ample professional publications here.

III.1.9 SWOT analysis

Over the past years, we succeeded in putting ourselves on the international map with the help of various grants from “Internationalisering Geesteswetenschappen” (NWO). We have also managed to attract some major programme grants. We have a solid track record of publications in all categories of academic output (dissertations, peer-reviewed articles, edited volumes, monographs, professional publications). We demonstrably manage to speak to audiences beyond academia. We also manage to teach a whole series of courses on gender studies at the University College Maastricht, while we have a minor Genderstudies at FASoS. We operate in an ideal institutional context for working across the boundaries between the humanities and the social sciences and have managed to develop truly innovative approaches to gender studies (see above, III.1.5).

However, methodological and thematic innovation also makes us vulnerable. Aagje Swinnen and Lies Wesseling both work in fields that are largely monopolized by the social sciences and life sciences (transnational adoption, dementia care). Social scientists who work in disciplinary contexts (peer reviewers of research applications) are at times prone to disciplinary chauvinism, and do not always know which standards to apply to the evaluation of our work. Generally speaking, Geesteswetenschappen NWO tends to be more appreciative of social science interventions into the humanities than MagW tends to be of humanities interventions into the social sciences, which creates an imbalance. Given our dependency on attracting external funding in the face of dwindling resources, in combination with the lack of a MA of one’s own, one does feel that the basis for the Centre’s continued existence into the future should become more secure. A third liability, closely linked up with the previous ones, is that we invest a lot of time and effort in coaching junior researchers who are in the process of developing research applications. Given the limited means available in the Netherlands, and the extreme competition of funding, these candidates are at times hired elsewhere, which is good for them, but a pity for us, since our investments then bear fruit elsewhere. Last but not least, the tenured fellows of the CGD are small in number (4 at this moment). This base, we feel, should be broadened.

SWOT Analysis Research Centre CGD, 2011-2013	
Strengths (What are we good at?)	Weaknesses (Where are we weak)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International cooperation • Publishing internationally • Methodological innovation: working across the boundaries between the humanities and the social sciences • Contributing substantial gender studies tracks to the curricula of the UCM and the BA Arts and Culture of FASoS • Knowledge valorisation • Attracting external funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small tenured staff • No MA gender studies • Very limited means for tying talented junior researchers to the CGD
Opportunities (what chances for improvement)	Threats (what developments might threaten us?)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horizon 2020 (“inclusive societies) • Increasing emphasis on knowledge valorisation • New opportunities for interfaculty cooperation within the framework of MACIMIDE (Maastricht Centre for Citizenship, Migration and Development) • New opportunities for cooperation within the framework of MAWRIC (Maastricht Centre for Professional and Creative Writing) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dwindling research resources, especially in the humanities • Disciplinary chauvinism in the social sciences/MagW

III.1.10 Strategy 2014–2017

In the near future, the CGD would like to capitalise more systematically on its synergies in experimental approaches to theories and practices of life writing, while sustaining its fortes in the fields of age studies and gender in Orientalism and anti-Semitism. FASoS provides an ideal setting for taking scholarly inquiry into (auto)biographical practices one step further, as the field is regrettably compartmentalised between literary and historical scholarship on the one hand and anthropological inquiry on the other, creating a rift between oral storytelling and life writing in other media, obscuring our view on the give-and-take between these various autobiographical practices. We think we can contribute to research into autobiographical practices not just content-wise (points of exit, alternative scenarios for representing ‘queer’ lives), but also methodologically, by breaking down the barrier between anthropological/ethnographic and literary approaches to autobiographical practices.

Strategies:

- Installing a Board of Advisors (“UM-wide”) that can advise us on how to liaise with colleagues based at other faculties
- Instituting national and international networks with the field
- Designing research applications within the field, especially with a view to European funding schemes, which are less compartmentalised in social sciences versus humanities slots
- Seeking collaboration with the prospective Centre for Professional and Creative Writing, to develop courses on alternative scenarios for conceptualising and representing the human life course, for diverse uses (creative uses, therapeutic uses, professional uses)
- Seek new areas of teaching besides UCM and the FASoS minor.

III.2 Social Historical Centre Limburg

Ad Knotter

The research centre Sociaal Historisch Centrum voor Limburg (SHCL) is presented in more detail since the SHCL is the only centre which is truly self-standing and also physically separated from FASoS.

III.2.1 Objectives and research area

Founded in 1949, the SHCL is an independent research facility connected to the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences (FASoS) at Maastricht University. It provides a research infrastructure for comparative regional history by giving access to historical sources, maintenance of a library collection, developing research, publication of a yearbook and a dissertation series. SHCL director, professor Ad Knotter, holds a chair of comparative regional history at FASoS, its head of research is dr. Willibrord Rutten, and research fellow drs. Jac van den Boogard is involved in several projects initiated by faculty members. SHCL tries to stimulate and to develop research in the field of *historical border studies* and *the comparative social history of border regions*. One of its focal points is the history of *mining and mining regions*. Others are: the history of (labour) *migration* and historical *demography*. These fields are important for the understanding of the history of the cross-border region around Maastricht (today's Meuse-Rhine Euregion) and of modern Europe in general. The comparative approach enables the SHCL to connect with research institutes and universities elsewhere in Europe. There are many links with research and researchers at FASoS. The SHCL programme thus adds to the European profile of the Faculty.

III.2.2 Evaluation research assessment 2011

In its report, the research assessment committee 2005-2010 stressed the 'potential [of SHCL] for academic expansion in taking regional history from its introspective base towards an internationally comparative analytical context', and praised its 'excellent high-quality publications [...] in a viable and academically promising vision for future research'. It advised 'greater integration of the centre with other parts of the Faculty, e.g. by means of collaborative projects'. According to the committee 'an obvious weakness lies in the very tenuous staffing of the centre, which ought to be bolstered both at mid-ranking and at junior (PhD/postdoc) level'.

Assessment: Quality: 4; Productivity: 5; Relevance: 4; Viability and feasibility: 5.

In response, FASoS and the SHCL announced closer cooperation, formalized in a so-called 'Academiseringsovereenkomst' and the establishment of a 'research atelier' in the context of the projected merger of SHCL with the former State and Municipal Archives in Maastricht into a 'Historisch Centrum Limburg'. As the merger could not be realized, research continued to be concentrated in the SHCL itself. Nevertheless, cooperation with research and teaching at FASoS was strengthened on a project basis.

III.2.3 Staff composition

SHCL combines care for a collection of archives and a library in the field of (inter)regional history with own research and publications. Total staff is 11 fte, most of them (9 fte) employed in archival or library work, facilities and management. The tenured staff in the research department is 2 fte (3 persons), and is also engaged in editorial work for the SHCL's two publication series, as well as teaching, PhD supervision, and the like. Occasionally, post docs are recruited for specific projects. SHCL-fellows supervise the work of several so called 'buitenpromovendi', trainees and students in the field of regional history and cultural heritage.

SHCL Research staff 2011-2013 in fte			
	2011	2012	2013
Tenured staff	2,0	2,0	2,0
Non-tenured staff		0,6	
PhD candidates			
Total research fte	2,0	2,6	2,0

III.2.4 Research environment and embedding

Closely linked with FASOS, the SHCL develops academic research in the field of comparative, cross-border regional history from a European and global perspective. Its European orientation is reflected in its close cooperation with universities in Belgium and Germany, both nearby (Aachen and Liège), and more inland (Bochum and Brussels). In the foregone years research staff participated in international conferences on mining history (the conference 'Mineurs du Monde', Lens, 11-12 April 2012, and 'Miners in a Global Perspective', Essen, 21-23 November 2012), and initiated a global comparative project in this field on 'Migration and ethnicity in coalfield history: global perspectives', in preparation of a special issue of the *International Review of Social History* (2015), of which SHCL-director Ad Knotter is an editorial board member. The IRSH is published at Cambridge University Press for the International Institute of Social History in Amsterdam. As a sideline, Knotter published two articles on comparative and transnational labour history in this journal.

SHCL also participated in the European, ESF-funded project 'The (de)construction of borders and unfamiliarity in the European Union' (coordinated by the 'Nijmegen Centre for Border Research'). SHCL director Ad Knotter edited a dossier on the concept of 'unfamiliarity' and the history of cross-border labour in Europe in the *Journal of Borderlands Studies* (accepted for publication in the Fall issue of 2014).

Nationally, SHCL cooperates with university departments and other institutions in the field of social and economic history as a full member of the Dutch-Flemish interuniversity research school called 'N.W. Posthumus Institute'. Ad Knotter is also a board member of the 'Nederlandsch Economisch Historisch Archief' (in 2014 100 years old), combined with the board of the Unger-Van Brerofonds.

Regionally, SHCL research staff has been, and still is, very active in regional history projects to write a social history of coalminers in Limburg (published in 2012), and a general history of the province of Limburg (to be published in 2014 on the occasion of the 150th jubilee of the Limburg regional history society LGOG). The miners' book, called *Mijnwerkers in Limburg: een sociale geschiedenis* was commissioned by the Stichting 'De Koempel verhaalt'. Ad Knotter coordinated the project, edited the texts, and wrote the introduction and the conclusions; Willibrord Rutten wrote several chapters on the social life of the miners and their families; SHCL head of facilities drs. Paul Arnold took care of the rich illustrations. The book, published in 2012, reached a relatively large educated audience (in two editions:

one of 1750, and a second print of 800). For the projected general history of Limburg for LGOG, called *Limburg: een geschiedenis*, Ad Knotter was a member of the editorial board, and wrote two chapters. Willibrord Rutten and SHCL archivist dr. Hans van Hall also wrote chapters.

Head of research Willibrord Rutten also developed regional research on the population history of Limburg in relation with health issues, a topic that currently is strongly debated in connection with the health situation in the former mining areas in South-Limburg.

SHCL intends to develop research in this field in a cross-border comparative perspective, and in cooperation with other researchers, both inside and outside Maastricht University. Preparations were made to write a strategic plan for the next years for research in this field. In 2011 preparatory research was done on the feasibility to construct a digital database with statistical information on a municipal level in today's Meuse Rhine Euregion (0,6 fte). We hope to be able to cooperate with a projected special chair at the Faculty in the field of demographic history.

III.2.5 Quality, scientific relevance and academic reputation

In spite of its small size, SHCL staff is able to balance an international academic approach and outreach with publications for a Limburg audience, interested in regional history on an academic level. As a centre for documentation and research, it functions as a 'hub' for regional history research both inside and outside academia. One of its main achievements is the yearly publication of a high standard Dutch language yearbook, *Studies over de Sociale en Economische Geschiedenis van Limburg*, and a book in the series 'Maaslandse Monografieën' (dissertations, or monographs of comparable quality), which will celebrate its 50th anniversary in 2014. Both the research staff and the facilities department of SHCL are highly involved in the editing and preparation of these publications, building on years of experience. This is of high value in the publication of dissertations and other books. Examples are: the dissertation of SHCL-archivist Hans van Hall on the village/town of Eijsden in the Middle Ages (2011), the aforementioned *Mijnwerkers in Limburg: een sociale geschiedenis* (2012), and the dissertations of the PhDs in the NWO-project coordinated by SHCL: 'Mining labour markets in the Euregion Meuse-Rhine in the twentieth century' (2005-2009). The NWO-project expired in 2009, but the dissertations appeared in 2011 and 2014: Serge Langeweg, *Mijnbouw en arbeidsmarkt in Nederlands-Limburg. Herkomst, werving, mobiliteit en binding van mijnwerkers tussen 1900 en 1965* (2011), and Leen Roels, *Het tekort. Studies over de arbeidsmarkt voor mijnwerkers in het Luikse kolenbekken vanaf het einde van de negentiende eeuw tot 1974* (2014). As a part of this project a dissertation on the Belgian Limburg miners was defended in Brussels in 2011, but it has not yet been published. After revision, it is expected to appear in the series Maaslandse Monografieën as well (in 2014 or 2015).

The national and international reputation of the SHCL research staff is reflected in its membership of managing and editorial boards of national and international institutions and journals, participation in advisory committees, membership of advisory committees for the appointment of professors at other Dutch universities and assessment committees of dissertations, external reviews of NWO and FWO-submissions, invitations to act as speaker, chair or commentator in international conferences.

SHCL Key academic roles as an indication of scholarly reputation 2011-2013

Researcher	Academic roles
W. Rutten	Editor in chief of <i>Maaslandse Monografieën</i> ; Board member N.W. Posthumus Institute; Member editorial committee <i>Studies over de Sociaal Economische Geschiedenis van Limburg</i> (secr.).
A. Knotter	Board member N.W. Posthumus Institute; Board member Nederlandsch Economisch Historisch Archief/Unger Van Brerofonds; Member editorial committee <i>International Review of Social History</i> ; Member editorial committee <i>Studies over de Sociale en Economische Geschiedenis van Limburg</i> (chair); Member of BAC of professors in social and economic history at Rijksuniversiteit Groningen and Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam; Member of 9 assessment committees of dissertations (Maastricht, Brussels, Leyden, Wageningen).

SHCL Selection of especially significant results and publications 2011-2013

Researcher	Selected significant highlights	Year of activity
Ad Knotter/ Willibrord Rutten	Publication of <i>Mijnwerkers in Limburg: een sociale geschiedenis</i>	2012

SHCL Key articles

Researcher(s)	Publication
Knotter, A. (2011)	'"Little Moscows" in Western Europe: The Ecology of Small-Place Communism', <i>International Review of Social History</i> , 56,475-510
Knotter, A. (2013)	'Land der vielen Grenzen. Territorialität und Textilindustrie zwischen Maas und Rhein im 18. Un Anfang des 19. Jahrhunderts', <i>Rhein-Maas. Geschichte, Sprache und Kultur</i> , 4, 112-140.
Knotter, A. (2014)	'Introduction to the Special Section: Perspectives on Cross-Border Labor in Europe: "(Un) familiarity" or "Push-and-Pull"? <i>Journal of Borderlands Studies</i> , online 29 Jul. 2014.
Knotter, A. (2014)	'Changing Border Regimes, Mining, and Cross-Border Labor in the Dutch-Belgian-German Borderlands, 1900-1973'. <i>Journal of Borderlands Studies</i> , online 29 Jul. 2014.
Rutten, W. (2011)	'Buitenbeentjes. Nederlandse kompels in de Luikse kolenmijnen na de Tweede Wereldoorlog', <i>Studies over de sociaal-economische geschiedenis van Limburg/Jaarboek van het Sociaal Historisch Centrum voor Limburg</i> , LVI, 3-54.
Rutten, W. (2012)	'Les charbonnages d'Orange-Nassau: a French company on Dutch soil during the German occupation'. <i>Entreprise et Histoire</i> , 68, 79-91.

SHCL Key books

Researcher(s)	Publication
Hall, H. van (2011)	<i>Eijsden, een vrijheid met Luikse stadsrechten. Een rechtshistorische schets van de ontwikkeling van een Minderstadt tussen Maas en Rijn</i> (ca. 1300-ca.1500) (Hilversum: Verloren)
Langeweg, S. (2011)	<i>Mijnbouw en arbeidsmarkt in Nederlands-Limburg. Herkomst, werving, mobiliteit en binding van mijnwerkers tussen 1900 en 1965</i> (Hilversum: Verloren)
Roels, L. (2014)	<i>Het tekort. Studies over de arbeidsmarkt voor mijnwerkers in het Luikse kolenbekken vanaf het einde van de negentiende eeuw tot 1974</i> (Hilversum: Verloren)

III.2.6 Output of the programme

The output of the programme can be summarized in four categories:

- *Dissertations*. The NWO-programme 'Mining labour markets in the Euregion Meuse-Rhine in the twentieth century' (2006-2010) resulted in two dissertations at Maastricht University (2011 and 2014; see above), and one at Brussels University (2011); in 2011 SHCL-archivist Hans van Hall defended his dissertation on Eijsden (see above) at the Law Faculty.
- *Academic publications* in scholarly journals by staff of SHCL and PhDs supervised by SHCL-director Ad Knotter, both in international peer reviewed journals and in the SHCL-yearbook;
- *Professional publications* of an academic quality aimed at an educated readership. The most important was *Mijnwerkers in Limburg: een sociale geschiedenis* (2012).
- *Publications aimed at a general public*. Examples are: Jac van den Boogard, *Crescendo. Vijftig jaar Conservatorium Maastricht van regionaal naar internationaal* (2012), and: *idem et al. (ed.), Onder de rook van de mijn. Het leven van de mijnwerker in Zuid-Limburg* (2011).

SHCL Publication output 2011-2013 ⁹⁵				
	2011	2012	2013	Total per category
Article-scientific refereed	1	1	1	3
Article-scientific non-refereed	5	6	4	15
Books	2	2	2	6
Book chapters	1	8		9
Doctoral thesis	2			2
Conference papers	2		1	3
Professional publications	1	1	2	4
Publications aimed at the general public	4	6	3	13
Other research output		2		2
Total Publications	18	26	13	57

III.2.7 Earning capacity

Apart from its structural funding by the Province of Limburg (€ 438.000) and Maastricht University (€ 388.800), SHCL earned project money for research for the books *Mijnwerkers in Limburg: een sociale geschiedenis* (commissioned by the 'Stichting De Koempel verhaalt'; in cooperation with museum Discovery Center Continium Kerkrade and Utrecht University) and *Na de mijnsluiting. 35 jaar herstructurering en reconversie 1965-2000 en een doorkijk naar 2010* (commissioned by the 'Stichting Behoud Mijnhistorie'; in cooperation with consultancy firm ETIL), and the jubilee book *Crescendo. Vijftig jaar Conservatorium Maastricht van regionaal naar internationaal* (commissioned by Conservatorium Maastricht). External funding was also earned for projects to classify acquired archives (the most important were the archives of the 'Limburgse Land- en Tuinbouwbond', and the 'Boerinnenbond'), for the conservation of miners unions' flags and banners, and for the digitalisation of interviews with miners held in the past 30 years or so (supported by 'Stichting Behoud Mijnhistorie'). SHCL also provided commissioned services for the Maastricht heritage initiative 'Zicht op Maastricht'.

95 SHCL partly uses VSNU categories. Some categories are adjusted by SHCL.

Income SHCL 2011-2013 in k€ (turnover)			
	2011	2012	2013
Direct funding	808,299	822,301	827,101
Research grants			
Contract research	147,530	124,254	119,386
Other income	179,932	321,023	181.593
Total funding	1,135,761	1,267,578	1,128,080

III.2.8 Societal relevance

The focus of SHCL-research on mining history enabled SHCL to participate in what might be called a social movement to commemorate and revalue miners' history and memory in Limburg in the past three years. For SHCL, the highpoint of this movement was the completion and presentation of its book on the social history of mining in Limburg, *Mijnwerkers in Limburg* in November 2012, but SHCL was involved in many more projects to study or preserve mining history, mentioned above (books like *Onder de rook van de mijn* and *Na de mijnsluiting*; conservation of miners unions' flags and banners, digitalisation of miners' interviews; publishing articles on mining history in the SHCL yearbook; supporting research by Wiel Kusters for his book *In en onder de mijn*). SHCL also organised symposia, meetings and discussions on the relevance of mining history.

SHCL will continue to play a role in this 'movement' because of its academic expertise in the field of mining history, based on regional, national and international research. SHCL will be involved in several projects in the 'Jaar van de mijnen', that will be organized in the former Limburg mining districts in 2015. SHCL will edit a collection of previously published (from 2002), but rather obscure articles on mining history and a photobook based on its rich collections

Apart from mining history, SHCL contributed to the quality of regional historical research and education in general by providing research facilities, preserving historical material, giving lectures, participating in heritage initiatives, and by publications, both aimed at a general and on an educated public. One example is the publication in the series *Maaslandse Monografieën* of the dissertation by Herman van Rens on the persecution of Jews and Sinti in Limburg during German occupation, which attracted a large public: *Vervolgd in Limburg. Joden en Sinti in Nederlands-Limburg tijdens de Tweede Wereldoorlog* (2013).

III.2.9 SWOT analysis

Strength

Based in Limburg, but oriented to Europe, and increasingly to the world, SHCL research is embedded in regional and cross-border international networks. SHCL has been able to develop into a major knowledge centre on regional and interregional history of the past two centuries. This position enables SHCL to attract third party money, build up its historical documentation, and participate in regional history and heritage initiatives. SHCL's comparative approach in regional history proved to be fruitful in wider European and international comparative research, especially in the interdisciplinary field of Border Studies.

Weakness

Considering its diverse tasks as a library, an archive, and a research institute, SHCL receives only very small structural funding by Maastricht University and the Province of Limburg (totalling € 827.000 in 2013). Because the UM's funding is meant not only for research but also for overhead and library care, the research staff is rather small (2,0 fte). Although the SHCL profits from university support, at the same time its external position is a drawback when it comes to university policies in research development. Professional archival and library care can only be secured in close cooperation with the State Archives in Limburg and the Maastricht Municipal Archives (the so called 'Regionaal Historisch Centrum Limburg'), which provides housing and facilities to SHCL.

SWOT Analysis Research Centre SHCL, 2011-2013	
Strengths (What are we good at?)	Weaknesses (Where are we weak)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International orientation of SHCL research • Embedded in regional, national and international research networks • Ability to attract third party money • Expertise and experience in regional history, based on research and documentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small structural funding • Small research staff • External position vis-à-vis the University
Opportunities (what chances for improvement)	Threats (what developments might threaten us?)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and develop our international network • Cooperate more closely with researchers at Maastricht University 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dependence on Regionaal Historisch Centrum Limburg (State Archives) for storage of archives and library/offices • Uncertainty of provincial and project based funding

III.2.10 Strategy 2014-2017

Our research strategy will be based, firstly, on developing international comparative research in mining history, secondly in developing a programme on the history of health and population issues in the Meuse Rhine Euregion in a comparative perspective .

In the field of international comparative mining history, SHCL coordinates a project on 'Migration and ethnicity in coalfield history: global perspectives'. In 2014 a session on this topic is planned for the European Social Science History Conference in Vienna (April) and a workshop at the Netherlands Institute for Advanced Studies in Wassenaar (November) with participants from all continents. The project will result in a special issue on this topic of the *International Review of Social History* in December 2015.

The programme on health and population history in the Meuse Rhine Euregion will be developed in close cooperation with the history chair at the Faculty of Health and Life Sciences and other experts in the field of medical history at Maastricht University, and aims to involve researchers from universities in Belgium and Germany as well.

As migration is one of its focal points, SHCL also participates in the Maastricht Centre for Citizenship, Migration and Development (MACIMIDE) at Maastricht University.

III.3 Maastricht Centre for European Governance



Thomas Christiansen and Sophie Vanhoonacker

III.3.1 Vision, mission and objectives

The Maastricht Centre for European Governance (MCEG) was launched in the academic year 2011/2012 and is funded by the European Commission (2011-14). It is based at the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences (FASoS) of Maastricht University and led by Prof. Thomas Christiansen and Prof. Sophie Vanhoonacker, both Jean Monnet Professors and members of the Department of Political Science. Kiran Patel, head of the History Department at FASoS is member of the Steering Committee. One of the Centre's core objectives is to further develop the interaction between different faculties at Maastricht University (UM) with regard to both teaching and research in European integration. It also aims at strengthening relations with local and regional partners in the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany, and to reach out to civil society. Moreover, it has pushed the further development of innovative teaching tools in the field of European Studies, both at (under)graduate and postgraduate level. The various initiatives aim to further contribute to FASoS' and the UM's reputation as a multi- and interdisciplinary centre of EU expertise and innovative teaching. They also have the ambition to realise a greater contact between academia and civil society actors, and to closer transnational cooperation among the various partners in the regional cluster.

III.3.2 Achievements

The MCEG has been contributing to excellence in teaching European Studies, is involved in several research networks, has organised several conferences and workshops. In addition, it has set up its own lecture series, known as the Monnet lecture series and has, in cooperation with Palgrave, launched a book series on European Administrative Governance.

III.3.2.1 Involvement in research themes and networks

The directors of the MCEG are members of the PCE research group (Politics and Culture in Europe) at FASoS and coordinators/key members of the following research networks:

- Observatory of Parliaments after the Lisbon Treaty (OPAL) (Thomas Christiansen, coordinator)(2011-14) (See: <http://www.opal-europe.org>).
- Marie Curie Initial Training Network on Inter-institutional Cooperation in the EU (INCOOP) (Sophie Vanhoonacker, coordinator) (2010-2014) (see: <http://www.in-coop.eu>)
- Linking Interdisciplinary Integration Studies by Broadening the European Academic Network (LISBOAN) (see: <http://www.tepsa.eu/lisboan/>).
- Diplomatic System of the European Union (DSEU) (Sophie Vanhoonacker, key partner in network led by Loughborough University)(2010-13) (see: <http://dseu.lboro.ac.uk>).
- Multilateral Research Group on EU-Asia Relations (GEAR) (Thomas Christiansen, coordinator) (see <http://www.gear-online.eu>)

In addition the Centre works together with colleagues at the Maastricht branch of the Montesquieu Institute, the Maastricht Centre for European Law, and the Maastricht Centre for Migration, Citizenship and Development.

III.3.2.2 Conferences

The MCEG has been involved in the organisation of various conferences and workshops in the period 2011-2013. These include a widely attended conference on *The Maastricht Treaty: Taking Stock After 20 Years* (7-8 February 2012) and workshops on '20 Years of European Citizenship: Changes and Challenges' (8 March 2013) and 'Taking Stock of EU Foreign Policy and its Research' (14 February 2014). The latter was mainly geared at PhD students of both the universities of Liege, Leuven and Maastricht.

III.3.2.3 Jean Monnet Lecture Series

In the course of 2011-2013, the MCEG organised a series of nine evening lectures open to students, staff, members of the civil society and the general public. The lectures, better known as the Monnet Lecture Series, have been either published as occasional papers or as podcasts on the Centre's website (www.mceg-maastricht.eu). In the academic year 2013-14, the Monnet Lecture Series was dedicated to the European elections and included presentations by Steven Clark, Director for Relations with the European Citizens, European Parliament; Katika Liotard, Member of the European Parliament; and Prof. Simon Hix, LSE.

III.3.2.4 First European Presidential Debate

The first European presidential debate at the Maastricht Theatre at the Vrijthof was organised jointly by Maastricht University, the City of Maastricht and the European Youth Forum, with support from the Maastricht Centre for European Governance and Connect Limburg. The panel debate saw the four principal candidates for the Presidency of the Commission discuss key issues related to the European economy, the future of the EU and European foreign policy and respond to questions from young voters (see: <http://www.eudebate2014.eu>). Moderated by Euronews presenters, the debate was broadcast live through their worldwide TV network (156 countries; 13 languages) and streamed online (see <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dhafgcPeXes&feature=youtu.be>). It was followed closely by a wide, international audience and it was a top trending item on social media (Twitter, Facebook).

III.3.2.6 Palgrave Book Series

In 2013, the Centre launched a book series on 'European Administrative Governance' in cooperation with Palgrave Macmillan, one of the leading academic publishers of books on European integration. This series is open both to theoretically-oriented as well as more empirically-informed studies. In the first year, the following two volumes were published:

- H. Dijkstra, *Policymaking in EU Security and Defence* (Basingstoke: Palgrave).
- D. Georgakakis and J. Rowell (eds.) (2013), *The Field of Eurocracy. Mapping EU Actors and Professionals* (Basingstoke: Palgrave)

For 2014, several new titles are forthcoming. For details, see

<http://www.palgrave.com/products/SearchResults.aspx?s=EAG&fid=71583>

III.3.3 Developments

The MCEG received financing for a period of 3 years (Sept. 2011- Sept. 14). The coordinators will however continue their activities beyond this period. They are currently involved in the application for new research funds (Erasmus Plus; Horizon 2020) and are trying to guarantee sustained funding of the Monnet lecture series.

III.4 Centre for Urban & Euregional Studies

Graeme Evans

The Centre for Urban & Euregional Studies (CUES) was established in 2011. This followed the appointment of Professor Graeme Evans as Special Professor in Culture & Urban Development (Sep 2010-Aug 2013 0.2 FTE/Honorary, Sep 2013-), supported by a 0.4 FTE post-doc researcher Dr Bas Van Heur (Jan-Oct 2011) and Dr Philip Lawton (Dec 2011 to date). Dr Peter Peters was also attached to the research programme (0.2 FTE) for this period. The Centre was established to develop and promote the research theme of urban and regional development, particularly of transborder and peripheral regions in Europe, and the challenges of smaller towns and cities in the context of globalisation and metropolitanism. It develops scholarly and policy-based research on the urban, cultural and regional theme within the Faculty, UM-wide and as the hub of a university and policy research network across the Meuse-Rhine region (EMR), with links to other Euregions and transborder areas worldwide.

In terms of the Faculty (FASoS), CUES works across and links three main programmes areas (STS, PCE, AMC), and is multidisciplinary (arts & humanities, e.g. urban history, arts & heritage, architecture & design; social sciences, e.g. geography & planning, urban sociology). Contribution to course delivery includes BA and MA Arts & Heritage (e.g. Creative City modules) as well as MARBLE and other BA programmes. Inter-faculty collaboration – in line with university and faculty strategy – includes Architecture, Governance, Management, Environment/Sustainability and MERIT. The Centre is also the hub of a Euregional network of Higher Education Institutions developing research exchange, projects and bids for funding, e.g. EU FP7 and Humanities in the European Research programmes. Several collaborative bids have been submitted and shortlisted, with current applications pending for the HeritagePlus JPI programme on the re-use of urban heritage for tourism (with Paris 1-Sorbonne and Middlesex universities).

The Centre has been unique in the Faculty in being 100% externally funded (i.e. all the above posts and programme costs). This has been enabled by a 3 year (2011-13) €250.000 grant from the City of Maastricht and Province of Limburg to undertake a longitudinal research programme on the theme of *Culture & Urban Development*. This has directly informed the Maastricht/EMR bid to be the Dutch host of the European Capital of Culture (ECoC) in 2018. The Centre was also commissioned (total fee €25.000) to undertake several research reports to support the development of the Via 2018 ECoC bid including reports on the Knowledge Region, Post-Industrial Urban Heritage, and the Evaluation of the programme which featured in the published Bid Book. CUES staff have also participated in research seminars with the Province on the Creative City.

The Centre has organised research workshops and conferences and publishes a range of reports, academic articles, chapters and presentations. These are available for download on the CUES website and via staff web pages. The Centre also convenes the Regional Studies Association *Research Network on Mega Events and Regional Development*, holding annual international research seminars and publishing presentations arising. This was enabled by a grant award from the RSA of €4000.

Over the 3 year period under review, Centre staff have published 15 refereed journal articles; 12 book chapters; 8 commissioned research reports and given over 20 conference papers. The Centre has convened 6 research workshops (*Mega-Events, Urban Lab*) in Maastricht, London and New York, in addition to three symposia co-organised with Zuyd Hogeschool in Maastricht on the theme of *Art & the Public Sphere* (Peters). Further publications and research workshops are scheduled for 2014 (e.g. Mega Events and Artist/Cultural Development). CUES staff have also been active in international

research fora and symposia (e.g. Apeldoorn, Rotterdam), expert committees (e.g. Council of Europe, *Intercultural City*) and in external expert/validations (e.g. NHTV Breda) and masterclasses (UV, Amsterdam). The director (Evans) has been invited by the Dutch Federal Planning Ministry to join the national academic planning network which meets annually to discuss planning policy and research (this is the first representation from the 'south' of the Netherlands). Dr Lawton also received a prestigious award in March 2013 - the International Social Sciences Council Fellowship to attend and contribute to an international seminar on Sustainable Urbanization in Quito, Ecuador. Following this engagement he was appointed 'theme leader' for 'Disrupting hegemonic planning', for the book 'Untame Urbanisms'. Prof Evans edited a special issue of the REGIONS Regionals Studies Association journal on *Climate Change* with contributions from Prof Pim Martens, ICIS/UM, and is currently editing a further survey issue on *Mega Events* (Aug.2014).

Future research is dependent upon continuing recognition from the Faculty and on-going support for a post-doc researcher (currently Dr Lawton), with research activity and the director's post (currently unfunded since Sep.2013) supported by external funding, e.g. EU, NWO. This includes the EU's Creative Europe, for which a bid will be made under the Collaboration programme, and thematic research on Topsectors, i.e. Creative Industries, Urban Heritage/Design and Sustainability. CUES also expects to be involved in further discussions with the City and Province on urban culture and post-ECOC cultural policy in the region, and on Faculty strategy, including new taught programmes.

III.5 Maastricht Centre for Citizenship, Migration and Development

Valentina Mazzucato & Maarten Vink

The Maastricht Centre for Citizenship, Migration and Development (MACIMIDE) was set up in 2013 at Maastricht University as an inter-faculty research platform aiming to foster research collaboration on issues of cross-border mobility, citizenship, transnationalism, migration and development and to bridge between the UM research community and the wider academic and professional world. The Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences (FASoS) participates in the Centre together with the Faculty of Humanities and Sciences, the Faculty of Law, and the School of Business and Economics.

On behalf of FASoS, Maarten Vink (Dept. of Political Science) is Co-Director of MACIMIDE, together with Gerard-René of the Faculty of Law. Vink is also the Leader of the Research Theme: Citizenship and Immigrant Integration. Also on behalf of FASoS, Valentina Mazzucato (Dept. of Technology & Society Studies) is a member of the Executive Board of MACIMIDE and the Leader of the Research Theme: Transnational Families. Costica Dumbrava (Dept. of Political Science) is Executive Coordinator of MACIMIDE, in a joint position at FASoS and the Faculty of Law. The network of MACIMIDE researchers currently includes 96 junior and senior scholars, including 22 researchers from FASoS from the Departments of Political Science, Technology & Society Studies, as well as Arts and Literature. MACIMIDE includes researchers from the FASoS Research Programmes of Politics and Culture in Europe (PCE), Globalisation, Transnationalism and Development (GTD) and Arts, Media and Culture (AMC).

The MACIMIDE research programme focuses on how cross-border mobility offers opportunities and poses challenges for individuals and their families, as well as for economies and societies at large, both in the origin and destination countries. MACIMIDE Research is organised in four themes:

- **Migration and Development:** the interdisciplinary research under this research theme focuses on the relation between the receiving countries (immigration) and the sending countries (emigration) and its dynamics;
- **Transnational Families:** this theme recognizes that migration often entails families having to operate across national borders. It thus specifically investigates the legal, cultural, social and economic issues families face and with what effects for the members involved;
- **Cross-border Mobility:** this theme focuses on the European perspective of migration and asylum, specifically on people who live and work in border regions and the gap between applicable legal rules and the reality they are confronted with in their daily lives;
- **Citizenship and Immigrant Integration:** this theme focuses on the role of citizenship in the two-way process in which newcomers and host societies work together to build cohesive community with the aim to analyse the links between citizenship and immigrant integration from a comparative and interdisciplinary perspective.

Activities

In May 2013, MACIMIDE was awarded a seed funding grant of 1M Euro from the Executive Board of Maastricht University. This funding was used, from September 2013 onwards, to set up an administrative structure for MACIMIDE (including an Executive Board and an International Advisory Board), develop and launch a new website (<https://macimide.maastrichtuniversity.nl>) and to launch a number of new PhD and Postdoc projects. For the projects at FASoS, matching funding was provided by FASoS and by Statistics Netherlands (CBS). In order to ensure the interdisciplinary objectives of MACIMIDE, most projects are co-directed together with researchers from other faculties. FASoS researchers participate actively in the following new projects:

- *Migration and the left behind: What about men?* (post-doc). FASoS participants: V. Mazzucato;
- *Mobile children: the effects of migration on children who circulate* (PhD). FASoS participants: V. Mazzucato, J. Geel;

- *Good Governance in International Child Transfer* (PhD). FASoS participants: L. Wesseling;
- *Circulating 'Origin' Stories: Towards a Transnational Adoptive Field between China and Spain* (post-doc). FASoS participants: L. Wesseling, V. Mazzucato;
- *Towards a more rights-based EU asylum law and policy: Challenges and changes?* (PhD). FASoS participants: M. Vink;
- *Citizenship bonus: naturalization and social cohesion* (PhD). FASoS participants: M. Vink (FASoS), H. Schmeets, F. Peters;
- *The right to have rights: benchmarking statelessness protection* (post-doc). FASoS participants: M. Vink, C. Dumbrava.

In 2013, MACIMIDE also prepared for the MACIMIDE Kick-Off Conference and the 1st MACIMIDE PhD/Post-doc Workshop (to be organised on 3-4 April 2014).

Part IV Graduate School

Christine Neuhold, Alexandra Supper and Lidwien Hollanders

IV.1 Objectives

In 2007, the Graduate School of Arts and Social Sciences was established to offer training and guidance to PhD candidates. The Graduate School accommodates internal PhD candidates who are employed by the faculty, but also offers its services to several external PhD candidates who are employed elsewhere. The main goal of the Graduate School (GS) of Arts and Social Sciences is to assist PhD candidates in becoming independent researchers and teachers.

We offer close and individual supervision and a range of generic and specific courses that are complemented by the curricula of national research schools⁹⁶. Obtaining a PhD at FASoS not only prepares one for an academic career, but it also paves the way to other high-end positions. GS alumni include not only successful academics, but also policy advisors, decision makers and consultants in areas as diverse as urban planning, art conservation and sustainable energy.

In order to be fully integrated into the faculty, PhD candidates are full members both of the research programmes of the faculty and of the disciplinary departments⁹⁷. Recruitment of PhD candidates is an open process and oriented towards the international arena. Currently most PhD candidates enter the Graduate School by way of appointment to externally funded PhD positions (for example by NWO or Research Programmes financed by the European Union). Selection of these candidates is the responsibility of the project leaders of the specific project (which in this case is always composed at least partly of FASoS staff). The Graduate School offers assistance or offers its expertise to these project leaders when it comes to appointments of PhD candidates and plays a pivotal role in providing advice and coaching to the applicant on projects submitted to programmes such as NWO research talent (NWO MaGW) as well as NWO PhD in the Humanities (NWO GW).

⁹⁶ Examples of national research schools:

WTMC: *Wetenschap, Technologie en Moderne Culture* (Research School for Science, Technology and Modern Culture)

NIG: Netherlands Institute of Government

Huizinga Institute: Research Institute and GS of Cultural History

OSL: *Onderzoeksschool Literatuurwetenschap* (Research School for Literary Studies)

Posthumus Institute: Research School for Economic and Social History

NICA: Netherlands Institute for Cultural Analysis

CERES: Research School for Resource Studies for Development

NOG: Netherlands Research School of Gender Studies

The Research School for Media Studies (RMeS)

OPG: *Onderzoeksschool Politieke Geschiedenis* (Research School for Political History)

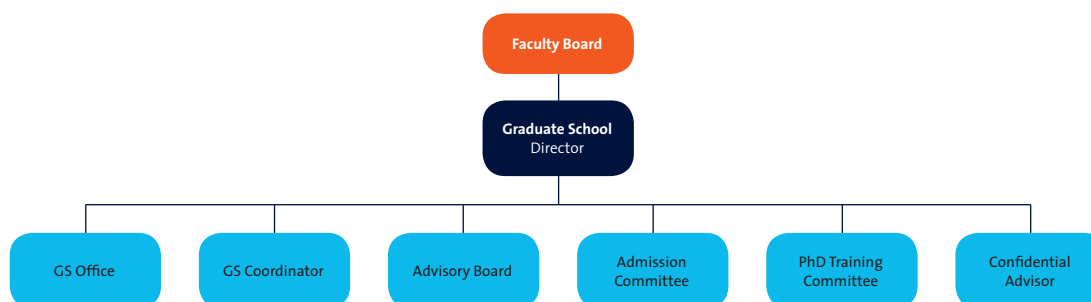
⁹⁷ At FASoS, as well as in the rest of the Netherlands, it is most common for PhD candidates to be employed by the university or another research institute. They have a fixed-term appointment, receive salary, pay social security contributions and build up pension; they also obtain an employment history, which is important for disability, unemployment and pensions. These PhD candidates are covered by the CAO and are entitled to secondary benefits.

Until 2012, PhD candidates were able to apply for a selected and limited number of positions within the Graduate School. This opportunity is no longer offered because:

- UM budgetary constraints which stopped the offering of 1st money stream PhD positions
- quality of the to-be-selected PhD's .

The faculty vigorously continues its efforts to match 1st money stream PhD's and to bring in more funding.

Organisational chart: Graduate School of Arts and Social Sciences



Please note that there is personnel overlap between the Advisory Board and the Admission Committee and the PhD training committee⁹⁸.

IV.2 Evaluation research assessment 2011

Recommendations made by the last external review committee (2011):

The external review committee recommended that the Faculty and its Graduate School continue their efforts to bring in promising PhD projects and candidates and to bring them to the completion of their degrees.

Reactions by FASoS to the research assessment report 2011 and to remarks and questions by the UM Executive Board (College van Bestuur, CvB)

The main recommendation made by the CvB in this context in turn, concerned the fact that the Faculty and its Graduate School “**should continue efforts to acquire promising PhD projects and candidates and to bring them to the completion of their degrees**” (p. 8 report). The Graduate School agrees with the CvB that it is vital for the faculty to continue with this policy. We believe that the interdisciplinary qualities of our GS and the excellent research programmes housed by FASoS will continue to attract interest of promising PhD candidates. Given budgetary constraints of FASoS it will be more difficult to maintain the level of previous years in terms of financing first money stream PhD places however.

Follow-up of the recommendations

Regarding the **acquisition of promising PhD projects**, the faculty vigorously continued its efforts to bring in more funding. These initiatives already bore first fruits: In 2013 this led to the recruitment of three PhD candidates under NWO programmes PhDs in the Humanities and Research Talent, for example. Regarding the **average time it takes for PhD candidates to complete their PhD** (throughput)

⁹⁸ For more information on the managerial structure of the GS, see IV.3 below.

the faculty has engaged in a number of measures such as giving more structured feedback⁹⁹ and provided more coaching to supervisors¹⁰⁰. These policies are to some extent successful (as is reflected by the growing number of PhD defences in recent years) and some still have to bear fruit. Any advice from the committee in this context is welcome.

IV.3 Management

The Graduate School is managed by the Graduate School Advisory Board¹⁰¹. Its underlying objectives are two-fold:

- to contribute to professional supervision and management of the School ;
- to be able to provide coaching to PhD candidates and supervisors.

The Advisory Board of the Graduate School is composed of the directors of the two Research Master (ReMas) that the faculty houses¹⁰², academic staff involved in PhD supervision, and one PhD candidate.

Next to the Graduate School Advisory Board two other committees are operational:

1. The PhD Training Committee, which is composed of academic staff and an equal number of PhD candidates, has the following tasks:
 - a. to advise the director on the drafting and amendment of the PhD Training Programme Regulations;
 - b. to evaluate on an annual basis the application of these Regulations;
 - c. to advise the director when it comes to the curriculum of the Graduate School and the quality enhancement of the supervision of PhD candidates.
 - d. to provide advice to the director on all affairs pertaining to the GS curriculum.
2. The Admission Committee, which is composed of academic staff of FASoS, has the following tasks:
 - a. to advise the Faculty Board on the admission of prospective PhD candidates to the PhD training programme (as defined by the Collective Employment Agreement Dutch Universities)
 - b. and to decide to on the admission of PhD candidates with a scholarship.

The Graduate School has an **Academic Coordinator** who is a member of both the GSAB and the Training Committee and whose task it is:

- To organise the practical aspects of the GS training programme.
- To advise and support the Director and the Advisory Board of the GS in the monitoring of PhD candidates.
- To provide advice on the GS curriculum, on the quality of supervision and on quality criteria for PhD dissertations.
- To organise activities to foster relations with alumni.

The Graduate School also has a Confidential Advisor but s/he is no member of the Board.

The confidential advisor of the Graduate School supports PhD candidates who are faced with difficulties regarding the supervision of their PhD.

⁹⁹ These measures, introduced as of October 2013, include a new assessment form for the research plan and a provision of more structured feedback for the CAFE meeting)

¹⁰⁰ The measures include the fact that supervisors days per academic year have been increased to two instead of one.

¹⁰¹ As of 1 August 2011 a new management structure was installed (more information on the new structure and the new rules can be found in the Manual for the Graduate School of Arts and Social Sciences).

¹⁰² Research Master European Studies and Cultures of Arts, Science and Technology (CAST).

IV.4 Output

The time it takes for PhDs to complete their thesis was reduced by around one year, as compared to the period before the GS was set up¹⁰³. Since the establishment of the GS, it took PhDs about 4 years and 7 months on average to complete their project¹⁰⁴. At this point, then, it appears hard to meet the set period of 4 years for completing a PhD trajectory. On the other hand, FASoS has a very good average compared to other Dutch Faculties of Humanities (average of 5,5 years) and Faculties of Social Sciences (average of 5,15 years).

Although we expect a “wave” of defences for 2014-2015, the number of PhD defences is still below the strategic goal¹⁰⁵. The GS therefore invites the Mid-term Review Committee to think along with us on how this strategic goal can be realised.

Overall, it is difficult to generalise the reasons for a PhD project’s delay. However, based on exit interviews with PhD candidates and talks with PhD candidates during their project, as well as based on meetings with supervisors and staff from Human Resources, it is possible to flag up the following factors that can contribute to the delay: health problems encountered by PhDs; changes in the “life-work balance” (e.g. birth of a child); problems at an inter-personal level between supervisor(s) and PhD (these could for example include problems with communication); problems more linked to the PhD project itself (for example issues with data-collection such as delays when conducting archival research or problems of access to interviewees) and the time-delay (of three to four months) between the approval of the manuscript and the actual defence.

A measure envisaged to improve throughput of PhDs overall, is the acquisition of a new system called “PhD track” which we intend to introduce in the Fall of 2014. This system tracks the progress of PhDs and provides for evaluation of supervisors.

The GS plays a pivotal role within scouting and coaching for the calls for the following NWO programmes: **PhDs in the Humanities** and **Research Talent**. New procedures have been established within the GS to provide better- and more timely feedback to applicants and to give them enhanced coaching. In general this will lead to better candidates and better proposals. In 2013 this resulted in the recruitment of three PhD candidates in total under both of these schemes. Note also that in general the GS is putting more focus on the selection of “high-quality” PhDs.

PhD defences, 2011-2013										
Enrolment				Success rates – Graduation				Total		
Starting year	male	Female	Total	After less than 4 years # (%)	After less than 5 years # (%)	After less than 6 years # (%)	After less than 7 years # (%)	Graduated # (%)	Not yet finished by end 2013 # (%)	Discontinued # (%)
2005		1	1	-	-	-	-	1 (100%)	-	-
2006	1		1	-	-	-	-	1 (100%)	-	-
2007	3	1	4	1 (25%)	1 (25%)	1 (25%)	-	3 (75%)	1 (25%)	-
2008	3	6	9	-	5 (55,5%)	1 (11,1%)	-	6 (66,6%)	1 (11,1%)	2 (22,2%)
2009	4	8	12	-	2 (16,6%)	1 (8,3%)	-	3 (25%)	9 (75%)	-
Total	11	16	27	1 (3,7%)	7 (25,9%)	3 (11,1%)	-	13 (48,1%)	11 (40,7%)	2 (7,4%)

103 Between 2001 and 2006 completion took roughly 5 ½ years.

104 In The Netherlands completion of PhD’s takes roughly 5 years on average (http://www.vsnu.nl/f_c_promovendi.html).

105 By 2015, FASoS has on average per 1 FTE professorship one PhD promotion per year.

This table partially covers a period (of 01-01-2005 until 01-09-2007) when the GS was not yet set up. The GS took up its activities on 01-09-2007. At that time 7 PhDs were already engaged with drawing up their PhD (the so-called “pre GS PhDs”). Of these 4 defended in 2011, 1 defended in 2012 and 1 will defend in 2014; for another PhD the date of defence is still unknown yet.

Not included in these figures are external PhD candidates. External PhDs are able to join the academic programme of the GS. The faculty has seen 7 external PhDs defend their theses in the period 2005-2013. This table reflects that also after instalment of the GS, defending within 4 years is difficult. At least 2 PhDs in the 2009 cohort have had an extension of their contract due to personal circumstances. It is noteworthy that three GS PhDs received a cum laude for their thesis in the period 2012-2013.

IV.5 PhD training programme

IV.5.1 Introduction

The aim of the PhD training programme is to optimally prepare PhD candidates for graduation and assist them with writing a dissertation. The training consists of a national and a local component. The national component, which is organised by various National Research Schools, consists of discipline-specific courses, workshops and summer schools. Note that based on evaluations there is great variation between the perceived quality of national research schools. Notable examples of research schools that are evaluated well are NIG and WTMC. It is apparent from evaluations of PhDs that there is no overlap between the Graduate School curriculum and the research schools.

The local training is intended to offer practical support and teach generic skills to PhDs across the disciplinary spectrum covered by FASoS, through concise and non-mandatory courses. The training programme is evaluated and the results of the annual evaluation are used as the basis for a revision of the curriculum. The core curriculum of the GS can be found in annex III.E.

IV.5.2 Curriculum and Meetings of the Graduate School

The meetings of the Graduate School take place every other week. Lasting an hour and a half, they usually begin with an introduction by one or several invited speakers (often staff members at FASoS), followed by ample time for discussion. The subjects of these meetings correspond to the topics covered in the GS **core curriculum**. This core curriculum, which is revised annually on the basis of evaluations by the PhD candidates, defines the topics that are to be covered every year or every other year. However, each year there is also some space for topics that are not (yet) included in the curriculum, in order to be able to flexibly respond to needs and suggestions by the PhD candidates.

The core curriculum is directed at different cohorts and distinguishes three categories of meetings:

Practical support meetings are meant to give guidance to the PhD candidates on practical and administrative matters related to doing their PhDs at FASoS. For newcomers, this includes introductory meetings into the structure and activities of the GS and faculty (currently held on an individual basis, as the starting dates of new members are spread out over the entire year), and advice on planning teaching duties. For PhD candidates who are nearing the end of their contract period, this includes meetings about preparing the final version of the dissertation and the defence.

Generic skills meetings are meant to help PhD candidates develop non-discipline-specific skills which will be useful in their future careers within or outside academia (discipline-specific skills are covered in

the training programme of the national research schools). In order to acknowledge and reflect upon disciplinary differences, such meetings usually feature two speakers of different academic backgrounds. Meetings offered to newcomers include topics such as conference participation and research ethics. For people nearing the end of their contract period, we offer workshops about preparing for a future inside and outside academia. Meetings on topics such as publishing practices and dealing with stress are relevant for all generations. For the first time in 2013-14, we have also offered a series of meetings dedicated to improving the participants' academic English writing skills.

Interdisciplinary Tools and Methods meetings deal with research tools, research designs or the comparison of a method between different fields. Meetings in this category are initialised and organised by the PhD candidates themselves, and thus vary every year depending on the current needs and ideas expressed by them. The academic coordinator helps with the planning as needed, and ensures the relevance across disciplinary boundaries. Meetings held in 2013-14 were dedicated to narrative strategies, the analysis of interviews and the conduction of network analyses.

The **number of participants** at each meeting fluctuates, usually ranging from 6 to 20 PhD candidates. This fairly high fluctuation can be attributed to the fact that different meetings are targeted towards different cohorts (for instance, a meeting about writing a research plan will generally only attract those in the first six months of their contracts), and that PhD candidates may have other commitments, such as workshops or teaching duties.

IV.6 Supervision and progress monitoring

All PhD candidates of the Graduate School of Arts and Social Sciences are supervised by a team of at least two staff members. The contact with supervisors is complemented by several instruments, by way of which the GS structures the PhD trajectory and monitors the progress of internal PhD candidates:

- a. Training and Supervision Plan (TSP): this document fixes agreements on supervision and on training needs of the PhD candidate and on the choice of the respective national research school, for example.
- b. Research Plan (RP): this plan contains the main research question(s), embeds them in the literature, discusses a choice of methods, and provides a work plan and a time table for the project. The RP is evaluated by the Advisory Board (by way of an assessment form). A main focus within this assessment exercise is directed towards the feasibility of the project. The RP forms the basis of the first assessment interview¹⁰⁶.
- c. Progress Report: month 22. The PhD candidate informs the GS Director of her/his progress by way of a short progress report (two A4), co-signed by the supervisors.
- d. Coaching and Feedback (CAFE) meeting: here the progress made by the PhD candidate until this point in time is evaluated and discussed with the respective supervisors. The PhD candidate also receives written feedback.
- e. Progress Check: here the Director of the GS is informed about the progress within the PhD trajectory. In case of problems foreseen in finishing the PhD-project in time, a meeting between Director of the GS, PhD candidate, and supervisor(s) is initiated to discuss solutions.
- f. Exit interview: the main objective of this interview is to analyse strengths and weaknesses in the process of supervision of the PhD candidate, to reflect on his or her progress and on the GS curriculum. These insights are to feed into the work of the GS.

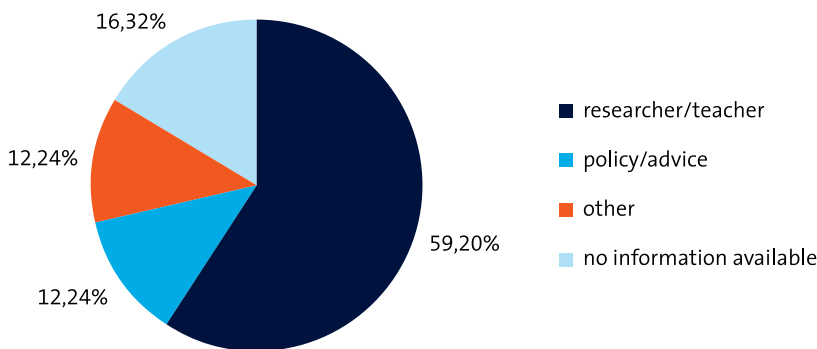
¹⁰⁶ Ten months after the start of the PhD, the first annual assessment interview is held. This assessment interview has the main objective to decide whether or not to continue the employment or scholarship. Further annual assessment interviews take place around month 22, 34 and 48 (Assessment interviews II, III and IV). These fall under the responsibility of the department head.

For Supervisors the GS organises supervisors’ meetings twice a year. These are used to inform staff about GS developments, and especially to exchange experiences and best practices. Recurring discussion topics for these meetings are, amongst others, qualities and requirements that a good thesis should meet, requirements and challenges of article-based dissertations and issues of selecting PhDs. During these supervisors meetings and with input of the PhDs we developed the 10 golden rules for PhD supervision (annex III.F) as well as the 10 golden rules for PhD candidates (annex III.G) which are guidelines (“tips and tricks”) for supervisors and PhD candidates.

IV.7 Job prospects

FASoS has 49 PhD alumni (reference date 24-04-2014). Please note that this number only includes PhD’s that were employed at FASoS¹⁰⁷. Employment chances of our alumni turn out to be rather good. In 2013, almost all alumni were employed in academic or other high end jobs. The larger part of the PhD alumni of FASoS (59,20%) is employed as academic staff within a university or a research institute. The remainder is mostly employed in (policy) advisory positions (16,32%). Several alumni work at other positions such as freelance advisors, are partners at companies or have set up their own company (12,24%). A new poll regarding job prospects is scheduled for the fall 2014.¹⁰⁸

Alumni Employment – April 2014



IV.8 SWOT Analysis

During the past three years the GS has tried to solidify and improve the way PhD candidates are supervised and coached. This was done through exchanges on best practices and the obstacles occurring while supervising PhDs, and by providing structured feedback to PhDs (on their respective “output”, such as Research Plans, by way of feedback forms).

Please also note that the policy of paid extension beyond the period stipulated in the contract is no longer possible. This curbs unrealistic expectations. PhDs can only request a so-called SAP registration, which provides a University Library card and UM card, access to a flexible workplace and prolonged supervision.

¹⁰⁷ External PhD candidates are thus not included in this figure.

¹⁰⁸ For 12,24% of our alumni we have no information. The 2014 poll is to contribute to fill this gap.

Moreover the PhD training programme is also targeted to improve the quality of PhD theses by for example offering English writing skills. We have also managed to bring in new PhD candidates despite the decline in funding.

Although we have seen an improved output in previous years and another wave is expected in 2014/15, this is still below the strategic goals. The (delayed) throughput of PhDs is thus still a main concern. In order to improve this the GS has developed a strategy for the upcoming years (see section IV.9).

SWOT Analysis Graduate School FASoS, 2011-2013	
Strengths (What are we good at?)	Weaknesses (Where are we weak)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchange of best practices and obstacles encountered in PhD supervision • Providing structured feedback on output delivered by PhDs • The GS curriculum fills a gap in the training PhDs receive by the NRS • The GS also provides a forum to PhDs for exchange of experiences • Despite the decline in finances the GS has been rather successful in the acquisition of new PhD projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Delayed)output: PhDs not completing their projects on time • Acquisition of external PhD projects could be increased • Evaluation of supervisors is not done on a systematic basis yet
Opportunities (what are the chances for improvement)	Threats/Challenges (what developments might threaten us?)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tailor-made coaching for new and current supervisors • Collaboration between ReMas and the GS has to be explored further where this is beneficial for both cohorts • We have to probe into more flexible formats for writing one's thesis (for example more article-based dissertations) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to budgetary constraints the acquisition of PhD projects in general might come under pressure in the future • Moreover the selection of the "right" PhD is a challenge, especially when it comes to PhDs working within a broader project, as one often faces time-constraints in this context • A PhD trajectory is individual, so it is difficult to devise a "one size fits all" policy.

IV.9 Strategy 2014–2017

The most important task the GS faces is the improvement of throughput of PhDs as mentioned above. This is an issue that cannot be tackled in one go but consists of several measures, involving supervisors, PhD candidates and committee chairs.

Moreover this involves steps to be taken at different stages of the PhD trajectory:

- A high throughput starts with selecting high quality candidates, so a special focus has to be put on the latter. This also applies for external PhD projects, a special emphasis is inter alia put on the acquisition of high quality external PhD projects¹⁰⁹;
- Clear and streamlined feedback by the GSAB on "output" by PhDs such as the research plan at the beginning of the PhD trajectory is an important measure. A main focus here is the feasibility of the project;
- Supervisors are able to count on the GS to provide a forum where they can exchange challenges they encounter and exchange best practices (for example exchange experiences when it comes to supervision of "article based PhDs");

¹⁰⁹ A first step into that direction is for example the setting up of an external PhD programme at Campus Brussels. For more information please see:
<http://www.maastrichtuniversity.nl/web/CampusBrussels1/ParttimePhDProgrammes/EuropeanStudies.htm>

- In order to be able to track the progress of PhD candidates and to evaluate the supervisor the so-called “PhD Track system” is being installed;
- Clear instructions for chairs of thesis committees as well as for external thesis committee members are currently drawn up (this concerns more the end of the PhD trajectory).
- Explore more flexible formats for writing one’s thesis

Another measure that is being tackled is to reduce the time-delay between approval and defence.

The GS will further explore and foster the enhanced cooperation between the Research Masters (ReMAs) and the Graduate School. This is seen as a great asset and is to be encouraged in fields where this is beneficial for both cohorts. This cooperation can go both ways and a basis for this has already been built in the past but is to be extended upon. We plan to open certain courses – which form part of the **foundation of writing a PhD thesis** – of the Training Programme of the GS to Research Master students. These include for example sessions on English writing skills (this will involve the yet to be developed writing centre MWCC) and how to use software such as endnote.

During the upcoming years, the GS will continue to coach supervisors via Supervisors Days as well as PhDs via the GS academic programme.

