



Maastricht University

Self-evaluation report on research, 2017-2022



Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences (FASoS)



Keep on moving forward together



All numbers refer to period 2017-2022, unless otherwise indicated

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Summary

Research conducted by colleagues at the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences (FASoS) at Maastricht University is characterised by its innovative, international and interdisciplinary character. The evaluation process is an opportunity for reflection and learning about the quality and relevance of our research, and about our long-term ambitions and the possibilities for realising them.

FASoS has four research programmes and is actively involved in six (inter-)faculty research centres (see Appendix A). As with previous assessments, this self-evaluation treats the faculty as a single research unit. Despite the variety of programmes and centres, and the diversity of research traditions, methods and output, FASoS researchers have much in common. This commonality is captured by the broad topic of 'Histories, Cultures and Societies in a Changing World', and is characterised by our commitment to conducting research that is interdisciplinary, rigorous and creative. FASoS is unique in the Netherlands in its combination of (inter)disciplinary approaches, including anthropology, cultural and literary studies, history, philosophy, political science, and science and technology studies. FASoS researchers often collaborate across disciplinary, programme and centre boundaries, reflecting our strong interdisciplinary ways of working.

The period covered by this self-evaluation (2017-2022) includes the COVID-19 pandemic. This affected everyone in myriad ways, but it also has short- and long-term consequences for academic research. Nonetheless, FASoS researchers continued to produce a variety of forms of high-quality output. This included traditional peer-reviewed journal articles, monographs and edited collections aimed primarily at our academic peers. We also produced numerous reports, policy briefs and books aimed at policy makers, other societal partners and a broader general readership. During this evaluation period, many FASoS researchers took advantage of the possibilities offered by digital technologies to create podcasts, websites, online exhibitions, and digital collections to share their research in creative and interactive ways. 'Open science' is more than sharing data and publications.

In FASoS, open science is also about engagement with a broad range of audiences for our work, and involving people not only as audiences but also as partners in the process of knowledge production. Often that means publishing in languages other than English and Dutch. The expertise of our researchers is much sought after, and colleagues provide advice and serve on councils and advisory committees of academies, funding agencies, ministries, international agencies and cultural heritage organisations. We have worked together with colleagues from 25 different countries, reflecting our international orientation and recognition.

In addition to our strong record of publishing material that is read and used by different audiences around the world, we have been successful in attracting research funding from a variety of sources in the Netherlands and beyond. This funding is essential to enable us to recruit PhD candidates. All PhDs receive training from our own Graduate School, from the university, and from specialised national research schools. All of the PhDs who graduated during this period are employed, most of them in academia.

FASoS is committed to creating a pleasant, diverse, safe, and open academic culture where colleagues at all career stages are able to realise their research ambitions. This is reflected in our HR policies, and is evidenced by our strong representation of women¹ at all levels of seniority. Our commitment to diversity, however, is not only visible in our approach to hiring and retaining staff. It is also an important element of our research, both in terms of topics and methodological pluralism.

This self-evaluation provides details on the organisation, strategy and achievements of FASoS researchers. Indicators of the quality of our research and its societal relevance include citations, reviews, marks of esteem, output for broader publics, including open science and public engagement. The document concludes with an analysis of our strengths and weaknesses, and the opportunities and threats the future may hold. We look forward to strengthening the interdisciplinary, international and diverse research community at FASoS.

¹ In this report, the use of women includes all individuals who identify as women.

Appendices A-M

1.

Introduction: Interdisciplinary, international, and diverse

1. Introduction: Interdisciplinary, international, and diverse

FASoS research is characterised by its strong interdisciplinary and international commitments. This will become clearer in the coming pages. For now, it is enough to say that FASoS researchers are dedicated to analysing the development of societies and cultures as they unfolded, and continue to unfold, during the modern and contemporary era. This is done in an explicitly interdisciplinary way, often in collaboration with societal actors, ranging from symphony orchestras to EU policy makers. We are an international faculty, with academic staff from all continents. Our objects of study span the world: from educational experiences of the children of migrants to the movement of animals in the 19th century, from the decline of international organisations to the role of Limburgish in schools and workplaces.

FASoS researchers study the interrelationships between Europeanisation and globalisation, scientific and technological developments, and cultural and political transformations. There is a strong focus on the historical dimensions of these processes, but at the same time we are aware of the ways in which visions of the future may affect the present.

We are innovative in our research topics, and also in our methods, output and engagement with societal partners. Innovation takes many forms. To give one example, we are collaborating with a range of academic and heritage partners in the Netherlands to develop an infrastructure and conceptual framework for publishing, depositing and exploring 3D worlds and objects. To support this and other work using digital tools, we are investing in digital lab facilities (The PLANT) to support our research and education.

Commitment to epistemic and social diversity is a core value of FASoS, and this too takes different forms. In addition to the diversity of topics, FASoS research is also characterised by methodological diversity, including ethnography, textual analysis, interviews, surveys, collection and analysis of large datasets. In terms of social diversity, more than half of our full professors identify as women, far above the national and university averages (see section 5). We also value linguistic diversity. English is our main language of communication,² especially with academic peers, but colleagues also publish in, amongst others, Dutch, Hungarian, German, and French, especially when it is important that their message reaches people and organisations from those language groups.

FASoS has four research programmes (see Appendices C-F) and participates in six research centres (see Appendix 1). The research programmes are the main intellectual homes for academic staff. The four programmes and their main foci are (in alphabetical order):

- Arts, Media and Culture (AMC) – artistic practices, diversity and inclusion, and cultural forms of remembrance.
- Globalisation, Transnationalism and Development (GTD) – global linkages created by migration, finance and development policies.
- Maastricht University Science, Technology and Society Studies (MUSTS) – collaborative practices, knowledge networks, and embodied expertise in research and innovation.
- Politics and Culture in Europe (PCE) – governance, cooperation and integration at European and global levels.

Research centres enhance the visibility and societal impact of FASoS research, and enable collaboration across research programmes and with researchers in other faculties, largely the Faculty of Law, the School of Business and Economics (SBE), and University College Maastricht (UCM). FASoS researchers play a leading role in all of these centres; membership is voluntary, and centres often include staff from two, three or four of the research programmes.

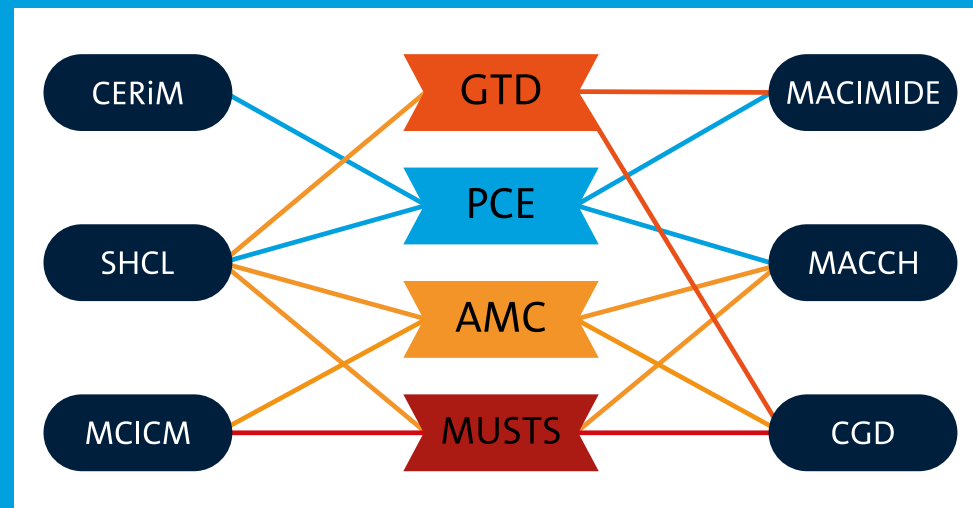
The focus of the research of the six centres is clear from their titles, which are listed below:

- Centre for European Research in Maastricht (CERiM)
- Centre for Gender and Diversity (CGD)
- Centre for the Social History of Limburg (SHCL)
- Maastricht Centre for Citizenship, Migration and Development (MACIMIDE)
- Maastricht Centre for Arts, Culture, Conservation and Heritage (MACCH)
- Maastricht Centre for the Innovation of Classical Music (MCICM)

² Englishisation of higher education and research is also a topic of research, e.g. Wilkinson, R. & Gabriels, R. (Eds.). (2021). *The Englishization of higher education in Europe*. Amsterdam University Press (open access, downloaded 3465 times as of May 2023). We hosted a conference on this topic in October 2022.

A.

Organogram of research programmes and centres



Research programmes

AMC - Arts, Media and Culture
 GTD - Globalisation, Transnationalism and Development
 MUSTS - Maastricht University Science, Technology and Society Studies
 PCE - Politics and Culture in Europe

Research centres

CERiM - Centre for European Research in Maastricht
 CGD - Centre for Gender and Diversity
 SHCL - Centre for the Social History of Limburg
 MACIMIDE - Maastricht Centre for Citizenship, Migration and Development
 MACCH - Maastricht Centre for Arts, Culture, Conservation and Heritage
 MCiCM - Maastricht Centre for the Innovation of Classical Music

2. Mission and Strategic Aims: Keep on moving forward together

The current Faculty Board began its four-year term on 1 September 2020. Almost immediately, preparations began for a new strategic plan, involving several rounds of consultation with academic and support staff. The plan builds on previous strategies, and the overall aims are in line with the previous *Strategic Plan 2016-2020*.³ The new plan also took account of recommendations made by the 2017 assessment and the 2020 mid-term assessment (see Appendix 2).

Our mission is to provide an intellectual and working environment that enables staff to conduct excellent, curiosity-driven research that is of interest and relevance to our academic peers and/or societal partners. Our research (and teaching) focuses on the broad topic of 'Histories, Cultures and Societies in a Changing World'. We approach the issue of a world in movement from different perspectives, spanning historical, cultural, normative, and social science approaches. Plurality and diversity are key features of FASoS research, in terms of topics, methods, theoretical frameworks, audiences, and forms of output.

Three key priorities emerged during the consultations for the *Strategic Plan 2021-2025* (p.34):

1. Provide resources to enable staff to continue to produce high-quality research output of different forms. Resources include time, administrative support and infrastructure.
2. Strengthen communication of results to a range of audiences, including colleagues and students in FASoS and UM, professional peers, civil society organisations, policy makers, funding agencies, etc.
3. Further stimulate (interdisciplinary) collegial research environments. Researchers maintained contact with one another throughout the pandemic, but contacts have attenuated and need cultivating in the coming period.

Detailed measures for realising these priorities can be found in the *Strategic Plan* (pp.33-41), and some are highlighted in Section 3. They are clearly related to the main criteria of this evaluation, namely quality (priority 1), societal relevance (priority 2) and viability (priorities 1,2,3). Measures relating to the four topical aspects identified in the Strategy Evaluation Protocol (SEP) are addressed in detail in Section 3, and first introduced below.

Academic Culture: The motto guiding the *Strategic Plan* is 'keep on moving forward together', with the emphasis on 'together'. The COVID-19 pandemic and its consequences dominated the second half of the six-year period of this assessment. We prioritised maintaining a sense of community (priority 3). For example, we organised FASoS-wide online research events on cross-cutting concerns such as 'democracy' and 'environmental sustainability' in 2020 and 2021 (see Appendix 3 for an overview of 2022 research events).

Open Science (OS): Like all researchers, dating back to the Enlightenment if not earlier, we seek to share our results as widely as possible, with students, with our professional peers, and with other societal actors who may be interested in our work (priority 2). We recognise the potential of Open Science and continue to develop opportunities for sharing data, sources, publications and other output across our diverse research portfolio.

PhD Policy and Training: The FASoS Graduate School (GS) provides a stimulating intellectual and social environment for our PhD candidates. It offers rich and diverse training on skills (priorities 1,3), including modules on research communication (priority 2). The GS combines its own activities with the disciplinary training offered by the 12 national research schools in which FASoS researchers take part (see Appendix G) and with the generic courses offered by the University Library for all UM PhD candidates. Further, the GS has an important role in coaching and monitoring the progress of PhD candidates, and provides an institutional home for the FASoS postdoctoral community. The GS also offers training to PhD supervisors.

Human Resources (HR) Policy: HR policy is at the heart of the *Strategic Plan 2021-2025* and the *Strategic Personnel Plan*. Our academic staff and the support staff who help them to achieve their research ambitions are key to our mission to conduct high quality and societally relevant research on 'Histories, Cultures and Societies in a Changing World' (priority 1). The additional funding made available via the 2022 SSH Sector Plans and Coalition Agreement enables us to hire additional staff from 2022 onwards.⁴

³ https://fasos.maastrichtuniversity.nl/weekly/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/FASoS-Strategic-Plan_final.pdf

⁴ Sector plans for social sciences and humanities are available (in Dutch) here: <https://www.nlsectorplannen.nl/bestanden-ssh-ii>

B. List of abbreviations

AMC	Arts, Media and Culture (FASoS research programme)
ART	Additional Research Time
BISS	Brightlands Institute for Smart Society
CAFE	Coaching And FEedback meeting (in the FASoS Graduate School)
CAST	Cultures of Arts, Science and Technology (two-year research master)
CERiM	Centre for European Research in Maastricht
CGD	Centre for Gender and Diversity
CPD	Continuous Professional Development
ERC	European Research Council
ERIC	Ethics Review Committee Inner City
FAIR	Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable
FASoS	Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences
FHML	Faculty of Health, Medicine and Life Sciences
FSE	Faculty of Science and Engineering
fte	full-time equivalent
GS	Graduate School
GSAB	Graduate School Advisory Board
GTD	Globalisation, Transnationalism and Development (FASoS research programme)
HR	Human Resources
KNAW	Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (Dutch abbreviation used)
LOWI	National Organ for Scientific Integrity (Dutch abbreviation used)
MACCH	Maastricht Centre for Arts, Culture, Conservation and Heritage
MACIMIDE	Maastricht Centre for Citizenship, Migration and Development
MaRBLE	Maastricht Research-Based Learning programme for Excellence
MCICM	Maastricht Centre for the Innovation of Classical Music
MUSTS	Maastricht University Science, Technology and Society Studies (FASoS research programme)
NRS	National Research School
NWO	Dutch Research Council
OA	Open Access
OS	Open Science
OTO	Overleg Team Onderzoek
PCE	Politics and Culture in Europe (FASoS research programme)
RMES	Research Master European Studies (two-year research master)
RSF	Research Stimulation Fund
RSO	Research Support Office
SBE	School of Business and Economics
SEP	Strategy Evaluation Protocol 2021-2027
SHCL	Centre for the Social History of Limburg
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats
UCM	University College Maastricht
UD	Universitair Docent (assistant professor)
UHD	Universitair Hoofddocent (associate professor)
UM	Maastricht University
UNL	Universities of the Netherlands (formerly known as VSNU)
VSF	Valorisation Stimulation Fund

3. Strategy: Creative minds in a changing world

Activities undertaken to achieve our own three key priorities (see previous section) and to address the recommendations of previous assessments are summarised below (see Appendix 2). Further details can be found in the *Strategic Plan 2021-2025*.

As indicated in our *Strategic Plan*, we summarise our approach to research and education as follows: we are (educating) creative minds in a changing world (p.7). These minds include those of our bachelor and master students, PhD candidates, early-, mid- and late-career colleagues, societal partners, and professional peers. The ever-present uncertainty about the future means we must remain alert to changing research priorities, methods and opportunities for engagement. In this section, we outline the general organisation of research support in FASoS, and then move to the different policies relating to the four topical areas of academic culture, open science, PhD training, and HR.

Research Support and Organisation

The Faculty Board decides on research policy, advised by the *Overleg Team Onderzoek* (OTO). OTO is chaired by the Associate Dean for Research, and includes the four research programme directors. The OTO meets six times per year, and provides advice to the Board on, *inter alia*, allocation of internal funding to support research and valorisation activities, visiting researcher applications, open science policies, and helps to define profiles for the recruitment of new staff.

The Research Support Office (RSO) supports the work of the Faculty Board and research programme directors. The RSO includes a funding support officer, a policy officer, a project officer, and the secretary for the Graduate Programme. The latter includes the FASoS-based GS and the PhD education offered at the UM Brussels Campus. The Marketing and Communication cluster provides dedicated research communication support.

Other forms of support for acquiring external funding include the following:

- Funding support officer keeps track of different funding instruments and their criteria, and advises research programme directors and researchers about the possibilities.
- RSO monitors research output, open access policies, and arranges mock interviews for colleagues invited to present their work to funding agencies.
- Research programme directors and heads of department are jointly responsible for coaching staff to develop their CVs and identify the best moments to apply for funding.

- Research panel consists of senior colleagues from the research programmes. They provide detailed feedback on draft applications.
- Finance department provides budgets and other financial advice.

Each year, FASoS invests €35,000 in Research Stimulation Funding (RSF) and Valorisation Stimulation Funding (VSF). Colleagues can apply to these funds (three deadlines per calendar year) for small amounts of funding, for example to employ a student assistant, organise a workshop, request material support for an exhibition, etc. (see Appendix 4). Proposals are reviewed by the OTO, and the Faculty Board makes final decisions on the allocation of funds. In addition, in recent years, we have been successful in securing funds from the several university-wide funds to support research on, *inter alia*, diversity, environmental sustainability, future of Europe, and educational innovation (see Appendix H).

As described above, we do have systems in place to support colleagues applying for external funding. Funding by itself is not a marker of research quality, though it is essential for some activities, especially funding for PhD places. Within FASoS, many colleagues are able to conduct high-quality work without large project grants. This is facilitated by our academic culture of collaboration, outlined below.

Academic Culture: FASoS provides facilities for weekly research colloquia, organised on a rotating basis by the four research programmes. Additional events include work-in-progress sessions, writing retreats, thematic workshops and conferences, organised by research programmes and centres. Some of these are aimed at internal members, others are more outward oriented. Three of the four research programmes (not GTD, the smallest) have identified sub-theme groups, each of which organises its own activities.

To strengthen cross-programme interactions, we hold one or two events per year on crosscutting research issues. For example, in 2022, we held a Wikithon on 8 March (International Women's Day)⁵ to expand and improve content about under-represented and marginalised groups on Wikipedia (see Appendix 3 for overview of 2022 research events).

⁵ Reported in *De Limburger* on 8 March 2022.
See: https://www.limburger.nl/cnt/dmf20220308_96050968

Arts, Media and Culture Research Programme

The **Arts, Media and Culture (AMC)** research programme analyses the dynamics of cultural change by studying how developments in the arts and the media respond to socio-cultural and political changes, and how cultural artefacts and practices can shape social and political culture. AMC researchers carry out this research through a wide variety of data and cultural practices, ranging from novels to installations and performance art, from political essays to public monuments, from online communities to hacking spaces, from Twitter archives to YouTube videos and comments. What unites these inquiries is a focus on the practices in which cultural artefacts are produced, distributed, and received, particularly within a fast-paced media-saturated society. 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. Theoretically, AMC scholarship follows new developments in critical theory, ethics, and digital and environmental humanities. AMC research relates to paradigms such as post-humanism and new materialism that may transform the humanities beyond its anthropocentric foundations. In addition, digital developments enable us to explore new forms of data collection, analysis, and presentation as well as new ways of engagement with audiences. The topics we study and the questions that we ask have a strong social dimension. We are committed to engaged scholarly practices that combine conventional valorisation activities (e.g., exhibitions, toolkits, and installations) with innovative co-creative practices that involve societal stakeholders in the development and production of knowledge. Many of our projects have an ethical and normative component and several AMC scholars identify as activist-scholars.

Three key publications

Meissner, M. (2021). Towards a cultural politics of degrowth: prefiguration, popularization and pressure. *Journal of Political Ecology*, 28(1), 511-532.

Verbeeck, G. (2022). Terrortimes in Transnational perspective 2: Remembering the Holocaust: Opportunities and Challenges. In V. Benkert, & M. Mayer (Eds.), *Terrortimes, terrortimes: Continuities of space, time, and memory in twentieth-century war and genocide* (pp. 255–272). Purdue University Press.

Viola, T. (2022). Artikulierte Vernunft und ihr schwer fassbarer Hintergrund: Bemerkungen über Josiah Royce'späte Auseinandersetzung mit Peirce. In *Idealbildung, Sakralisierung, Religion: Beiträge zu Hans Joas' Die Macht des Heiligen* (pp. 331-349). Campus Verlag.

Three major activities

1. *Engaged Humanities: Rethinking Art, Culture, and Public Life* (2022, Amsterdam University Press) was initiated by two former AMC programme leaders, Aagje Swinnen and Renée van de Vall, to collectively reflect on the group's research profile and agenda. Twelve chapters are (co-) authored by twenty-two contributors from AMC and their collaborators. This volume presents research that demonstrates what humanities scholars contribute to concrete and pressing societal debates on topics ranging from adoption and dementia, to hacking and conservation. The chapters in this volume demonstrate that engaged humanities reveal the continued importance of thinking and rethinking the nature of art, culture, and public life. The volume was published open access, and has been downloaded more than 700 times (by May 2023).

2. Two members of AMC are PIs on large-scale, multiinstitutional grants. Eliza Steinbock is PI of the NWO Smart Culture Grant (2020-2024) which is developing an intersectional methodology to rethink and remake archives and museums from the perspectives of various "critical visitors". These are visitors who are now demanding inclusion and accessibility to the scene of cultural heritage by examining how power/knowledge regulate inclusion and exclusion mechanisms from the fields of disability, gender, sexuality, race and coloniality. Costas Papadopoulos is the PI of the PURE3D project, funded by *Platform Digitale Infrastructuur*—Social Sciences and Humanities (PDI-SSH, 2020-2024); it is the first of its kind worldwide, with a mission to advance Dutch virtual research environments through the development of a publication and preservation infrastructure for interactive Digital Heritage and Digital Humanities 3D content online. The platform targets the unique needs and abilities of both the content creators (researchers, educators, cultural heritage managers) as well as the end-users (students, public, academics, etc.).

3. Ferenc Laczó is an historian whose research interests lie in political and intellectual history, modern and contemporary European and global history, the history of mass violence, and questions of history and memory. As many other researchers in AMC, he not only maintains an active traditional publication profile, but he is a public scholar. One venue is the open access online publication, *Review of Democracy* (<https://revdem.ceu.edu/>), which is dedicated to the reinvigoration, survival, and prosperity of democracies worldwide, supported by the Open Society University Network. Laczó serves as a co-editor of the 'History of Ideas' section of the publication, commissioning multi-modal publications geared to both an expert and public audience.

3.

We support colleagues to conduct their research with integrity, and hosted a faculty-wide event on this topic in December 2022. In addition, the Ethical Review Committee for the Inner City (ERCIC) faculties offers pre- and post-award advice on ethical issues specific to the humanities and the social sciences. Two FASoS colleagues are members of ERCIC.

Interdisciplinarity is central to the work of FASoS researchers. Previous assessments in 2017 and 2020 have complimented us on this but pointed out that we could articulate how we do this so that others could learn from our experiences, given the strong emphasis on interdisciplinarity in many funding initiatives, nationally and internationally. We have strengthened our efforts in research communication in different ways. For example, with help from a KNAW research communication grant, we have organised faculty-wide workshops on making podcasts, preparing exhibitions, and writing creative non-fiction. Many writing workshops were organised, also during lockdown periods, to discuss work-in-progress, and prepare joint publications.⁶

FASoS policy regarding expectations of research output was reviewed during 2021-22, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, including research programme directors, heads of department, the Faculty Council, and HR. The previous policy was very detailed, with more than 20 categories of output, and different systems for tenured and non-tenured staff. Given the *Strategic Plan* encourages more diversity in types of output for different stakeholders and in language of publication, and given the national changes in HR policies, it was time to re-visit our policy (see Appendix 5 for current Research Output Policy). The annual benchmark of three peer-reviewed publications per full-time researcher remains. Given our workload allocation of 60% of time for teaching and administration and 40% for research, this translates to one peer-reviewed publication per year for all colleagues. This is interpreted flexibly, taking account of parental or other care leave, periods of heavy administrative duties (e.g. director of a major teaching programme), publication delays caused by publishers, etc. Support is offered to those staff who consistently fail to meet these targets, such as coaching, writing buddies, etc.

Open Science: As mentioned in Section 2, achieving openness is a long-standing value amongst academic researchers. Within FASoS we are committed to producing and sharing knowledge with societal partners when that is relevant. Over the past decade, numerous policy documents and initiatives have been generated by Dutch and international research policy organisations in order to promote open science in all of its forms. UM has its own policies,⁷ and all faculties are required to produce an OS action plan by spring 2023.

We benefit from the national deals made by UNL with several commercial publishers to cover article-processing charges (APCs). Since 2019, a dedicated data steward provides support for producing plans for Research Data Management and FAIR data, in consultation with a GDPR officer when necessary. Strengthening our open science policies and actions was recommended in both the 2017 full assessment and again in the 2020 mid-term assessment.

PhD Policy and Training: The FASoS Graduate School is relatively autonomous. It manages the curriculum, and the coaching and monitoring of the PhD candidates under the responsibility of the GS Director who reports to the FB. GS policies and admissions are reviewed by the Graduate School Advisory Board (GSAB). The GSAB includes representatives of the four research programmes, an elected PhD representative, and a second PhD candidate for discussions about the GS curriculum.

The GS has a role in coaching and mentoring PhD candidates. This is done through the GSAB review of research plans submitted halfway in the first year, and the CAFE meetings at the end of the third year. The latter focuses on plans for completing the PhD in the fourth and final year. The GS provides training and intervention sessions for PhD supervisors at least twice a year on topics such as co-authorship, project management, and productive supervision techniques.

The interdisciplinary nature of FASoS research means that training provided by the GS is broad. More specific, disciplinary training is provided by the National Research Schools (NRSs) in which the faculty participates, and by international professional associations. GS courses cover both generic skills (e.g. academic writing, research ethics, dealing with peer review, online presences, life after the PhD) and practical support sessions (writing the research plan, planning teaching duties, preparing for the PhD defence) (see Appendix I). These are complemented by courses offered at UM level to all PhD candidates on the following themes: open science, ethics and integrity, and science communication.

⁶ For example, see: Bijsterveld, K. & Swinnen, A. (Eds.). (2023). *Interdisciplinarity in the scholarly life cycle*. Palgrave Macmillan (open access, accessed 13,000 times as of May 2023); and Swinnen, A., Kluvel, A., & van de Vall, R. (Eds.). (2022). *Engaged humanities*. Amsterdam University Press (open access, downloaded 715 times as of May 2023).

⁷ <https://www.maastrichtuniversity.nl/research/open-science>

D. Globalisation, Transnationalism and Development Research Programme

Globalisation, Transnationalism and Development (GTD) studies globalisation through the flows of people, goods, capital and ideas that connect localities around the world, with a special focus on flows between the Global South and between Global South and North. Research focuses on transnational migration bridging, migrant sending and receiving contexts, transnational exchanges for development and scientific cooperation, transnational communities and solidarities, and the multi-scalar consequences of globalisation on places. It draws on expertise in anthropology, critical theory, development studies, history, human geography, political science, and sociology.

Thematically speaking, GTD researchers examine the following from a transnational and globalised perspective: marginalised communities and social justice, activism and power dynamics, environmental concerns and sustainability, knowledge and cultural production, relationships and identity, and work, labor, and economic systems.

Three key publications

Dito, B.B. (2022). Intrahousehold gender relations and child labor and schooling in rural Ethiopia. *Journal of African Development*, 23(2), 272-293.

Nauta, W., Han, J., & Kim, T. (2021). Inspiring democratic progress in development assistance: South Korea's aid policy reforms via civic engagement. *Forum for Development Studies*, 48(2), 309-330.

Latham, A., & **Wagner, L.B.** (2021). Experiments in becoming: Corporeality, attunement and doing research. *Cultural Geographies*, 28(1), 91–108.

Three major activities

- 1. SWFsEUROPE presentation to European Commission** (Brussels, 30 June 2020). Imogen Liu and Adam Dixon were invited to present research findings from project fieldwork to Beijing and Hong Kong on Chinese state capital to more than 70 staff of the European Commission, from Directorate-Generals for, among others, Economic and Financial Affairs, Trade, and Financial Stability, Financial Services and Capital Markets Union. The presentation discussed the black box of Chinese state-owned foreign investment through sovereign wealth funds, an issue of increasing significance in Europe.
- 2. 3WE (FDI and Female Workers' Wellbeing in Ethiopia) Stakeholder online workshops** (13 June 2021 and 15 June 2022). Each online workshop, convened by Bilisuma Dito and Elsje Fourie, brought together 12-15 stakeholders from a variety of sectors active in labour issues in Ethiopia (NGOs, INGOs, labour unions, Ethiopian government bodies, consultants, and managers). The first workshop presented the research design, and the second, interim findings. The contacts made at these events helped refine the research to make it more sensitive to local realities, and strengthened the researchers' networks, ensuring the success of the final conference (held in 2023).

- 3. Researching South-South Development Cooperation conference** (Cambridge, 3-4 April 2017). This conference, organised by Elsje Fourie and Wiebe Nauta, in collaboration with Emma Mawdsley and the Centre for Research in Arts, Social Sciences and Humanities from the University of Cambridge, was the first of its kind in its specific focus on the epistemological and related methodological challenges associated with researching South-South development cooperation.

According to Dutch law and UM regulations, senior researchers at the level of full or associate professor have the *ius promovendi*, meaning they can take on PhD candidates at their own discretion. They are, however, obliged to register external PhD candidates with the faculty. On top of the registration, external PhD candidates can opt to join the FASoS Graduate School. Upon payment of a modest annual fee (€500), external candidates (*buiten-promovendi*) receive access to the GS training programme and the resources of the University Library, and can undergo the monitoring of progress by the GS Advisory Board. This includes the review of their research plans and participation in the CAFE meetings at the end of the penultimate year of the PhD trajectory. Most external PhD candidates pursue a PhD alongside other professional work. A smaller number are retired professionals or do a PhD while living on other forms of income.

A very special form of external PhD training is the part-time programme offered at Campus Brussels.⁸ This programme was launched in 2011, and now attracts about four new candidates every year. They work on research projects of their own choice and are supervised by two FASoS academic staff members with relevant research expertise, often one professor or UHD and one UD. The PhD candidates follow a training programme in their first year consisting of monthly seminars on theories and methods of social sciences held at the Brussels Campus. They also participate in research seminars twice a year where they present work in progress, and receive additional feedback from the Programme Director and other FASoS colleagues. Progress of individual PhDs is closely monitored by their supervision teams. After the first nine months, the Academic Board (consisting of three senior FASoS colleagues) assesses the research plans and decides about the continuation of the doctoral trajectories based on the quality of work and the promise of academic excellence.

Human Resources (HR) Policy: Three key principles guide our HR policy. The first is to develop and implement policies in line with the national and UM commitment to creating an environment that does justice to colleagues' achievements in the areas of education, research, impact, and leadership, known as 'Recognition and Rewards'.⁹ Maastricht University has been spearheading this development in the Netherlands, and many of these changes will come into force in 2023.

Second, in its most recent *Strategic Personnel Policy*, FASoS took the first steps to transition from the formation principle to the career principle. In other words, assistant professors will be promoted to associate professor when they meet the criteria and not be required to wait until there is a formal vacancy. In addition, there are many training and mentoring opportunities to help staff develop skills and competences relevant to their tasks.

Third, diversity and inclusivity are in themselves important topics of research at FASoS (see Appendix 1), and also guide the ways we collaborate with each other and with external research partners. We work closely with the UM Diversity and Inclusivity Office to stimulate discussion, policy and action to ensure FASoS is a good working environment. Demographic diversity of staff was a major focus of the recommendations of the mid-term assessment, and several actions have been undertaken to strengthen our approach to diversity in making new appointments, for example in terms of the composition of selection committees.

⁸ <https://www.maastrichtuniversity.nl/about-um/other-offices/campus-brussels>

⁹ <https://www.maastrichtuniversity.nl/about-um/recognition-rewards>



Maastricht University Science, Technology and Society Studies Research Programme

Maastricht University Science, Technology and Society Studies (MUSTS) is one of the largest Science and Technology Studies (STS) groups in the world. Its members draw on philosophical, historical, sociological and anthropological approaches to ask how modern societies are constituted by science and technology, and vice versa, how social and cultural conditions shape technological and scientific developments. These questions are given specific form in projects sponsored by the European Research Council, the NWO (Dutch Research Council; under several different funding programmes), the *Studienstiftung des deutschen Volkes*, the Humanities in the European Research Area programme, the Taiwanese Ministry of Education, the World Universities Network, the Utopa Foundation, and more. These grants support a steady stream of PhD candidates, who receive further training from the award-winning WTMC (Science, Technology and Modern Culture) research school – in which several MUSTS members have taken leadership roles over many years. MUSTS researchers also conduct sponsored projects and public engagement in collaboration with other UM units (e.g., the Faculty of Health, Medicine and Life Sciences and the School of Business and Economics), as well as other universities and partner organisations including Marres, *Zuyd Hogeschool*, University Medical Centre Utrecht, *Naturalis*, and the Lemelson Center for the Study of Invention and Innovation. MUSTS research appears regularly in a wide variety of publications, from leading STS journals such as *Isis* and *Science, Technology & Human Values*; to influential journals outside STS, such as *The Lancet*; and mass media outlets such as *Trouw* and *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*. MUSTS co-administers the Cultures of Art, Science and Technology (CAST) research master programme with AMC; CAST students routinely publish their research (sometimes in collaboration with MUSTS and AMC members), and are frequently recruited as PhD candidates at FASoS and elsewhere. Finally, MUSTS encourages collaboration among its members: the full group meets almost weekly throughout the academic year, while smaller self-organising research clusters (e.g., in environmental history; ethnography; philosophy and ethics of technology; and sense studies) convene regularly.

Three major activities

1. In 2020-2021, MUSTS undertook a major collective activity in collaboration with the Centre Céramique. The Centre is home to Maastricht’s public library as well as several collections of local historical significance. One such collection comprises a variety of scientific instruments and related technological artefacts. Members of MUSTS adopted 23 of the artefacts and wrote short vignettes about them in English and Dutch for publication in an open access volume edited by Karin Bijsterveld. The vignettes along with the artefacts were also on public exhibit in the Centre Céramique in late 2021.
2. MUSTS hosts two NWO Vici projects: Moving Animals (PI, Raf De Bont) and Managing Scarcity and Sustainability (PI, Cyrus Mody). Both projects employ two PhD candidates and a postdoc, and have constructed larger networks of collaborators inside and outside FASoS. Both projects address the histories of global environmental governance: Moving Animals examines the role of animal movement (migrations, reintroductions, invasive species, and the trade in zoo animals) in globalisation over the course of the 20th century; while Managing Scarcity explores oil firms’ involvement in alternative energy and environmental institution-building during the 1970s.
3. Emblematic of MUSTS members’ interdisciplinarity and engagement is the Making Clinical Sense project (PI, Anna Harris), funded by the European Research Council. This project combines historical and comparative anthropological methods in collaboration with filmmakers, artistic researchers, and medical practitioners to better understand – and work toward innovating – the multi-sensory and technologically mediated embodiments of medical education.

Three key publications

Boenink, M., **van Lente, H.**, & Moors, E. (Eds.), (2016). *Emerging technologies for diagnosing Alzheimer’s disease: Innovating with care*. Springer. (Christopher Freeman Award, EASST – see Appendix 6)

Bijsterveld, K. (2021). Slicing sound: Speaker identification and sonic skills at the Stasi, 1966-1989. *ISIS, A Journal of the History of Science Society*, 112(2), 215-241.

Meacham, D., & de Warren, N. (Eds.) (2021). *The Routledge handbook of philosophy and Europe*. Routledge.

4. Evidence: Classifications have consequences

FASoS very much welcomes the approach of the new *SEP 2021-2027*. UM is already a signatory to the *San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment* (DORA). Some of the indicators used in the past, rejected by DORA for research assessment purposes, were always of dubious relevance. For example, journal impact factors are interesting for what they say about journals and the emergence and decline of research fields, but not for the quality and impact of individual articles. H-indices have well-known limitations, such as privileging both larger fields and older researchers. They are particularly problematic for the social sciences and humanities, as they under-estimate the impact of monographs and edited volumes, forms of output that are central to some FASoS fields of research.

We have selected a broader range of indicators of research quality and the relevance of our research to society, inspired by the examples given in Appendix E of the SEP. These are summarised in Table 4.1 below. The SEP also requires us to provide three tables: research staff, funding and PhDs (SEP tables E2, E3, E4; see Appendices H,J,K). All PhD-related indicators are presented together in the final sub-section.

	Research Quality	Relevance to Society
Demonstrable products	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Publications – articles, books, chapters, edited volumes• PhDs completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Open science• Exhibitions
Demonstrable use of products	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Citations• Reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Co-production of knowledge with societal stakeholders• Blogposts, websites, podcasts
Demonstrable marks of recognition	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Individual grants• Prizes• Academic citizenship (outside UM)• <i>Cum laude</i> PhDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Financial & other support by stakeholders• Societal committee memberships• Special professorships

Table 4.1: Indicators of quality and relevance



Politics and Culture in Europe Research Programme

Politics and Culture in Europe (PCE) brings together approximately 50 political scientists, historians, philosophers, and sociologists with an interest in Europe. The process of European integration since 1945 is central to the research agenda. PCE researchers focus on questions of European democracy, European governance, and European foreign policy through three thematic research clusters. The study of the European Union plays a key role in PCE research. Yet PCE is also about Europe beyond Brussels. We are interested in the process of Europeanisation, as it has unfolded over the decades, and how it affects our diverse European societies and communities. This importantly includes a study of transnational history whereby developments in one European country have repercussions elsewhere. And a clear understanding of the position of Europe in the world, including its commitment to and support for multilateralism and the rules-based global order.

The PCE research programme is genuinely pluralist in its orientation. PCE researchers subscribe to a diverse range of concepts, theories, and methods. This includes large-n survey research, qualitative case studies, archival research, but also more normative methodologies. PCE researchers also do not shy away from more critical approaches to European integration and consider recent phenomena of politicisation, contestation, and Euroscepticism. As an academic research programme PCE emphasises fundamental and methodologically rigorous research. However, researchers do not lose sight of the societal relevance of their work. They regularly contribute to policy discussions and the public debate on Europe. They also participate in other Europe-related platforms at Maastricht University including the interfaculty Studio Europa Working on Europe programme and the interfaculty Centre for European Research in Maastricht (CERiM).

Three major activities

- 1. A major research project is the ERC Starting Grant of Hylke Dijkstra on ‘The Decline and Death of International Organisations’ (2019-2023). While in the academic literature scholars pay considerable attention to the creation of international organisations, we know much less about their decline and death. This is particularly important in times of Brexit, the presidency of Donald Trump, and the emerging powers. The project has resulted in three PhD defences (2023) and, so far, 11 peer-reviewed journal articles.
- 2. PCE hosts three Jean Monnet Chairs by Giselle Bosse, Gergana Noutcheva and Sophie Vanhoonacker. Together with the Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence shared with the Faculty of Law (see CERiM below), this makes PCE one of the largest research programmes on European integration.
- 3. Aline Sierp co-founded the Memory Studies Association in 2017 and has co-chaired it since. This new interdisciplinary professional association already has almost 1,000 members showing the need for interdisciplinary research. It organises annual conferences in Asia, Europe, and the United States.

Three key publications

Dellmuth, L., Scholte, J. A., Tallberg, J. & Verhaegen, S. (2022). The elite-citizen gap in international organization legitimacy. *American Political Science Review*, 116(1), 283-300.

De Bruycker, I. (2020). Democratically deficient, yet responsive? How politicization facilitates responsiveness in the European Union. *Journal of European Public Policy*, 27(6), 834-852.

Bächtiger, A. & Parkinson, J. (2019). *Mapping and measuring deliberation: Towards a new deliberative quality*. Oxford University Press.

5. Accomplishments, 2017-2022: Living lab for interdisciplinarity

The second half of this assessment period (2020-2022) was dominated by COVID-19 and associated restrictions. This affected our abilities to conduct research (travel restrictions hampered fieldwork, archives were closed), to meet with international peers (conferences were cancelled or moved online, particularly affecting early career researchers). It also resulted in some innovative research practices, such as refining ways of conducting online interviews and focus groups. Aside from research concerns, the rapid transition to pandemic-induced online teaching was very challenging, affected people’s availability for research and their mental well-being. We sought to mitigate some of these problems in different ways. Many research groups organised online writing sessions and outdoor meetings when the restrictions allowed. We established a ‘corona delay’ fund for PhD candidates and postdoctoral fellows who were negatively affected by the pandemic. This offered possibilities for extending contracts, returning to fieldwork sites and developing academic networks through visiting other research groups and attending conferences when

travel re-opened. Despite the obstacles posed by COVID-19, we have achieved a great deal in the past six years. Some of these accomplishments are highlighted below, under the headings of research quality (including research ethics and integrity), relevance to society (including open science, engagement with societal partners, and teaching-research nexus), viability (including HR issues and funding), and PhDs and the Graduate School.

Research quality

Demonstrable products - publications

Despite (or maybe because of) the challenges everyone faced during the pandemic, research output increased by the end of 2022 (see Table 5.1). This section summarises our major publication achievements, in the SEP publication categories that are most relevant for our work.

Publication category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	SUM
Article-scientific refereed	109	105	94	124	118	144	694
Refereed scientific book chapter	77	35	35	37	33	77	294
Refereed scientific/scholarly monograph	6	5	6	4	2	5	28
Refereed scientific edited volume	10	4	7	6	7	10	44
Article-scientific non-refereed	17	16	11	7	17	12	80
Non-refereed scientific book chapter	8	39	16	22	27	18	130
Non-refereed scientific/scholarly monograph	1	3	1	2	1	1	9
Non-refereed scientific edited volume	2	3	1	3	2	2	13
SUM ¹⁰	230	210	171	205	207	269	1292

Table 5.1: Publication output, 2017-2022, by category (does not include opinion pieces, blog posts, PhDs manuscripts, inaugural lectures, or popular and professional output more generally)

¹⁰ Note that the total number of publications on the inside cover is considerably higher (n=2305). That includes reports, conference papers, etc. We present here only those publications most important for our academic peers.

G. National Research Schools in which FASoS PhDs participate

- CERES: Research School for Resource Studies for Development
- Huizinga Institute: Research Institute and Graduate School of Cultural History
- LOT: *Landelijke Onderzoeksschool Taalwetenschap* (Netherlands Graduate School of Linguistics)
- NICA: Netherlands Institute for Cultural Analysis
- NIG: Netherlands Institute of Government (for political and administrative sciences)
- NOG: Netherlands Research School of Gender Studies
- OPG: *Onderzoeksschool Politieke Geschiedenis* (Research School for Political History)
- OSL: *Onderzoeksschool Literatuurwetenschap* (Research School for Literary Studies)
- OZSW: Dutch Research School of Philosophy
- Posthumus Institute: Research School for Economic and Social History
- RMeS: The Research School for Media Studies
- WTMC: *Wetenschap, Technologie en Moderne Cultuur* (Research School for Science, Technology and Modern Culture)

In FASoS we have set ourselves the target of producing three peer-reviewed publications per full-time equivalent member of staff (see section 3). This has hovered around three in past years, and rose to four in 2022.

FASoS research for academic audiences is published in a wide range of outlets, including academic journals, and university and commercial presses. Our articles appeared in 445 journals during this review period, reflecting the diversity and breadth of our work. In addition, we have published monographs and edited volumes with Amsterdam University Press, Bloomsbury, Duke University Press, The MIT Press, Oxford University Press, Routledge, Palgrave Macmillan, Springer, University of Toronto Press, and more. Some of these volumes have been awarded prizes (see Appendix 6).

Demonstrable use of products by academic peers – citations and reviews

Above we have presented simple counts of different types of publications. Other indicators of quality and of our commitments to interdisciplinarity and (international) collaboration are as follows:

- Considering material included in the Web of Science, nearly 90% of our output is cited. As a comparison, it is estimated that on average less than 65% of all articles in the social sciences and humanities are cited.¹¹ This is an indicator, admittedly partial, of the quality of our peer-reviewed articles.
- Almost half of FASoS’ peer-reviewed articles (48.4%) receive more citations than expected based on the age, document type and subject area of the articles.¹²

For more discursive accounts of research and examples of selected publications see Appendices C-F, 1 & 9 (about research programmes, centres, and case studies), and the annual reports for 2020-2022.¹³ Many of the monographs have received positive reviews, in scholarly journals and more widely, including in *Critical Review*, *Slavic Review* and *Physics Today* (see Appendix L).

Demonstrable marks of recognition and good academic citizenship

Responses to our published work are one indicator of its quality. But there are other ways to recognise the quality of output and of FASoS researchers. Many colleagues have received prizes for articles and books (see Appendix 6). Some of the prizes for our research master students and PhDs are mentioned in the section about PhDs. More senior staff have also received prizes, often from national academies of science, and professional associations. These are usually for outstanding publications, and occasionally recognition of a body of work. Our success with prestigious individual grants is summarised under ‘viability’. Another form of recognition is the willingness of colleagues outside the faculty to collaborate. FASoS researchers are

interdisciplinary and international. This is supported by the following observations, based on data in the PURE database¹⁴ in which all UM staff are required to register their research output (number in brackets indicates number of publications):

- FASoS researchers collaborate with colleagues from other faculties to produce output: the Faculty of Law (139), FSE (Faculty of Science and Engineering) (40 - from University College Maastricht), SBE (20) and Faculty of Health, Medicine and Life Sciences (FHML) (12).
- FASoS has strong international collaborations, especially with authors based in the United Kingdom (82), Belgium (42), and Germany (34).
- The VOSviewer term map on the inside back cover illustrates the thematic focus points of FASoS research, and connections between them.

FASoS researchers are good academic citizens, both within UM and beyond. Outside the university, colleagues edit book series and journals; they have founded and chaired professional associations; are members of academies, and hold responsible positions in academic councils and other committees (see Appendix 7 for a selection). We are also very active in funding committees: during this evaluation period, we collectively participated 96 times in 34 different Dutch and EU-level committees (incl. NWO, ZonMw, KNAW, SURF, Horizon, ERC).¹⁵

Research ethics and integrity

The faculty strives to maintain research integrity and to make decisions about research based on high ethical standards. In December 2022, we organised a faculty-wide event on research ethics and integrity to increase awareness of long-standing processes for supporting staff to conduct research in ways that respect the safety and integrity of research respondents and researchers. Colleagues are encouraged (though it is not yet mandatory) to submit research plans to the Ethics Review Committee Inner City faculties (ERCIC) which includes two members of FASoS staff. During this six-year evaluation period, 54 applications have been made to ERCIC, and all have been approved.

¹¹ This is from the Web of Science, and only refers to peer-reviewed articles and material published between 2017-2020, approximately 56% of the total. It is too soon to gauge citations for material published in 2021 and 2022 given the long lead times in SSH journals.

¹² Again, as in the previous note, this is based on data from the Web of Science, produced by the Scientific Information Specialist from the University Library.

¹³ <https://www.maastrichtuniversity.nl/file/fasos-annual-report-2022pdf>

¹⁴ <https://library.maastrichtuniversity.nl/research/evaluating-research/cris-support/>

¹⁵ Colleagues also participate in such funding and review committees in other countries, but we do not have an overview of those.

H. Funding overview

These tables summarise our funding for the period 2017-2022. There is fluctuation over time and between different categories. This reflects the highly competitive funding environment. The relatively small size of the faculty means that in any single year we are dependent on the success of one or two individuals/projects.

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Individual/consortium (KNAW, NWO, ZonMw)	784	1642	1953	1999	932	1392
Individual/consortium (ERC)	-	2823	-	1334	-	-
Consortium (EU - Horizon)	91	417	858	337	401	537
Other (civil society, government)	1024	447	408	1353	182	281
UM internal (excl. FASoS internal VSF/RSF)	-	-	-	29	15	15
Total funding (excl. direct funding)	1899	5329	3219	5052	1530	2225

Table H.1: External funding, in k€, based on year grant awarded.

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Research unit						
<i>Funding:</i>						
Direct funding (1)	26,87 / 41%	34,64 / 48%	29,54 / 39%	28,85 / 35%	28,32 / 37%	31,83 / 43%
Research grants (2)	12,95 / 20%	10,29 / 14%	11,68 / 15%	12,35 / 15%	15,02 / 20%	15,05 / 20%
Contract research (3)	25,14 / 39%	27,52 / 38%	34,14 / 45%	40,81 / 50%	33,03 / 43%	26,66 / 36%
Total FTE	64,97 / 100%	72,46 / 100%	75,36 / 100%	82,01 / 100%	76,37 / 100%	73,54 / 100%
<i>Expenditure (k€/%):*</i>						
Personnel costs	14.649/76%	14.979/76%	16.258/77%	17.396/81%	18.609/82%	20.119/79%
Other costs	4.674 /24%	4.748 /24%	4.893 /23%	4.171 /19%	4.063 /18%	5.504 /21%
Total Expenditure	19.324/100%	19.727/100%	21.151/100%	21.567/100%	22.672/100%	25.623/100%

* Total expenditure (including education and support)

Table H.2: (SEP Table E3)

A confidential adviser has been in place at FASoS since 2010 for PhD students and postdocs. The confidential advisor can provide help for all possible issues, but mostly involves tensions in the PhD-supervisor relationship. Since 2022, there is a UM confidential adviser for all research staff, especially regarding issues of research integrity.¹⁶

No complaints about FASoS researchers have been made to the UM Committee on Scientific Integrity during the assessment period, nor to the national body for scientific integrity (LOWI). There are many possible reasons for this, but one is our open academic culture in which research plans, activities and results are often presented and discussed with peers in the GS, and in meetings of research programmes and centres. Early career researchers, such as PhDs and postdocs, and their supervisors are encouraged to discuss expectations about co-authoring early in the trajectory of a project.

Relevance to society

Demonstrable use of products - Open Science & Exhibitions

In the *FASoS Strategic Plan 2021-2025* (p.39), we committed ourselves to increasing awareness of ‘open science’ in all of its manifestations, and to increasing support for open access publishing. Regarding the latter, despite everyone’s preference to publish open access (OA) articles and books, there remain considerable financial barriers. We worked with the University Library to establish an open access book fund in 2021, and as mentioned above we benefit from some of the national agreements with commercial publishers (see section 3). The proportion of OA publications at FASoS has increased: 38.5% of peer-reviewed output was gold OA in 2017, rising to 55.5% in 2022. This remains lower than the overall percentage for UM (61.9% in 2022), and nationally (67% in 2021).¹⁷ If we include green OA, 68% of our publications are OA in 2022. There are two important caveats. First, the percentage of green OA for 2022 is likely to increase during the first half of 2023 as embargos are lifted, six months after publication material is made available through the Taverne Agreement.¹⁸ Second, FASoS publishes a relatively high proportion of peer-reviewed book chapters and monographs (see Table 5.1) for which there is very limited financial support for OA costs. Current national and university policies do not sufficiently take into account disciplinary differences in research practices, nor is funding always available for colleagues to achieve open access publishing ambitions.

Looking after one’s data (also known as sources and research materials within FASoS) is central to being a good researcher. It is important for one’s own analysis and reporting, and may be useful for future researchers. Data sharing and re-use are essential elements of open science. Recently, this has been formalised as ‘data management’. A data steward has been in place in FASoS since 2019, seconded from the University Library for one day per week. Since 2019, the data steward

has helped researchers to produce 34 data management plans, in line with funder requirements and FAIR data principles. The data steward works particularly closely with PhD candidates, and data management is a point of attention during the review of research proposals by the GSAB in the first year of the PhD trajectory. Nine data sets are already publicly available in DataverseNL, the national data repository platform. Within FASoS, we emphasise the importance of ‘findable’ and ‘accessible’ data. Much data created and used by FASoS researchers are highly sensitive personal data (e.g. interviews with undocumented migrants) or already publicly available in national archives.

Finally, ‘openness’ is itself an object of research for many FASoS researchers.¹⁹ While everyone is in favour of openness in order to reach more readers and potential users of our research, how this is achieved has changed over time, and differences between disciplines and countries remain. For example, Nanobubbles,²⁰ our ERC Synergy project, examines how scientific errors are corrected, or not. The role of open access policies, peer review and pre- and post-publication archives are important in this process.

Demonstrable use of products

FASoS researchers engage with ‘society’ broadly defined in various ways, for example through appearances in the media, engaging in public debate, collaborating with civil society or cultural organisations, providing consultancy services, or helping with the broader processes of discussion and self-reflection in society. Impact takes place on different levels (local, regional, national and international), with diverse partners and communities, and in different formats (workshops, stakeholder seminars, websites, etc.). To recognise and acknowledge this work, FASoS introduced a ‘valorisation prize’ in 2017. Details of past winners are on our ‘societal impact’ webpage.²¹

¹⁶ <https://www.maastrichtuniversity.nl/research/integrity-ethics>

¹⁷ <https://www.openaccess.nl/nl/in-nederland/monitor>

¹⁸ Publications made available through the Taverne Agreement are included in the green OA category. For more information on Taverne see: <https://library.maastrichtuniversity.nl/research/sharing-output/taverne/>

¹⁹ For example, see Noorman, M., Wessels, B., Sveinsdottir, T., & Wyatt, S. (2018). Understanding the ‘open’ in making research data open: Policy rhetoric and research practice. In A. Sætnan, I. Schneider, & N. Green (Eds.), *The politics of big data* (pp. 292–318). Routledge.

²⁰ See <https://nanobubbles.hypotheses.org/>

²¹ <https://www.maastrichtuniversity.nl/research/fasos-research-institute/societal-impact-fasos>

I.

Graduate School curriculum,
2022

Date	Activity
19 Jan	Writing for Impact 1/2 (with Mathieu Segers)
2 Feb	Beyond the ivory tower: engaging as an academic (with Jessica Mesman and Bilisuma Dito)
16 Feb	Writing for Impact 2/2: (with Josephine Knegtering)
23 Feb	Project presentations by candidates (Maud Oostindie and Liang-Kai Yu)
9 March	Walking seminar: Untying knots
23 March	The art of reviewing books (with Ferenc Laczó and Patrick Bijsmans)
6 April	Life after the PhD in academia (with Mariëlle Wijermars and Claartje Rasterhoff)
20 April	How to plan your teaching duties + UTQ (with Joeri Bruyninckx)
4 May	Work, life and family during the PhD (with Elsje Fourie)
18 May	The Final Stages of the PhD: Preparing, Printing, Defending (with Joeri Bruyninckx and Daan Hovens)
1 June	Project presentations (Kelly Gilliken-Schoueri, Jelena Stankovic, Yiming Wang)
15 June	The art of re-writing workshop (with John Harbord)
29 June	Walking seminar: Talking across disciplinary boundaries
5 Oct	GS Kick-off + info session: (with Thomas Conzelmann, Renée van de Vall (confidential advisor), Maud Oostindie (PhD rep), Jordy Friedrich (HR), Bart Kerckhoffs (HR), Maria Romero (data steward))
19 Oct	Making the most of academic conferences (with Geert Somsen and Georgiana Kotsou) (combined with LIMES summer school)
2 Nov	Academic blog writing for PhDs (by Hager Ali) (organised by Akudo McGee and Judith van Puyvelde)
16 Nov	Building a ship at sea: organising your research while you are doing it
28 Nov	From academic research to policy briefs (with Marie de Somer, Ruth Mampuys, Maureen Cossalter) (organised by Akudo McGee and Andreina de Leo, at Campus Brussels)
30 Nov	Research assessment 2017-2021 (with Sally Wyatt and Thomas Conzelmann)
14 Dec	Going abroad during the PhD (with Niklas Mayer and Michiel Bron)

Within the faculty, we engage with societal actors in many different ways. Producing exhibitions, as mentioned above, has proved particularly successful, also during the pandemic (see full list in Appendix 8). The multimedia options offered by digital technologies make it possible to reach wider publics. For example, Christian Ernten produced an online exhibition called *Voorland Groningen: Wandelingen door het antropoceen*. There is also an associated NPO 2Doc radio documentary series with four episodes, and a guide published by nai010, specialising in architecture, urbanism, design and art.

Our ‘societal impact’ webpage also lists examples of colleagues whose research and expertise are recognised by national and international media. For example, the work of Mariëlle Wijermars about Russian digital media and politics became acutely relevant when Russia invaded Ukraine in early 2022. Mathieu Segers is a regular columnist for *Het Financieele Dagblad* and *De Groene Amsterdammer*, addressing issues around Dutch politics and European integration. The case studies in Appendix 9 provide more examples of engagement with different stakeholders, including a range of columns and opinion pieces in print media, podcasts, policy debates, expert evidence, etc. It can be very difficult to trace a direct link from our fundamental research to actual policy impact. In Horizon projects, the EU now distinguishes between outcomes (at the end of the project) and longer-term impacts that are less tangible. Nonetheless, it is clear that the expertise of FASoS researchers is sought after, and valued.

Another example is the RELAY project²² that discusses the European Commission’s political guidelines and work programme with a wide and diverse array of stakeholders. It is coordinated by Maastricht University Campus Brussels, and includes several academic and non-academic partners. FASoS colleagues from different research programmes have played a key role in contributing to debates on EU policy priorities, including the Green Deal, digital transformations, democracy, and the role of the EU in the world.

During this evaluation period, FASoS has developed a fruitful and growing collaboration with the BISS (Brightlands Institute for Smart Society) in research, education and impact. BISS is an interfaculty institute of Maastricht University based at the Brightlands Smart Services Campus in Heerlen. The Campus is a quadruple helix ecosystem, bringing together research, government, industry and citizen engagement. BISS’s mission is the development and application of data science for positive social impact. It combines expertise from across the university and works with public and private partners to pursue this mission. FASoS engages in regular research exchange and secondment with BISS, where FASoS researchers collaborate with BISS on research, innovation and valorisation activities.

This includes a structural secondment of 0.3 fte of one UHD who is the Principal Investigator for Ethics and Responsible Innovation at BISS. FASoS and BISS researchers have collaborated on a number of European Commission Framework Programmes and nationally funded projects about the use of AI to alleviate poverty, automated financial advice, and circular cities. These projects bring together data science and positive social impact in various ways.

Demonstrable marks of recognition

The most tangible mark of recognition for our relevance to society is in the form of special professorships (see Appendix M), most of which are funded by societal partners. Some partners go beyond funding, for example by providing access to research sites (e.g. chair in Innovation in Classical Music, see also MUSTS case study, Appendix 9), and to data and sources (e.g. chair in Social Statistics).

There are other marks of recognition for academic contributions. Research master students, PhD candidates, and members of academic staff have been awarded prizes (a total of 43, see Appendix 6). Some are for individual pieces of work, such as an article or book; others are in recognition of a larger body of work. Many are awarded by national and international professional associations. We also engage in academic citizenship roles, including taking on leadership roles in professional associations (see Appendix 7). Karin Bijsterveld and Aline Sierp are founding members of, respectively, the European Association for Sound Studies and the Memory Studies Association (see Appendix F for the latter). Both of these have grown and made a mark on their fields. Appendix 7 also lists those colleagues who are members of academies.

We publish in 445 different journals (see infographic on inside front cover). We also take on the responsible and research agenda-setting tasks for editing journals and book series (see Appendix 7). We have not included editorial memberships as these are too many to be usefully listed here.

Finally, we contribute to research and cultural policy by taking leadership roles in a variety of councils and boards. These include cultural foundations, national libraries, health councils, as well as research and science policy councils and boards (see Appendix 7).

²² <https://www.maastrichtuniversity.nl/about-um/other-offices/campus-brussels/events-and-podcasts/relay-project>



Academic staff, by position

This table summarises the research capacity of FASoS for the period 2017-2022. The peak in 2020 is partly due to several new assistant professor appointments to support two new BA programmes, Digital Society and Global Studies, and to success in funding acquisition that year leading to several new postdoc and PhD positions. The single visitor in 2022 is likely due to the pandemic, leading many to curtail their travel plans, and thus visitor applications in 2021. Several full professors retired in 2022. Given the additional structural funding announced by the government in 2022 (known as Coalition Agreement/*Bestuursakkoord* and/or sector plans), we are able to appoint 13 new assistant professors during the period 2022-2024.

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Academic staff	#/fte	#/fte	#/fte	#/fte	#/fte	#/fte
Assistant professor	57/52	57/51.4	55/49.6	60/52.4	58/52	57/51
Associate professor	17/16.2	19/18.4	23/21	25/21.2	26/23	29/25.3
Full professor	20/15.9	19/14.5	23/17.2	24/17.3	21/17.1	18/15.8
Postdocs	6/5.7	11/10.6	17/15.7	18/13.6	11/9	15/12.3
PhD candidates*	84/28	92/31	86/30	95/34	96/29.4	90/27.4
Total research staff	128/116.5	137/124.8	147/132.3	163/137.8	148/131.4	147/130.6
Support staff	7/3.6	8/4.3	9/4.7	9/4.9	9/4.9	9/5
Visiting fellows	20	9	10	6	8	1

Table J: All research-related staff numbers, to one decimal point

Note: * The large difference between the two numbers in this row reflects the high number of external PhDs.

Teaching-research nexus

In the *Strategic Plan 2021-2025*, we indicated that one of our goals was to improve research-teaching integration (p.39), and teaching is the most important societally relevant activity of universities. We identified two actions: expanding academic staff involvement in Excellence programmes, and developing CPD (Continuous Professional Development) activities about research-teaching integration. For the first, we now have an annual call open to all staff interested in offering Excellence courses. For the second, we hosted a well-attended event in early 2022, and will do so again in June 2023. The 2022 event generated a number of ideas for improving links between teaching and research.²³

The nature of our BA teaching (problem-based learning with pre-defined weekly modules) and the quality control processes imposed by the Dutch government make it difficult to introduce specific research topics into our courses. Learning objectives and assessment requirements are defined far in advance; this careful planning and integration ensures curriculum coherence and alignment.²⁴

For financial reasons, we are not able to offer many electives that could reflect staff research interests. However, teaching on more general courses helps staff to locate their own research in the wider field. In addition, all our BA programmes offer research skills and methods courses, which create opportunities to talk about research experiences. Nearly all courses are conducted by groups of colleagues, and there are examples of colleagues who teach together and then go on to collaborate in research. For example, Emilie Sitzia was awarded a Comenius Leadership Fellowship (€500k, 2021-2024) for her project ‘Senses-based learning’, working with colleagues in FASoS and across the university. The project aims to re-balance and reassert the importance of sensory skills in tertiary education and in professional practice.

The various Excellence programmes²⁵ offered by the university to students with consistently high grades and motivation are also an opportunity for staff to work on their own research topics with high-performing students. The number of teaching hours allocated for these programmes is relatively high compared to regular teaching, and is effectively a form of research subsidy. Staff sometimes offer opportunities tailored to ongoing research projects, such as the honours course offered by Flora Lysen and Sally Wyatt about AI in healthcare in both 2021 and 2022, directly linked to their NWO-funded project on the same theme.²⁶ Another example is the course offered by Clara Weinhardt about the rise of China. The opportunity to work closely with students and explore new literature provided valuable input to project deliverables.²⁷

MaRBLE (Maastricht Research-Based Learning programme for Excellence) has generated some interesting outputs over the years. For example, over several years, Annemieke Klijn worked with students and the special collections section of

the University Library to create an archive, Wikipedia pages and physical exhibitions (see Appendix 8). Some projects lead to the publication of an open access, special issue for the MaRBLE journal: in 2022, Johan Adriaensen’s students produced *We need to talk about the member states. National Accountability of member governments in the EU*.²⁸

FASoS offers two two-year research master programmes, one in European Studies (RMES) and another called ‘Cultures of Arts, Science and Technology’ (CAST). These provide staff and students with opportunities to work together and develop research, some of which leads to (joint) publications. Some graduates have received prizes for their work (see Appendix 6). Approximately 40% of the research master graduates go on to do PhDs, sometimes at FASoS but also in other universities.

In both research master programmes, students are required to do a research internship, sometimes with FASoS colleagues. For example, several RMES students have worked with Aline Sierp and the Memory Studies Association (see also Appendix F); and a CAST student did an internship with Cyrus Mody’s Vici project, ‘Managing Scarcity and Sustainability: The Oil Industry, Environmentalism, and Alternative Energy in the Age of Scarcity’. In addition to the BISS research activities (see above), FASoS students contribute to BISS through internships and MA theses. Following a successful trial, BISS and FASoS are also seeking to expand the exchange of internships in the BA Digital Society Programme. At the end of their second year, BA Digital Society students visit BISS in the late spring to observe how data science can be put to work for social good as well as providing students with ideas and inspirations about thesis topics and future career paths at the intersection of data science, policy, governance and business.

²³ Bijsmans, P., & Wyatt, S. (2023). Teaching-research integration. *FASoS Teaching and Learning Blog*. Available at: <https://fasos-research.nl/fasos-teachingblog/2023/02/02/teaching-research-integration/>

²⁴ Bridges, S., Yiu, C.K.Y., & Botelho, M.G. (2016). Design considerations for an integrated, problem-based curriculum. *Medical Science Educator*, 26(3), 365–373.

²⁵ <https://www.maastrichtuniversity.nl/education/excellence-and-honours-programmes>

²⁶ <https://www.raidioproject.nl/>

²⁷ Weinhardt, C., Mau, K., & Hillebrand Pohl, J. (2022). The EU as a geoeconomic actor? A review of recent European trade and investment policies. In M. Babić, A. Dixon, & I. Liu (Eds.), *The Political Economy of Geoeconomics: Europe in a Changing World*. Palgrave Macmillan.

²⁸ <https://openjournals.maastrichtuniversity.nl/Marble/issue/view/71>

K. PhDs

This table supplements Table 5.2 in the main text, providing details of the success rates of employed and scholarship PhDs. Note that two candidates who started in 2018 and one who started in 2019 already defended their PhDs in early 2023.

Starting Year	Enrolment		Total	Success rates, graduated in Year X or earlier					Absolute number/%	
	F	M		F+M	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Not yet	Discontinued
T-8 2014	5	1	6			2/33.3	3/50			1/16.7
T-7 2015	2	0	2			2/100				
T-6 2016	8	0	8			1/12.5	1/12.5		4/50	2/25
T-5 2017	9	3	12			5/41.7	4/33.3		2/16.7	1/8.3
T-4 2018	8	3	11			1/9.1			8/72.7	2/18.2
T-3 2019	3	2	5						5/100	
Total	35	9	44	0/0	11/25	8/18	0/0	19/43.2	6/13.6	

Table K: FASoS-employed and scholarship PhD candidates, 2017-2022

Viability

Research staff

During this evaluation period, several of the founding members of the faculty reached retirement age. They left FASoS in good hands, and capable of moving forward. FASoS remains a vibrant faculty, with a diverse and talented group of colleagues. In this section, we reflect on gender, age and nationality. This selection of diversity criteria is informed by Dutch national policies. Ethnicity, another important category, is not included, in line with national policies.

Counting research staff is quite straightforward – number of people at different levels, and the proportion of their time devoted to research. A detailed breakdown is presented in Appendix J, SEP Table E2). As of 1 October 2022, FASoS hosts 104.32 fte researchers and 27.4 fte PhD candidates (excluding external PhD candidates). In 2017, we had 88.45 fte researchers, and 28 fte PhDs. The increase in research staff is substantial, whereas the growth in the number of PhDs is negligible, and not in line with the growth of FASoS. COVID-19 may have played a role in deterring people from starting a PhD in recent years. However, the starting and stimulation grants will provide opportunities to recruit new PhD candidates in the coming years.

In the standard academic contract, assistant, associate and full professors devote 40% of their work time to research. The remaining 60% is for teaching and administrative/management tasks. It is possible for staff members to extend their research time, most commonly through the acquisition of external research funds. Smaller amounts of additional research time (ART) are allocated each year to colleagues (total of 2500 hours, equivalent to 1.5 research fte) who are developing new research ideas, working on major grant applications, or finalising significant publications. In addition, as mentioned in Section 3, we dedicate €35,000 per annum to support innovative research and valorisation activities (known as RSF and VSF, with three deadlines per year, see Appendix 4).

FASoS has an extraordinary record of attracting, retaining and promoting talented people, especially women.²⁹ More than half (57% in 2021) of the full professors at FASoS are women, far above the UM average of 35.1%, and the national average of 26.4%.³⁰ This can be attributed to the actions of previous selection committees, Faculty Boards, and the Executive Board’s commitment to diversity and inclusivity. This is expected to continue, even as some of the current women professors retire in the coming years. Women are strongly represented at UHD level (52% in 2022) and UD level (44% in 2022).

FASoS is very international in its orientation. European politics and institutions, and globalisation are key focal points in our research programmes and centres. This commitment to internationalisation is also visible in the composition of our academic staff. In 2022, the composition by nationality³¹ was as follows:

35% Dutch, 40% other EU, 8% other European, 6% African, 5% all Americas, 3% Asia, and 3% Oceania.

FASoS is a young faculty, founded in 1994. The age distribution of academic staff (excluding PhDs) in 2022 is as follows: over 60 (18%), 50-59 (8%), 40-49 (26%), 30-39 (29%), 20-29 (19%). There will be more retirements in the coming years, allowing ample space for promotion of staff now in their 30s and 40s.

Staff recruitment, development and promotion

As mentioned in Section 3, FASoS has adopted the career principle when deciding about promotion from UD to UHD, in line with national and UM policies on Recognition and Rewards. This takes effect in 2023, meaning that we will have a higher proportion of UHDs in the future, and it is expected that these opportunities will contribute positively to staff retention. As a result of changes in the Collective Labour Agreement in 2021-22, tenure is offered to academic staff within 12-18 months of first appointment (previously early career colleagues had to wait 4-6 years to apply for permanent contracts). UM quickly adopted one of the changes in the 2017 national law,³² regarding the extension of the rights and responsibilities of UHDs in the supervision of PhDs, by granting *ius promovendi* to all UHDs.

All HR-related committees (including selection for new staff and promotion) are gender diverse in terms of identification. Following the publication of various reports on social safety in 2022,³³ UM will introduce compulsory training in 2023 for staff and students, to supplement both existing training and support offered by the Diversity and Inclusivity Office³⁴ and our own ongoing staff training, via Leadership Programmes and CPD.

²⁹ The UM employee registration system does not (yet) allow for the category of people who identify as non-binary.

³⁰ The most recent national data are for 2021, so that is the base year for this sentence. In 2022, 61% of full professors at FASoS are women.

³¹ Note that some staff have dual nationality. The UM registration system allows for only one. Some people may identify more strongly with the other. Some colleagues are British citizens. At the beginning of this evaluation period, they were classified as EU. By 2022, they were reclassified as ‘other Europe’.

³² On 6 June 2017, the Dutch Senate (*Eerste Kamer*) adopted the proposal ‘Bevordering internationalisering hoger onderwijs en wetenschappelijk onderzoek’. Article 7.18 lid 4 WHW broadened PhD supervision rights to include UHDs.

³³ For example, see: <https://www.knaw.nl/nieuws/knaw-advies-over-sociale-veiligheid-de-wetenschap>

³⁴ <https://www.maastrichtuniversity.nl/about-um/diversity-inclusivity/di-education-and-social-safety>



Selection of book reviews

De Bont, R. (2021). *Nature’s diplomats: Science, preservation, and internationalism, 1929-1960*. University of Pittsburgh Press. ‘this book... offers an exceptionally rich journey into the unexpected continuities of international conservation. It is definitely worth reading for anyone interested in placing the history of national parks and environmental regulations within the global framework of the twentieth century. ... De Bont has produced an extremely important addition to the growing literature combining history of science and environmental history.’ Wilko Graf von Hardenberg, *Nuncius*.

Gabriels, K. (2019). *Regels voor robots. Ethiek in tijden van AI*. VUB Press. (published in English in 2020). The Belgian deputy prime minister Alexander De Croo recommended the book on his LinkedIn profile. He called the book a ‘must read voor iedereen die wil nadenken over ethiek in tijden van artificiële intelligentie’.

Le Normand, B. (2021). *Citizens without borders: Yugoslavia and its migrant workers in Western Europe*. University of Toronto Press. ‘empirically rich and beautifully written...[this book] offers a vivid and nuanced picture of the difficult choices faced by a state seeking to govern its citizens abroad’. Sara Bernard, *Slavic Review*.

Laczó, F. & Gabrijelčič, L. (Eds.), (2020). *The legacy of division: East and west after 1989*. Central European University Press. ‘This rich and insightful collection ... reflects on the fate of eastern Europe thirty years after the fall of the Berlin Wall. It is an impressive but depressing compilation that captures the angst experienced by many of the region’s inhabitants—and by a majority of outside observers.’ Peter Rutland, *Slavic Review*.

Mody, C.C.M. (2022). *The squares: US physical and engineering scientists in the long 1970s*. The MIT Press. Selected by *Physics Today* as one of the top five books of 2022. Reviewer Michael Gordin says those scientists ‘are fortunate that a person of Mody’s talents has taken them up’.

Bächtiger, A. & Parkinson, J. (2019). *Mapping and measuring deliberation: Towards a new deliberative quality*. Oxford University Press. ‘Among the many virtues of this book is the performance of its own prescription—namely, the bridging of academic divides to renew the study of public deliberation. Here is a fruitful collaboration between a theorist and an empiricist willing to diversify their outlooks through mutual engagement.’ Edwina Barvosa in *Perspectives on Politics*.

Steinbock, E. (2019). *Shimmering images. Trans cinema, embodiment, and the aesthetics of change*. Duke University Press. ‘...often exquisitely poetic, evoking Roland Barthes’s work as it describes the [Steinbock’s] passionate investigation of media, mediation, and embodiment. Like late Barthes, Steinbock attempts to articulate the erotics, the intimacy, and the affective experience of spectatorship.’ Nicole Morse in *Critical Inquiry*.

Dellmuth, L., Scholte, J.A., Tallberg, J., & Verhaegen, S. (2022). *Citizens, elites, and the legitimacy of global governance*. Oxford University Press. ‘...a must-read for any scholar interested in the global legitimacy problematique and a first point of reference on the topic for years to come. The authors deserve special praise for carefully noting the remarkable variation across cases, countries and strata.’ Matthias Ecker-Ehrhardt in *The Review of International Organizations*.

Funding

Measuring funding is more difficult than counting people. The standard staffing contract is 40% research, 60% teaching and administration, although this may change with the implementation of ‘Recognition and Rewards’. However, the costs of providing all academic staff with 40% research time is not fully covered by the direct funding we receive from the Dutch government. Nor do we have our own funds to support PhD places. Therefore, we need to raise additional funding from funding agencies of different sorts. See Appendix H for an overview of funding, and its distribution across different sources. These are highly competitive processes, especially for the humanities and social sciences which have relatively low success rates.³⁵ Moreover, funding agencies increasingly allocate a higher proportion of their funds to ‘big science’, prioritising engineering, life sciences and natural sciences. Some FASoS researchers can take part in such consortia, for example, by providing input on the ethical and societal aspects of science and engineering. However, many conduct excellent research with relatively small amounts of money. The acquisition of external funding is not always necessary for all researchers. Funding is an input for research, not an end in itself.

In the previous *Strategic Plan 2016-2020*, the ambition for prestigious external grants was set as follows: five NWO Veni, two NWO Vidi, one NWO Vici, two ERCs, and the lead in one H2020 proposal. Realising such ambitions is beyond our individual and collective control, but for the evaluation period of 2017-2022, we were awarded the following: two Veni, one Vidi, two Vici, two ERC starter grants, and one ERC Synergy grant. In financial terms, this is higher than the ambition, albeit differently distributed. In early 2023 we received the news that we are the lead partner on a Horizon grant, for which the proposal was submitted in 2022. We have participated as partners in 11 different Horizon projects during 2017-22. We will not set another such target for specific numbers of specific grants, as it is impossible to predict success rates. We will continue to aim to raise €2m in new external funding every calendar year.

Year	Intake	PhD defences	... of which cum laude	Average duration (years)*	Selection of marks of recognition (last name of PhD)
2017	11	6	0	5.2	Society for Philosophy and Technology Early Career Award (Niculescu Dinca)
2018	11	13	3	6.3	Best UM dissertation (Jongen)
2019	5	8	0	6.9	NWO Rubicon grant (Carraro)
2020	14	10	0	6.3	British Society for the History of Science Singer prize (Beiermann)
2021	9	10	4	5.4	FASoS valorisation prize (Ankobrey, Ogden & Anschütz)
2022	10	12	0	4.9	Best UM dissertation (Labussière)
Total		59	7**	5.8	

Table 5.2: PhDs – intake, defences, cum laude, duration, recognition

Notes
* Internal candidates only. Duration calculated from start of contract to successful defence, incl. leave times.
** The national average for the award of cum laude is 5%. In this period, 12% of our PhDs received this distinction after a thorough additional review of their manuscripts as per the UM PhD Regulations.

³⁶ <https://www.maastrichtuniversity.nl/support/phds>

PhDs and the Graduate School

The GS has generated a steady output of completed PhD dissertations during the review period, with approximately 10 graduations per year, and successes in terms of cum laude graduations and prizes awarded to our PhDs candidates (see Appendix 6). Despite the pandemic, the duration of PhD trajectories has decreased since a peak in 2019.

GS alumni have not experienced any difficulties in finding suitable employment after graduation. Of the 40 internal and scholarship PhD candidates who graduated between 2017 and 2022, a high proportion (82.5%) have continued as researchers or lecturers at a university, a college of higher education, or another research institute. The remainder have found employment in, for example, consultancy firms, journalism, or politics. All GS alumni from this cohort are employed.

³⁵ Not all funding agencies provide data by domain, and/or they make it difficult to find. However, in the 2020 Vidi round, 13% of social science and humanities applications were granted, compared to 29% for the exact and natural sciences, 26% for engineering and technical sciences, and 19% for the life sciences. Source: <https://www.nwo.nl/onderzoeksprogrammas/nwo-talentprogramma/projecten-vidi/vidi-2020>, accessed 21 February 2023; most recent data available on that date. For Marie Curie, economics has a cut-off score for funding of 81, compared to other social sciences and humanities with 94. Most of the natural and engineering sciences are also above 90. Source: Participant portal, call update for MSCA Postdoctoral Fellowships 2022 <https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/topic-details/horizon-msca-2022-pf-01-01> (accessed 15 February 2023)

M.

Special professorships

Title of chair	Chair holder	Dates	Foundation
<i>De vergelijkende regionale geschiedenis, in het bijzonder die van Limburg en aangrenzende regio's</i>	Ad Knotter	1/2013-12/2018	<i>Stichting Sociaal Historisch Centrum van de Limburgse Samenleving</i>
As above	Nico Randeraad	4/2020-4/2025	As above
Limburg and Europe	Joep Leerssen	9/2019-9/2023	As above
<i>Taalcultuur in Limburg</i>	Leonie Cornips	9/2011-9/2025	<i>Stichting Wetenschapsbeoefening UM (SWUM) & KNAW (Meertens Instituut)</i>
Local and Regional Governance	Klaartje Peters	11/2013-11/2025	SWUM
Innovation of Classical Music	Peter Peters	9/2018-9/2026	SWUM & <i>philharmonie zuidnederland</i>
Art Collection & Care	Pip Laurenson	8/2015-7/2022	Tate Modern, London
<i>Sociale Statistiek, i.h.v. de empirische bestudering van de sociale samenhang</i>	Hans Schmeets	4/2008-3/2026	<i>Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek</i>
Philosophy of Sustainable Development, from a humanist perspective	Stijn Neuteleers	12/2022-1/2028	<i>Socrates Stichting</i>
Socio-historical Technology Studies	Ernst Homburg	1/2002-8/2018	<i>Stichting Historie der Techniek</i>
Socio-historical Technology Studies	Kenneth Bertrams	2/2019-6/2022	As above

6. Strategy 2023-2028:

An increasingly interdisciplinary, international and diverse research community

This section begins with our SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats), and then reflects on how we can proceed in the coming years to realise our research ambitions, individually and collectively.

Producing the SWOT analysis involved several rounds of consultation with research programme and research centre directors, postdoctoral and PhD researchers, research support staff, faculty board members, and other academic staff during departmental meetings.

Strengths: What do we do well?	Weaknesses: What could we do better?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Innovative, interdisciplinary profile• Strong research output and recognition by peers, supported by RSO• High societal visibility and appreciation by societal partners, supported by Communications Office• Strong GS programme, valued by PhDs, and generally strong feelings of collegiality amongst all research staff• Diverse (socially and epistemically) community of researchers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Output and funding success not evenly distributed across research programmes, despite support offered by funding support officer and research panel• Research time under pressure, due to COVID-19, time-intensive nature of teaching and length of teaching year• Differences in disciplinary, methodological and cultural backgrounds can hinder interdisciplinary collaboration• Technical, financial and project management support for research disrupted for some of 2017-2022, due to staff turn-over, staff illness, and COVID-19 disruptions to supply chains• Insufficient support (FASoS & UM) to manage complexities and costs of open access data, open access publishing, GDPR, etc.
Opportunities for the future	Threats to achieving our aims
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Additional funding provided by 2022 Coalition Agreement for new and existing staff, increasing numbers of PhDs, and for infrastructure (The PLANT)• Clearer career paths, from Recognition & Rewards and own Strategic Personnel Plan• Development of FASoS OS strategy• Many funders interested in our interdisciplinary approach (e.g. NWO Knowledge Platform for Interdisciplinary and Transdisciplinary Research³⁷ in which we participate)• Strengthening interdisciplinary nature of FASoS research and teaching, through careful definition of profiles of new staff and engagements with variety of societal partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Long-term consequences of COVID-19• Shift in national debate about consequences of internationalisation is particularly challenging for FASoS and UM given our geographical location and priorities. Could lead to loss of (inter)national staff• Top-down definition of research themes and forms of output (via sector plans, NWA, etc.)• Fewer funding opportunities for SSH, and greater competition compared to life sciences and engineering sciences• Lack of acknowledgement of SSH research practices in (inter)national science reform initiatives related to open science

³⁷ <https://www.nwo.nl/en/knowledge-platform-for-interdisciplinary-and-transdisciplinary-research>



Preparing this self-evaluation and the SWOT analysis offered us important moments of reflection and learning. Based on this process and the previous evaluations, we highlight ten action points for the future.

1. Strengthen research support within FASoS and streamline procedures. This relates particularly to funding and project management in order to improve success rates in funding, and to reduce administrative work for researchers.
2. Continue to stimulate interdisciplinary collaborations, with the help of the RSF, and new appointments made possible by the sector plans.
3. Develop OS action plans, focusing on securing funding for open access publishing and improving data management practices (including awareness of FAIR data and the GDPR).
4. Increase intake of new PhDs each year via starter grants and use of matching funds.
5. Monitor implementation of Recognition & Rewards, Strategic Personnel Plan, sector plans, starter and stimulation grants, in order to ensure adequate attention is paid to research.
6. Monitor implementation of Research Output Policy to learn how best to support colleagues who do not produce sufficient research output.
7. Continue to invest in research infrastructure broadly defined, including not only The PLANT, but also support for data management and research ethics.
8. Develop mechanisms and activities to support experiments in research communication, and engagement with societal partners.
9. Open up opportunities to strengthen the teaching-research nexus, via the Excellence programmes and through obtaining research funding about teaching and learning.
10. Contribute to meaningful and productive development of UM and national policies around social safety and diversity in order to ensure a supportive research environment.

To conclude, together with the staffing opportunities offered by the Coalition Agreement, these actions will help us to achieve the following in the coming years: maintain our reputation for innovative, interdisciplinary and international research, produce high-quality research sometimes in collaboration with societal partners, and provide a stimulating and creative research environment. The four research programmes will continue to provide focus for the FASoS research institute. Together with the six research centres, we are well-positioned to respond to new developments, and build on our existing strengths. The visualisation on the inside back cover illustrates the rich variety of our work. This variety and diversity guarantees our continued innovative and interdisciplinary approach to researching many different topics about 'histories, cultures and societies in a changing world'.

Appendices 1-9

1.

Appendix 1: Six (inter- and trans-faculty) research centres

The **Centre for European Research in Maastricht (CERiM)** brings together experts working on issues of European Integration from different faculties within Maastricht University, including FASoS, the Faculty of Law and SBE. As a Jean Monnet Centre, CERiM has established itself as one of the leading centres for the study of European affairs, connecting its expertise to national and European policy communities. A new research agenda 'Reshaping Europe' was conceived to stimulate debate amongst CERiM members, students and policy-makers. The multitude of proposals for institutional reform in the wake of the Eurozone, refugee and COVID crises, the recurrent critique of the EU's democratic deficit, as well as the evolving meaning of EU membership amidst the Brexit negotiations, or the war against Ukraine, and changes pertaining to world order provide plenty of opportunities for CERiM members to contribute to on-going public debates. A regular series of events and teaching activities provide a platform for this debate and help stimulate involvement and engagement with the public. Supporting these events is the elaboration of a calibrated communication and dissemination strategy consisting of a website, social media and a newsletter. CERiM continues to promote excellence in research and

teaching, for example, through the Palgrave Book Series on European Administrative Governance and the Working on Europe Paper Series, alongside PREMIUM and MaRBLE teaching projects, annual PhD workshops for early career researchers, and a range of academic publications. CERiM also reaches out to the public at large through a podcast series 'Understanding Europe' and the livestreaming of most of its events.

Three major activities

1. Maastricht Debate 2019: a public debate between leading candidates for the European elections was held in Maastricht and livestreamed to a European-wide audience on 29 April 2019 (see <https://www.maastrichtdebate.eu/> and Appendix 9). The debate was a joint effort between Maastricht University, the City of Maastricht and the Province of Limburg. To reach the audience of young voters, we prioritised online media platforms in collaboration with YouTube and Politico.eu. A Premium project with master students was set up to increase exposure on social media, attracting social influencers and providing online content.
2. Jean Monnet lecture series: open to the public and live-streamed, featuring, amongst others, European Commissioner Virginijus Sinkevičius and European Commission Executive Vice-President Margrethe Vestager, MEP Marietje Schaake, and former President of the European Committee of the Regions Karl Heinz Lambertz.
3. 'Understanding Europe' podcast series: produced by CERiM in collaboration with the Maastricht Diplomat. The 10 episodes so far feature interviews with experts from CERiM to explore their research on the EU, but also on Europe at large. The monthly podcast series aims to contextualise and unpack local dynamics within EU member states and international dynamics between EU in the world. Podcast themes include EU climate transition and the idea of 'just transition', digital sovereignty, Europe's energy crisis, and the war against Ukraine.

Indicative publications

Bosse, G. (2022). Values, rights, and changing interests: The EU's response to the war against Ukraine and the responsibility to protect Europeans. *Contemporary Security Policy*, 43(3), 531-546.

Christiansen, T., & Fromage, D. (Eds.) (2019). *Brexit and Democracy: The role of parliaments in the UK and the European Union*. Palgrave Macmillan.

Ott, A. (2020). Informalization of EU bilateral instruments: Categorization, contestation, and challenges. *Yearbook of European Law*, 39, 569-601.

The **Centre for Gender and Diversity (CGD)** is a research platform with a nearly 25-year tradition of creating synergy between the Three A's: Art, Academic Research, and Activism. CGD members broadly focus on studying mechanisms of inclusion and exclusion from an intersectional perspective. CGD research on the making of cultural and social differences combines feminist and intersectional approaches with empirical data, philosophies of embodiment, and/or the study of the arts. CGD members aim to use their research as a vector of change - to not only describe and explain social issues but to engage societal partners and intervene for the sake of social justice. In the period of 2017-2021 the CGD consisted of 5-7 staff members who largely focused on developing international networks through funded projects: 1) Research Network Gender in Antisemitism, Orientalism and Occidentalism, 2) European Network in Aging Studies, 3) Platform for a Cultural History of Children's Media, 4) Black and PoC Academic Network. Under new leadership since September 2022, the CGD has quickly grown to include 40 FASoS members from all four research programmes, and aims to sponsor 8-10 research and valorisation events a year to increase success rates of funding applications and generative collaborations. New areas of expertise are in transgender and disability studies, philosophies of race, migration, heritage/memory studies, and social movements.

Three major activities

1. On 23 November 2018, Lies Wesseling hosted 'Children as Objects and Agents of (Post-)Colonial Change', an international workshop funded by NWO. This resulted in a special issue for the *BMGN Low Countries Historical Review* on practices and discourses relating to child removal in the Dutch East Indies.
2. The results of Aagje Swinnen's Diversity and Inclusivity grant 'Transitioning into Retirement: Experiences of UM Academic Faculty' (€15k) led to her joining the UM *Werkgroep 'Goed met pensioen'*, that implements the project's recommendations in UM's retirement policy.
3. On 2 November 2022, Karlien Strijbosch organised a PhD/Postdoc workshop 'Researching Gender, Sexuality and Health beyond European Contexts' with medical anthropologist Nolwazi Mkhwanazi (University of Pretoria). This was followed by a lecture for CGD and GTD members.

Indicative publications

Brunotte, U. (2019). Seeing, hearing and narrating Salome: Modernist sensual aesthetics and the role of narrative blanks. In B. Meyer, & T. Stordalen (Eds.), *Figurations and sensations of the unseen in Judaism, Christianity and Islam* (pp. 245-260). Bloomsbury Academic.

Steinbock, E., & Isenia, W. (2022). How to read Dr Betty Paërl's Whip: Intersectional visions of trans/gender, sex worker, and decolonial activism in the archive. *Feminist Review*, 132, 24-45.

Duggal, V., & Höne, C. (Eds.), (2021). Empire and the senses: Case studies from late colonial India. *Journal of South Asia Studies*, 44(5), 903-1015.

The **Maastricht Centre for Arts and Culture, Conservation and Heritage (MACCH)** is a transdisciplinary research centre that brings together economic, legal, (art) historical, philosophical, sociological and practical expertise to the context of arts and heritage. In response to the demands of the increasingly complex challenges facing the fields of arts and heritage today, MACCH initiates collaborative research projects with researchers, professionals, and students from diverse backgrounds.

Since 2015, the centre has operated as a network organisation and currently brings together more than 40 researchers across the participating faculties and societal partners. Through these affiliations, it draws on an extensive international network, which has been invaluable for establishing transdisciplinary research consortia and sustainable partnerships with relevant institutions and organisations in the region of Limburg, as well as the Euregio, and on the European and global level.

MACCH is a joint effort of FASoS, the Faculty of Law, SBE, FSE (mainly UCM), and the Sociaal Historisch Centrum voor Limburg (SHCL) (see below) and the Stichting Restauratie Atelier Limburg (SRAL).

Three major activities

1. Springer Book Series: *Studies in Art, Heritage, Law and the Market*. This book series brings together interdisciplinary scientific and professional expertise in thematically focused publications. <https://www.springer.com/series/16197>
2. Maastricht Experimental Research In and through the Arts Network (MERIAN), including providing space for PhDs in the arts. <https://merianmaastricht.nl/>
3. The Terra Mosana project, collaboration between municipalities, heritage sites, museums and universities in order to reinforce Euregio Meuse-Rhine (EMR) tourism attractiveness and shared identity feeling through digital exploitation of its culture. www.terramosana.org (funded by EURegio)

Indicative publications

Benschop, R., C. Rausch, C., **Sitzia, E., & van Saaze, V.** (Eds.) (2022). *Participatory Practices in Art and Cultural Heritage: Learning Through and from Participation*. Springer: Studies in Art, Heritage, Law and the Market.

Ernsten, C., Minkema, M., & Visser, D-J. (2020). *Voorland Groningen: Wandelingen door het Antropoceen*. Nai010 Publishers.

Van de Leemput, D., & Van Lente, H. (2022). Caring for Decline. The case of 16mm film artworks of Tacita Dean. In Z. Koretsky, P. Stegmaier, B. Turnheim, & H. van Lente (Eds.), (2022). *Technologies in decline: Socio-technical approaches to discontinuation and destabilisation*. Routledge.

The **Maastricht Centre for Citizenship, Migration and Development (MACIMIDE)** is an interfaculty research centre, in which FASoS, SBE, Maastricht Graduate School of Governance (MSGoG), the Faculty of Law and FHML are represented. MACIMIDE is an institutional member of the International Migration Research Network (IMISCOE), Europe's largest network of scholars working in the field of migration. MACIMIDE aims to build and strengthen interfaculty cooperation and become a centre of expertise on cross-border mobility, citizenship, transnationalism, migration and development. This is achieved through various activities, including:

- Annual MACIMIDE conference
- A fortnightly newsletter in which we share our research and activities with the MACIMIDE members and share other migration news (including job openings)
- Website that lists our research and activities
- Visiting scholar programme, both for junior and senior researchers
- Organisation of colloquia and workshops inviting scholars in the field
- Giving lectures and workshops in other locations
- Collaborations between MACIMIDE members
- Collaboration MACIMIDE with other institutes

The MACIMIDE Executive Board meets every few months to update each other about ongoing projects, grants, collaborations and events. This has resulted in, for example, collaborative research grant applications. The main activity is the annual MACIMIDE Conference, but we also host smaller events during the year and collaborate with others to raise the profile of MACIMIDE.

Three major activities

1. On 26 September 2022, the MACIMIDE Annual Conference took place with 14 presentations, 2 workshops and a keynote by Heaven Crawley. This conference brings all MACIMIDE researchers together to exchange ideas, give feedback to early career researchers, and to connect with each other.
2. MACIMIDE researchers joined panel on migration recommendations from the citizens' panel on the conference on the future of Europe.
3. As a result of the panel discussed above, a policy brief was released with contributions from these MACIMIDE members: **Oleart, Á., Herranz-Surrallés, A., Spendzharova, A.,** Koeth, W., Siruno, L., **Haagsman, K.,** Gunay, T., Lange, S., & Urlings, M. (2022). *Reflecting on citizens' views: EU in the World and Migration*. Studio Europa Maastricht.

Indicative publications

Akom Ankobrey, G., Mazzucato, V., & Wagner, L.B. (2022). 'Giving back' through mobility trajectories: Motivations for engaging in development encounters in Ghana among transnational youth. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 48(9), 2018-2036.

Leclerc, C., Vink, M., & Schmeets, H. (2022). Does residential context matter? Neighborhood migrant concentration and citizenship acquisition in the Netherlands. *International Migration Review*.

Mazzucato, V., & Haagsman, K. (2022). Transnational youth mobility: New categories for migrant youth research. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 1-20.

The **Maastricht Centre for the Innovation of Classical Music (MCICM)** focuses on the challenges faced by classical music institutions. While the quality of the performed repertoire tends to be high, concert attendance is stagnating, audiences are aging, the musical landscape is increasingly hybrid, and government subsidies are decreasing. Because of this, the need for innovating the practices of classical music culture has been generally acknowledged. MCICM aims to address these challenges through a structural collaboration between UM, The South Netherlands Philharmonic (*philharmonie zuidnederland*) and Zuyd University for Applied Sciences (*Zuyd Hogeschool*). The centre is organised around the special chair in Innovation of Classical Music, currently held by Peter Peters. Co-funded by the province of Limburg, it started in September 2018 to study the dynamics behind changing classical music practices and their societal contexts, and to actively shape classical music futures. MCICM combines academic research on innovation of performance practices with artistic research to renew classical music practices and music education in artistically relevant ways.

MCICM conducts interdisciplinary research on themes such as cultural participation, the influence of digital technologies on (symphonic) classical music practices, and the canon of classical music as sounding heritage. Recent research focused on the concept of the 'musical work' and how it organises classical music practice, the way musical works are handed down in traditions of training and performance that can be understood as socio-material and embodied 'archives', and the dominance of the artistic quality concept in relation to other 'quality repertoires'. Experiments in orchestral practice were set up and carried out, and a learning model for this practice was developed.

Three major activities

1. In her dissertation, *Listen closely. Innovating audience participation in symphonic music*, publicly defended at Maastricht University on 6 July 2022, Veerle Spronck investigated how symphony orchestras respond to these challenges by innovating audience participation. Her PhD is recognised as a benchmark source for both scholars in musicology, audience studies, and the sociology of art in general as well as music education and the professional field of classical music.
2. A main outcome of the NWO-SIA-funded project 'Artful Participation' is the website www.artfulparticipation.nl. It communicates the main findings and outcomes of the project on innovation of audience participation in symphonic practice to a broader audience of classical music scholars and professionals. It presents the seven project experiments, shares research results and insights, and offers practical exercises or 'études' for innovating orchestral practice.
3. Starting in 2018, MCICM has built an international network of academic scholars, higher music education professionals and the classical music professional practice. Instrumental to this are the international symposia that the centre organised in the past four years, offering a platform for classical music scholars, educators and professionals. The benefits of conservatoires, universities and orchestras working together are now widely recognised, and the collaboration in MCICM is seen as an example in other countries, such as Germany, Austria and the UK.

Indicative publications

Eve, I. (2020). *The same but differently*. Maastricht: Lectoraat AOK, Zuyd Hogeschool/MCICM.

Spronck, V., Peters, P.F. & Werff, T. van de (2021). Empty minds? Performing audience participation in symphonic practice. *Science as Culture*, 30(2), 216-236. (Special Issue on Experimenting Participatory Innovation).

Werff, T. van de, Smith, N.T., Rosu, S. & Peters, P.F. (2021). Missing the audience. Online musicking in times of Covid-19. *Journal of Cultural Management and Cultural Policy*, 1, 137-150.

The **Centre for the Social History of Limburg (SHCL)** is an independent heritage institution associated with FASoS. The Centre provides a research infrastructure for comparative regional history by providing access to historical sources, managing a library collection, and conducting research. Its focus lies on the socio-economic and cultural history of Limburg since the 18th century. SHCL has been publishing a scientific yearbook since 1955 as well as an academic book series, *Maaslandse Monografieën*, since 1964 (both mainly in Dutch).

The main strength of SHCL lies in its transdisciplinary mission, connecting academic research with citizen science, using its archival and library collections as linking pins. The Centre has established its strong research oriented reputation with academic output on agricultural, demographic and socio-economic history. Mining history has been a prominent theme. With the new director, Nico Randeraad, who started in 2020, the Centre has also put social landscape history on the map. Randeraad occupies the special UM chair in 'Comparative Regional History, in particular of Limburg and bordering regions', and supervises PhDs.

SHCL has recently become engaged in collection-oriented projects, such as DRAPO, coordinated by special chair Joep Leerssen, about flags and banners from trade unions, cultural and religious organisations, and sport clubs. Currently, Head of Research Joris Roosen, is starting up a digitisation and research project about letterheads from business correspondence in Limburg since the 19th century. These projects draw extensively on the support of volunteers and include a strong citizen engagement component.

Three major activities

1. The website www.limburgsevaandels.nl is still growing, and shows digital images and metadata about flags and banners from organisations in Limburg, based on crowdsourcing. The coordinators, Joep Leerssen and Doortje Lucassen, have published a research chapter in the *SHCL 2022 Yearbook*.
2. Every October, SHCL organises a series of outreach events in the context of the Dutch 'History Month', in collaboration with FASoS members, the regional broadcasting company L1, and LGOG, the provincial association for history and archaeology.
3. SHCL was one of the organisers of the 'Maascongres 2022', which aimed at a non-academic audience, including governmental agencies, activists and local history associations.

Indicative publications

Knotter, A. (2018). *Arbeid van vrouwen in Limburg in de twintigste eeuw: een stille revolutie*. WBooks/Sociaal Historisch Centrum voor Limburg.

Rutten, W.J.M.J. (2018). Kasteellandschappen in sociaaleconomisch perspectief. In K. de Vos-Reesink. (red.) *Limburgse kasteellandschappen in verandering* (pp. 10-21). Matrijs.

Randeraad, N. (2022). De Keizersweg, een sociale geschiedenis. *Studies over de Sociaaleconomische Geschiedenis van Limburg/Jaarboek van het Sociaal Historisch Centrum*, 67 (pp. 12-31). SHCL.

2. Appendix 2: Main recommendations from the 2017 and 2020 (mid-term) assessments & summary of actions from Strategic Plan 2021-2025

Some of these points are discussed in more detail in the main text (see Section 2). These recommendations also informed our formulation of the priorities in the *Strategic Plan 2021-2025*.

Recommendations	Actions
2017 Assessment	
Develop vision on focal areas to connect researchers, nurture world-leading research	<ul style="list-style-type: none">New research lines in three research programmes (AMC, MUSTS, PCE)Research centres offer focused attention on specific topics
Develop strategy for strengthening communication of research results	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Series of workshops on research communication (supported by KNAW grant, awarded in 2021)Expanded support for research communication by communication officer and ICT servicesNew format annual report, including in-depth interviews with FASoS researchers
Contribute to theory-building on nature and practice of interdisciplinarity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Writing workshops for edited collection on interdisciplinarity. Includes chapters from all research programmes.³⁸FASoS research events (see appendix 3)
Invest in open access publishing of top publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Benefit from national open access deals negotiated by UNLFASoS lobbied for and helped establish UM OA Book fund. See: https://library.maastrichtuniversity.nl/research/sharing-output/oa-book-fund/
Invest in long-term viability of research centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Structured financial support of different types, incl. funding for student assistants and teaching release for academic directors
Reduce administrative burden of applying for additional research time (ART)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Simplified application procedure since 2018
Mid-term Assessment, 2020	
Reflect on research opportunities provided by new BA programmes (Digital Society & Global Studies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Many new staff hired, strengthening existing expertise and bringing new perspectives and methods. All new staff integrated into existing research programmes.
Find efficiency gains in teaching	<ul style="list-style-type: none">UM-wide pilots on reducing length of academic yearIntroduction of ‘preparation weeks’ to provide breathing space for staff between teaching periodsMore details in Teaching section of <i>Strategic Plan 2021-2025</i> (pp.23-31)
Clarify and publish procedures for dealing with harassment, breaches of research integrity, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">On ‘social safety’: https://www.maastrichtuniversity.nl/about-um/diversity-inclusivity/di-education-and-social-safetyOn integrity: https://www.maastrichtuniversity.nl/research/integrity-ethics
Diversity and accessibility policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Strategic Plan 2021-2025</i> focuses on diversity in multiple forms, included in hiring and promotion policies
Clarify approach to ‘open science’ – broader definition, recognition of work, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Strategic Plan 2021-2025 addresses this explicitly. University strategy in place: https://www.maastrichtuniversity.nl/research/open-science Faculty strategy to be prepared in 2023.UM approach to Recognition & Rewards also addresses the work involved in making data and results open.

Table A2.1: Summary of 2017 and 2020 (mid-term) assessments

Priority	Actions
Resources for research quality and diversity	
Additional time for research	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Reduce time pressures created by teachingContinue with support measures such as Additional Research Time (ART) and Research Stimulation Fund (RSF)Recognise long-term consequences of pandemic (on productivity and well-being)
Value epistemic diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Recognise diversity of research inputs and outputsDevelop Digital Studies Lab/The PLANT as space for experimentationReview system for counting output in order to recognise interdisciplinary work and non-traditional forms of output
Strengthen communication of results	
Increase awareness of research outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Expand scope and distribution of <i>Annual Research Report</i>Enhance websites of research programmes and centresSupport training and production of non-traditional outputs (e.g. podcasts, writing workshops, etc.)
Improve teaching-research integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Expand staff involvement in Excellence programmesOffer training about teaching-research integration
Improve awareness of OS, FAIR, GDPR, integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Work with UM, national and international initiatives if and when in line with diverse epistemic practices in FASoS
Further stimulate (interdisciplinary) collegial environment	
Value diversity of staff (social diversity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Enhance diversity of staff through new appointmentsAttract early career visitorsValue experience and expertise of colleagues approaching and beyond retirement
Community building	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Encourage cross-programme collaboration (e.g. through RSF)Encourage joint research and publicationsOrganise FASoS-wide events on topics of shared interestSupport GS and research programmes to provide high-quality training in different methodological and theoretical traditions (The PLANT to play a role)

Table A2.2: Selected priorities and actions from Strategic Plan 2021-2025 (full list in Strategic Plan, pp. 37-40)

³⁸ Bijsterveld, K., & Swinnen, A. (Eds.) (2023). *Interdisciplinarity in the scholarly life cycle. Learning by example in humanities and social science research*. Palgrave Macmillan. (fully open access)

3.

Appendix 3: 2022 Calendar of events

Month	Research programme	Details
Jan	GTD	Benjamin Rubbers: Labour dynamics in the mining industry. A comparative analysis of the Congolese and Zambian copper belts
	MUSTS	Collaborative Funding and Projects Beyond FASoS (with Merle Achten, Susan Schreibman, Harro van Lente & Darian Meacham) + CAST posters
	PCE	Pablo del Hierro (with Lucas Lixinski, UNSW Sydney): Between Politics and Technique: Designing International Extradition Law 1945-2000 Paul Stephenson: The coordination of trans-European networks (transport policy)
Feb	AMC	Training in Digital Methods: Visualisation Workshop
	AMC	Elsje Fourie: The Global Novel
	GTD	Laetitia Cesarino: From multi-sited ethnography to ethnography of refracted publics: on far right resonances in Brazil
	MUSTS	Charles van den Heuvel (KNAW): Interacting with big historical data of the Dutch Golden Age: Golden Agents and Virtual Interiors
	PCE	Iskander de Bruycker: New Media and Old Politics: How Social Media Advocacy Varies Across Political Systems Eli Sapir: Measurement invariance (configural, metric and scalar) in trust in EU news media sources
March	FASoS-wide	Wikithon on International Women's Day, to improve representation of under-represented people and groups on Wikipedia
	MUSTS & AMC	Erik Rietveld (University of Amsterdam): Art-Science collaborations that explore imaginative transformations of our ecological niche
	AMC	Maarten Doorman: Translocality in the Arts
	GTD	Rachel Pulfer: Journalism and Human Rights under Attack
	MUSTS	Alice Street (University of Edinburgh): Make me a test and I will save the world. Towards an anthropology of the possible in global health
	PCE	Yf Reykers: The European Peace Facility: a gift or a curse for the African peace and security complex? Sophie Vanhoonacker: Organisational learning in the European External Action Service
April	AMC	Participatory Research Panel discussion
	AMC	Karin Wenz: Digital and Artificial Immortality
	GTD & MUSTS	Lauren Wagner, Adam Dixon, Ragna Zeiss & Waqar Zaidi: STS and Transnational Methods, Perspectives and Topics
	PCE	Alvaro Oleart: The Conference on the Future of Europe. A Genealogy of the 'citizen' turn in the European Union Patrick Bijsmans: Euroscepticism and European Parliament Elections
	AMC	Eliza Steinbock: Trans Life in the Flow of Historical Consciousness: On Lively Archives, Re-enactment and Accessible Ephemera
May	AMC	Christoph Rausch (UCM): Better than Gold. Art in Storage and the Making of Financial Value
	GTD	Boris Ružić: Refugees and Migrants (In)Visibility. The Case of the Balkans
	MUSTS	Thomas Heinze (Bergische Universität Wuppertal): Increased Isomorphism and Structural Inertia. Public Universities in Germany, 1885-2015

Month	Research programme	Details
June	PCE	Karin van Leeuwen: Building the international legal order from below. National courts as international actors in the 'land of Grotius' (1919-1939) Thomas Conzelmann: The EU and the global politics of leverage
	AMC & GTD	Theo d'Haen: Book discussion <i>World Literature in an Age of Geopolitics</i>
	PCE	Annual conference with two panels and keynote address by Beatrice de Graaf (Utrecht) on European security
	MUSTS	Elke Seefried (RWTH Aachen): Planning the World Future. The Club of Rome and the Transformation of Future Studies
Aug	AMC	Christian Ersten: Walking as a Research Method
	GTD	Writing retreat
	AMC	Writing retreat (Venue: EDLAB)
Sept	MUSTS	MUSTS Summer Harvest – to discuss drafts of papers, chapters, proposals, outlines
	AMC	Emilie Sitzia: Workshop on Sensory Learning and Research
	GTD	Nic Cheeseman: Defending democracy: How can civil society organisations successfully resist repressive laws?
Oct	MUSTS	Thematic research event: 'Science, Technology & the non-Human' (with Clemens Driesen (Wageningen) & Rebeca Ibanez-Martin, David Habets & Sybille Neumeyer, Amanda Rees (MERIAN) & Jeanette Pols (AMC))
	AMC	'Engaging Narratives' event organised by Christine Höne
	AMC	Christin Höne: On Poetry and Social Justice. A Reading and Discussion of Walk Song
	AMC	Susan Schreibman, Aagje Swinnen & Renée van de Vall: Book launch <i>Engaged Humanities</i>
	PCE	Book presentation: Adina Akbik (Leiden) <i>The European Parliament as an Accountability Forum: Overseeing the Economic and Monetary Union</i> Michael Shackleton: Is the <i>Spitzenkandidaten</i> experiment dead?
	PCE	Writing retreat
Nov	AMC	Writing session
	GTD	Nolwazi Mkhwanazi: The politics of care: Making and unmaking families in South Africa
	MUSTS	Book launch: <i>Making Sense of Medicine</i> , edited by Anna Harris & John Nott
	AMC	Ron Aardening (UM Library): FAIR Coffee lecture on open science
	PCE	Giselle Bosse: Values, rights and changing interests: The EU's Response to the war against Ukraine and the Responsibility to Protect Europeans Akudo McGee: Outsourcing the defence of EU norms: The mobilisation of civil society to protect rule of law and human rights in Poland
	AMC	Merle Achen & Christine Arnold: Options and strategies for research grants
Dec	GTD	Cathryn Magno & Anna Becker: Book launch: <i>(Re)mapping Migration and Education: Centering Methods and Methodologies</i>
	MUSTS	Sally Randles (Manchester Metropolitan University) & Michiel van Oudheusden (VU Amsterdam) on Responsible Innovation
	PCE	Iskander de Bruycker, Evelien Willems (Antwerp), Marcel Hanegraaff (University of Amsterdam): Champions of the poor? Civil society mobilisation and the congruence gap between rich and poor segments of the public Francesca Colli: EU Law and social movements: multilevel legal opportunity structures
	FASoS-wide	Research integrity (integrity dilemma game & presentation by Cyrus Mody & Candida Sanchez-Burmester on correcting errors in science)

Note: In addition, in 2022, the two largest groups organised informal work-in-progress sessions to discuss ideas and drafts for publications and future funding (16 in MUSTS and 21 in PCE).

4

Appendix 4: Calls for the Research and Valorisation Stimulation Funds

Call for Applications Research Stimulation Fund FASoS - Round 2 2023

Objective

The faculty wants to stimulate research strengthening the faculty's research profile through the Research Stimulation Fund (RSF). Grants from the RSF may be used for short research trips, fieldwork, acquiring data, language editing of publications, short visits to colleagues abroad, and other research-related expenses. The total budget for the RSF is €25,000 per calendar year.

Proposed activities are assessed by the OTO (the main coordinating body of the FASoS Research Institute). Decisions are taken by the Faculty Board.

In the past, the OTO has applied the following criteria:

- Proposals must be related to specific research activities (publications, preparing grant proposals, building networks) or another activity clearly strengthening our research profile. Interdisciplinary proposals are especially welcome.
- In the case of scientific publications, language editing proposals will be preferred over requests for supporting translations, and leading publishers / journals over others. Peer reviewed international publications with highly reputed journals or publishing houses are viewed most favourably.
- Acquiring funding from other sources, so that the RSF is used as matching money together with other sources is also viewed positively.

There are a number of activities which are excluded from RSF funding:

- Grants cannot be used for hiring staff (with the exception of student assistants and professional transcription agency) or for reducing the teaching load. Student assistants have to be current students at UM.

- The RSF should not be used to cover funding gaps in ongoing research projects. The RSF wants to trigger new research activities, instead of providing stopgap assistance to existing projects. Similarly, successive requests for RSF support should not be used to support ongoing research. The RSF is not a project grant but is intended to support new ideas that might lead to further funding.
- Conference visits are excluded, unless they are linked with some other research activities (e.g. doing interviews, establishing a scholarly network, conducting author workshops). Acceptance of the proposed paper has to be secured before submitting to the RSF.

For book publications or chapters in a book, OTO only supports language editing if a book contract has already been secured.

Who can apply? What are the conditions?

All staff members of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences can apply. You may submit one application per calendar year. If you have received a grant previously, the project must be completed before you apply again. Grants do not exceed €3,500.

It is possible to use RSF to:

- Co-finance projects and activities for which you have acquired funding elsewhere. Please always make clear what other financial resources (including funding from departments or personal budgets) will be used or applied for.
- Finance activities for which no other funding is available. Other possibilities for funding from FASoS sources (personal or institutional budgets, money available within existing research projects) should have been considered. If these budgets are not available, please explain the reasons.

Calls for proposals are issued three times a year. Funded activities:

- Have to start no later than 6 months after receiving the grant. Consider submitting in a later call if it will still take some time before your planned activities commence.
- Have to be reimbursed/paid **no later** than one year after receiving the grant. If this is not the case the grant will expire.

Successful applicants have to submit a report on the activities to the Research Support Office no later than four weeks after the activities take place. If projects supported by the RSF yield a profit, the faculty may ask for monies to be reimbursed to the RSF. Changes of the planned activities are possible, but have to be approved by the research director/associate dean for research.

How to apply

Please use the application form. Submit your application **by 1 June 2023** to research-fasos@maastrichtuniversity.nl.

For questions or information you may contact Kim van Honk (k.vanhonk@maastrichtuniversity.nl).

Application form Research Stimulation Fund (RSF) FASoS

Please structure your application using the following format. The indicated number of words is an orientation intended to save everyone involved (including you) some work.

- Name**
- Title of the proposal**
- Planned activities and expected output** (about 300 words)
Describe the planned activities and explain when these activities will start and when the expected output will materialise.
- Embed these activities in the broader context of your own research and the focal points of your research programme** (about 200 words)
- Budget**
Specify the total costs of your proposal and the contribution requested from the RSF. Support your request by *detailed* cost estimates or by invoices where available. In all cases, explain which other budgets outside of the faculty (for instance SWOL) or within the faculty (for instance personal budgets, budgets of the departments and research programmes, money available within existing research projects) have been considered for funding your planned activity, and why these budgets cannot or should not be used to fund your planned activity. State whether you expect that the activities supported by the RSF will yield a profit (e.g. author fees).

When preparing a budget, you should ensure it meets UM guidelines, which stipulate that costs and expenditures must be limited as much as possible. It is highly recommended to consult the FASoS finance department.

Call for Applications Valorisation Stimulation Fund FASoS - Round 2 2023

Objective

The faculty wants to further stimulate valorisation activities for those projects that promise a lot of added value. Grants from the Valorisation Stimulation Fund (VSF) may be used for activities that will increase the societal impact and knowledge transfer (valorisation, impact, relevance, open science, engagement, public humanities, etc.) of existing research projects. This can be done through activities such as workshops involving non-academic partners, or via non-traditional outputs such as exhibitions, children's books, etc. We do not restrict this fund to certain types of activities but invite researchers to also explain why their approach will have a particularly high impact. The budget for the VSF is €10,000 per calendar year.

Proposed activities are assessed by the OTO (the main coordinating body of the FASoS Research Institute). Decisions are taken by the Faculty Board. Acquiring funding from other sources, so that the VSF is used as a matching component together with other sources, is viewed positively.

The VSF wants to stimulate *new* valorisation activities, instead of providing stopgap assistance in existing projects.

Who can apply? What are the conditions?

All FASoS staff members can apply. You may submit one application per calendar year. If you have received a grant previously, the project must be completed and the report submitted (see below) before you apply again. Grants cannot exceed €2,000.

It is possible to use VSF to:

- Co-finance projects and activities for which you have acquired funding elsewhere. Please always make clear what other financial resources (including funding from projects, your departments or personal budgets) will be used and/or applied for.
- Finance activities for which no other funding is available. Other possibilities for funding from FASoS sources (personal or institutional budgets, money available within existing research projects) should have been considered. If these budgets are not available, please explain why not.

Calls for proposals are issued three times a year.

Funded activities:

- Must start no later than 6 months after receiving the grant. Consider submitting in a later call if your planned activities commence later.
- Must be reimbursed no later than one year after receiving the grant. If this does not happen, the grant will expire.

Successful applicants are required to submit a report on the activities to the research policy office no later than four weeks after the activities have taken place. If projects supported by the VSF yield a profit, the faculty may ask for reimbursement to the VSF (so that more FASoS activities can be supported). Changes of the planned activities may be possible, but must be approved by the research director/associate dean for research.

How to apply

Please use the application form. Submit your application by **1 June 2023** to research-fasos@maastrichtuniversity.nl. If you have questions or require further information you may contact Kim van Honk (k.vanhonk@maastrichtuniversity.nl).

Application form 'valorisatie' stimulation fund (VSF) FASoS

Please structure your application using the following format. The indicated number of words is an orientation intended to save everyone involved (including you) some work.

- 1. Name**
- 2. Title of the proposal**
- 3. Planned activities and expected output** (about 300 words)
Describe the planned activities and explain when these activities will start and when the expected output will materialise.
- 4. Embed these activities in the broader context of your own research and the focal points of your research programme** (about 200 words)
- 5. Budget**
Specify the total costs of your proposal and the contribution requested from the VSF. Support your request by *detailed* cost estimates or by invoices where available. In all cases, explain which other budgets outside of the faculty (for instance SWOL) or within the faculty (for instance personal budgets, budgets of the departments and research programmes, money available within existing research projects) have been considered for funding your planned activity, and why these budgets cannot or should not be used to fund your planned activity. State whether you expect that the activities supported by the RSF will yield a profit (e.g. author fees).

When preparing a budget, you should ensure it meets UM guidelines, which stipulate that costs and expenditures must be limited as much as possible. It is highly recommended to consult the FASoS finance department.

5.

Appendix 5: Research Output Policy

Background

Following consultations with various stakeholders in the faculty (including Research Programme Directors (RPDs), Heads of Department (HoDs), Research Support Office (RSO), Faculty Director and HR), the Associate Dean for Research proposed adopting a different method for evaluating individual staff research performance. This was approved by the Faculty Board at its meeting on 14 April 2022.

NEW individual staff research performance documentation

To complement the points systems already in circulation the Research Support Office will provide HR with **publication lists per department**. These will have the same format of the scientific refereed publication lists currently assembled per research programme, that are also used in preparation for formal research re-accreditations. However, the list per department will consist of all scientific refereed publications over *three years*.

In addition, HoDs will be advised to ask colleagues for a publication list plus *one full text* as input for their appraisal meetings. This can help to guide discussion and identify future needs and priorities.

Appraisals should continue to take into account personal circumstances that may have affected performance. This will include corona-related delays for years to come. In addition to personal circumstances, work-related pressures should also be considered, such as major administrative and management responsibilities (e.g. being programme director).

NEW measures for colleagues who consistently do not publish peer-reviewed work

The publication norm remains in place. This is one peer-reviewed article per year for someone with a 60% teaching and 40% research time allocation. (This is based on FASoS policy of 7.5 peer-reviewed scientific publications per research fte per 3 years, the benchmark for the formal re-accreditation.) The RSO will continue to collect data on researchers' actual research time on the basis of HR records with input from the RPDs. As mentioned above, the RSO will provide these lists to HoDs and RPDs. HoDs are therefore able to compare publication figures with the allocated research time. HoDs have discretion when judging the equivalence between a monograph and articles or book chapters.

Colleagues who consistently do not deliver peer-reviewed work will have their research time re-evaluated, potentially resulting in 80% teaching and 20% research time. This lowers the publication expectation, yet ensures colleagues retain time to stay informed on literature and debates in their field, essential for the delivery of quality teaching.

Implementation

1. Prior to an annual appraisal meeting, HoDs receive publication details from the RSO. For people working 60% teaching/40% research, the expectation is that each person will produce *the equivalent of one peer-reviewed article per year*. HoDs can judge the equivalence (in the system being phased out, one peer-reviewed book was considered as equivalent to five peer-reviewed articles).
2. If this level of output is not reached, the HoD and colleague will discuss what support is needed to help achieve this goal. This will vary per case, but could include discussions with RPDs, publication 'buddy' to provide feedback, searching for co-authoring possibilities, etc.
3. If there is improvement in the following year, agreements will be made during the appraisal meetings about how best to continue the improved research output.
4. If there is no improvement³⁹ within two years, the HoD (after consultation with the relevant RPD) will submit a proposal to adjust a colleague's Solver allocation.⁴⁰ The following documentation should be submitted to HR:
 - a. A letter setting out a) discussions had, and b) why an 80% teaching/20% research allocation of Solver hours is requested.
 - b. An overview of the colleague's peer-reviewed scientific publications produced during the preceding three years (minimum).
5. Upon receipt, and with the advice of HR, the HoD will inform the colleague that an application has been made to adjust their research time allocation. As with all appraisal meetings and agreements, colleagues have the opportunity to respond to the report prepared by the HoD.
6. Information about any changes to people's research/teaching time allocation will be shared with the Dean and Faculty Director during the annual meetings with Heads of Department.
7. The HoD and relevant RPD are encouraged to consult each other annually to discuss problematic cases of non-publishing. Proposals to adjust research time that are co-signed by both the HoD and RPD are expected.
8. HoDs are encouraged to invite colleagues to volunteer for a change in the balance of their work. This could help relieve pressure on those colleagues who recognise they do not wish to publish and do not wish to go through a long procedure. This is in line with the Recognition & Rewards policy being developed by UM.
9. For colleagues within three years of retirement, this policy does not apply, unless someone volunteers, as per the preceding paragraph. In addition, if older colleagues opt for the 'vitality' arrangement, they should discuss the balance of their work with their HoD.
10. This policy will be reviewed as details of Recognition & Rewards policies become clearer.

³⁹ Open to interpretation and judgment of HoDs: ideally, this means a publication plan which results in the submission of a good quality, academic manuscript to a journal or publisher within one year.

⁴⁰ Solver is the system used to allocate time for teaching and administrative tasks.

6. Appendix 6: Prizes

Research Master CAST

- Arjen van der Heide, 2019: SASE Early Career Award, Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics Internet Thesis Prize
- Tessa Groen, 2019: *Landelijke Studenten Vakbond* and Science Guide for the Higher Education Thesis Award
- Lea Beiermann, 2018: Dies Natalis Prize for Best Master Thesis, Maastricht University
- Veerle Spronck, 2018: Max van der Kamp thesis prize for her MSc thesis 'Between art and academia. A study of the practice of third cycle artistic research'
- Arjen van der Heide, 2017: Honourable mention, The Royal Holland Society of Sciences and Humanities

Research Master RMES

- Hannah Barret, 2022: Awarded best MA thesis prize of the Dwight D. Eisenhower-scriptieprijs, *Atlantische Commissie*
- Danai Petropoulou Ionescu, 2022: Daniel Heinsius Thesis Prize awarded during the 2022 *Politologenetmaal*, organised by the NKWP and the VWP. Each year, the prize is awarded to the best MA Thesis in Political Science written at a Dutch or Belgian University
- Sem Duijndam, 2020: *Dies Natalis* Prize for Best Master Thesis, Maastricht University
- Félix Streicher, 2020: Annual History Prize of the German Historical Institute Paris for the best master's thesis submitted to a French or a German university. This thesis examined German-Luxembourgish encounters and social interactions in the city of Bitburg under Luxembourgish occupation rule (1945–1955). (thesis completed at University of Heidelberg, now doing PhD at FASoS)
- Lea Smidt, 2019: *Dies Natalis* Prize for Best Master Thesis, Maastricht University
- Hayo Raaphorst, 2018: Daniel Heinsius Prize for the best MA thesis in political science, Dutch Political Science Association

PhD

Marie Labussière, 2022: Maastricht University *Dies Natalis* Best Dissertation Prize. *Native-born but not yet citizen: Citizenship and educational outcomes of children of immigrants in the Netherlands*. (supervisors: Maarten Vink, FASoS and Mark Levels, SBE)

Marie Labussière, 2022: Advances in Life Course Research Young Scholar Award for her paper 'Citizenship and education trajectories among children of immigrants: A transition-oriented sequence analysis', co-authored with Levels and Vink, as above

Flora Lysen, 2021: Awarded best PhD dissertation by Amsterdam School of Cultural Analysis (ASCA) for her doctoral thesis *Brainmedia: One hundred years of performing live brains, 1920-2020* (PhD completed at University of Amsterdam)

Mareike Smolka, 2021: Maastricht Young Academy's (MYA) 'Bake Your Research' contest for which she made cookies that represent the contemplative science she researches

Lea Beiermann, 2020: British Society for the History of Science (BSHS) Singer Prize for her essay titled 'A method for safe transmission': The microscope slides of the American Postal Microscopical Club

Lea Beiermann, 2019: Media Art Histories Emerging Researcher Award (paper)

Linnea Semmerling, 2019: Media Art Histories Emerging Researcher Award for paper 'Rehearsing sensory repertoires: Sound art curating at alternative art spaces 1980s-2000s'

Hortense Jongen, 2018: Maastricht University *Dies Natalis* Best Dissertation Prize. *Combatting corruption the soft way: The authority of peer reviews in the global fight against graft*. (supervisors: Thomas Conzelmann and Giselle Bosse)

Marie De Somer, 2018: Ernst B. Haas Best Dissertation Award – Honourable Mention. *Autonomy through precedent. A longitudinal analysis of the EU Court of Justice's Case Law on Family Reunification Immigration*. (supervisors: Sophie Vanhoonacker and Maarten Vink)

Vlad Niculescu Dinca, 2017: Society for Philosophy and Technology Early Career Award (supervisor: Tsjalling Swierstra)

Hans Schouwenburgt, 2017: UM Valorisation Prize (supervisor: Raf De Bont)

Floris Peters and Maarten Vink, 2017: American Political Science Association award for best chapter on migration and/or citizenship for the chapter: Naturalization and the socio-economic integration of immigrants: A life-course perspective. In G.P. Freeman, & N. Mirilovic (2016), (Eds.), *Handbook on migration and social policy* (pp. 362-376). Edward Elgar

Floris Peters, Maarten Vink and Hans Schmeets, 2017: American Political Science Association award for best article on migration and/or citizenship for the article: The ecology of immigrant naturalization: A life course approach in the context of institutional conditions. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 42(3), 359-381

Academic Staff

Adam Dixon, 2022: *Journal of Contemporary Asia* Prize for the best paper published in 2022: The strategic logics of state investment funds in Asia: Beyond financialisation, 52(1)

Katleen Gabriels, 2021: The Edmond Hustinx Prize for Science, UM

Anna Harris, 2021: Clinical dinner: A virtual citizen surgery training session. Society for Social Studies of Science (4S) Making and Doing Awards

Ernst Homburg, 2021: Society for the History of Alchemy and Chemistry (SHAC) Morris Award for outstanding work on the history of the chemical industry

Clara Weinhardt, 2021: Anthony Deos Young Scholar Award of the Diplomatic Studies Section of the International Studies Association

Katleen Gabriels, 2020: *Regels voor robots. Ethiek in tijden van AI* (VUB Press, 2019). Nominated for the Hypatia prize (shortlist), biennial prize for the best philosophy book written by a Dutch-speaking, female philosopher, and for the Socrates *Wisselbeker* (longlist), the prize for the best philosophy book of the Netherlands and Flanders

Joep Leerssen, 2020: Madame de Staël Prize for Cultural Values awarded by ALLEA, the European Federation of Academies of Sciences and Humanities, jointly with the foundation *Compagnia di San Paolo*

>

Timothy Makori, 2020: Tungsten prize for the Global Data sub-challenge at the Artisanal Mining Grand Challenge organised by Conservation X Labs and a Global coalition of partners

Susan Schreibman & Costas Papadopoulos, 2020: Best Paper Award given by The Digital Research Infrastructure for the Arts and Humanities (DARIAH). 3D scholarly editions: Scholarly primitives reboot. *International Journal of Digital Humanities*, 1, 221-233

Patrick Bijsmans and Christiane Barth (FASoS alumna), 2019: *Journal of Contemporary European Studies* Best Article Prize for paper: The Maastricht Treaty and public debates about European integration: The emergence of a European public sphere?

Raf De Bont, 2019: Dr Hendrik Muller Prize of the KNAW, a biennial award for a mid-career researcher, who has made an outstanding contribution to the humanities or social sciences

Ferenc Laczó, 2019: Choice Outstanding Academic Title, together with Nina Munk, Laszlo Csoz and Peter Baliko Lengyel for Erno Munkacsi's How It Happened: Documenting the Tragedy of Hungarian Jewry

Eliza Steinbock, 2019: *Shimmering images: Trans cinema, embodiment, and the aesthetics of change*. Duke University Press. Best first book of 2019 by the Society of Cinema and Media Studies

Harro van Lente (and co-editors Marianne Boenink, Radboud and Ellen Moors, Utrecht), 2018: Christopher Freeman Award, EASST, for the edited volume book *Emerging technologies for diagnosing Alzheimer's disease: Innovating with care* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2016)

Anna Herranz-Surrallés, 2018: European Union in International Affairs (EUIA) Best Paper Award: Paradoxes of parliamentarization in European security and defence: When politicization and integration undercut parliamentary capital. *Journal of European Integration*, 41(1), 29-45

Anna Harris, Sally Wyatt (and co-author Susan Kelly, University of Exeter), 2017: Sociology of Health and Illness book prize, for their book *CyberGenetics: Health genetics and new media* (Routledge, 2016)

Pablo Del Hierro (co-author Matteo Albanese, Università degli Studi di Padova), 2017: ERICS prize awarded by the University of Lisbon for the book *Transnational fascism in the twentieth century: Spain, Italy and the global neo-fascist network* (Bloomsbury Publishing, 2016)

Harro van Lente (with M. Dijk, J. de Kraker, A. van Zeijl-Rozema, C. Beumer, S. Beemsterboer and P. Valkering), 2017: Sustainability Science honourable mention for best paper: Sustainability assessment as problem structuring. *Sustainability Science*, 12(2), 305-317

Kiran Klaus Patel, 2017: Bentley Book Prize 2017 awarded by the World History Association for *The new deal: A global history* (Princeton University Press, 2016)



7. Appendix 7: Marks of esteem and commissions of trust held during 2017-2022

Leadership roles in professional associations

- Karin Bijsterveld – Founding member. European Association for Sound Studies
- Hylke Dijkstra – Board member. Dutch Political Science Association
- Katleen Gabriels – Chair. ETHICOMP (international academic organisation around ethical computing)
- Karlijn Haagsman – Chair. Dutch Association for Migration Research
- Anna Herranz-Surrallés – Founding and Steering Group member. Deployment Vote Watch
- Anna Herranz-Surrallés – Founding member. ECPR Standing Group. Energy Politics, Policy, and Governance (Energy-PPG)
- Frank Huisman – Chair. European Association for the History of Medicine and Health
- Jessica Mesman – Founding member. Video-Reflexive Ethnography International Association (VREIA)
- Harro van Lente – Chair. Netherlands Graduate Research School of Science, Technology and Modern Culture
- Jessica Mesman – Chair. *Stichting Toekomstbeeld der Techniek*
- Luana Russo – Chair. European Consortium for Political Research
- Aline Sierp – Founder and Co-president. Memory Studies Association
- Aline Sierp – Founder and Past Co-Chair. Council for European Studies Research Network on Transnational Memory and Identity
- Aagje Swinnen – Member. Humanities and Arts Committee of the Gerontological Society of America
- Clara Weinhardt – Chair. Award Committee of the International Studies Association, Diplomatic Studies Section
- Sally Wyatt – Academic director. Netherlands Graduate Research School of Science, Technology and Modern Culture

Leadership roles in councils, boards

- Karin Bijsterveld – Member. Council for the Humanities, KNAW
- Raf De Bont – Member. Council for the Humanities
- Maarten Doorman – Chair. Advisory Council of the P.F. van Gennep Foundation (Prins Bernhard Culture Foundation)
- Maarten Doorman – Board member. P.C. Hooftprijs Foundation
- Maarten Doorman – Council member. Gouden Ganzenveer Academie
- Maarten Doorman – Board member. *Stichting P.C. Hooftprijs voor Letterkunde*
- Hylke Dijkstra – Member. Standing Committee on European Integration of the Advisory Council on International Affairs (Adviesraad Internationale Vraagstukken)
- Katleen Gabriels – Vice-chair. *Onafhankelijke Adviesraad*. Smartschool, Belgium
- Joop de Jong – Council member. Europa Nostra
- Harro van Lente – Member. Dutch Health Council
- Harro van Lente – Chair. NWO Advisory Board on Responsible Innovation (MVI)
- Valentina Mazzucato – Steering Committee Member. WOTRO/NWO
- Jessica Mesman – Chair. York and Humber Patient Safety Translational Research Centre
- Christine Neuhold – CEPS High-level Task Force REGROUP AND REFORM
- Klaartje Peters – Member. Evaluation Committee of Dutch emergency law on online decision making
- Mathieu Segers – Member. Standing Committee European Integration, Advisory Council on International Affairs (to the Government and the Parliament)
- Mathieu Segers – Secondment. The Netherlands Scientific Council on Government Policy (WRR)
- Mathieu Segers – Chair. Advisory Committee on Archival Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Mathieu Segers – Member. NWO Board Social Sciences and Humanities
- Susan Schreibman – Board member. National Library of Ireland
- Tsjalling Swierstra – Member. Dutch Health Council
- Tsjalling Swierstra – Member. Steering Group Innovative Medical Devices Initiative

Fellows/members of academies

- Karin Bijsterveld – Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences
- Karin Bijsterveld – Royal Holland Society of Sciences and Humanities
- Anna Harris – Global Young Academy
- Valentina Mazzucato – Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences
- Valentina Mazzucato – Royal Holland Society of Sciences and Humanities
- John Parkinson – UK Higher Education Academy

Journal editors

- Bilisuma Dito – *Ethiopian Journal of Economics*, Ethiopian Economics Association
- Hylke Dijkstra – Editor-in-Chief. *Contemporary Security Policy*, Taylor & Francis
- Ferenc Laczó – *Hungarian Historical Review*, Hungarian Academy of Sciences
- Darian Meacham – *Journal of the British Society for Phenomenology*, Taylor & Francis
- Cyrus Mody – *Engineering Studies*, Taylor & Francis
- Yf Reykers – Associate Editor. *Contemporary Security Policy*, Taylor & Francis
- Annika Richterich & Karin Wenz – *Digital Culture & Society*, De Gruyter
- Luana Russo – Co-editor. *Politics of the Low Countries*, Eleven Journals
- Geert Somsen – *Journal for the History of Knowledge*, Gewina, Belgian-Dutch Society for the History of Knowledge
- Aagje Swinnen – Co-editor (with Anita Wohlmann). *Age, Culture, Humanities: An Interdisciplinary Journal*, Royal Danish Library

Book series editors

- Wiebe Bijker (with Rebecca Slayton) – *Inside technology*. The MIT Press
- Darryl Cressman (with Neelke Doorn & Edison Renato Silva) – *Philosophy of engineering and technology*. Springer
- Vivian van Saaze, Renée van de Vall (with Christoph Rausch, Rachel Pownall, Ana Ramalho, Hildegard Schneider, Lars van Vliet, & Donna Yates) – *Studies in art, heritage, law and the market*. Springer
- Susan Schreibman (founding co-editor, now editor) – *Topics in the digital humanities*. University of Illinois Press
- Aline Sierp (with Jeffrey Olick & Jenny Wüstenberg) – *Worlds of memory*. Berghahn
- Eliza Steinbock (with Susan Stryker & Jian Neo Chen) – *ASTERISK: Gender, trans-, and all that comes after*. Duke University Press
- Sophie Vanhoonacker (with Thomas Christiansen) – *European administrative governance*. Palgrave Macmillan (2013-cont. – 25 titles)
- Sophie Vanhoonacker (with Dermot Hodson) – *The new European Union*. Oxford University Press
- Sally Wyatt, Founding co-editor (with Andrew Webster) – *Health, technology, and society*. Palgrave Macmillan (2004-2020 – 24 titles, four of which won international prizes)

AcademiaNet (Expert Database of Outstanding Female Scientists and Scholars, Robert Bosch Stiftung – by invitation only)

- Karin Bijsterveld – Anna Harris – Valentina Mazzucato



Appendix 8: Exhibitions

2022

- Noah Littel, online exhibition ‘The Archive in Development’
- Emilie Sitzia, ‘Once Upon a Law: The Grimm Brothers Stories, Language, and Legal Culture’, in collaboration with the Faculty of Law and University Library, 1 September–26 October, UM aula (received €1000 from VSF)
- Luca Vanello, ‘Pause’, 12 June 2022–12 June 2023 at Verbeke Foundation, Belgium
- Luca Vanello, Installation ‘ILKE COP & LUCA VANELLO’, 15 September–2 October, Pilar Gallery, Brussels
- Luca Vanello, Installation at Biennale d’Enghien 2022, 3–18 September, Belgium
- Luca Vanello, Group exhibition ‘Dans les Forêts Disparues du Monde’, 3 July–4 September, Maison des Arts Georges & Claude Pompidou, Cajarc, France
- Luca Vanello, ‘Recurrent Effervescence’, 12 June–17 July, Whitehouse Gallery, Lovenjoel, Belgium
- Clara Weinhardt, online gallery ‘Faces of Trade Diplomacy’, <https://facesoftrade.org/> (received €1980 from VSF)

2021

- Christian Ernten, ‘Day Zero / Ground Zero Cape Town. A Decolonial Walk Along the Liesbeek River’ www.decolonialriverwalk.nl. An Online exhibition project for Maastricht University Arts and Heritage Committee. Hosted by The Maastricht University Library (with E. Wong, D-J. Visser and students of the MA Arts and Culture, specialisation Arts and Heritage)
- Christian Ernten, Walking Seminar Den Haag. ‘Over de nieuwe rol van kunst in de openbare ruimte’ <https://walkingseminar.stroom.nl>. Four audio tours in the city of The Hague with four artists and four researchers about future urban transformations and the role of public arts. Hosted by Stroom Den Haag (with Dirk-Jan Visser and contributions by MSc CAST students) (winner of FASoS Valorisation Prize 2021)
- Noah Littel, ‘The Archive in Progress: Behind the Scenes of Alternative Archives in the Netherlands’, 1–31 December, Atria – Institute on Gender Equality and Women’s History, Amsterdam
- Karin Bijsterveld & contributors from MUSTS Research Programme, ‘Instruments for science and technology’, Centre Céramique, Maastricht (received €2000 from VSF)

2020

- Christian Ernten, ‘Voorland Groningen. Wandelingen door het antropoceen’ <https://voorlandgroningen.nl> (with M. Minkema and D-J. Visser) plus associated NPO 2Doc. Radio documentary series with four episodes, and guide published by nai010, Rotterdam (received €875 from VSF)
- Annemieke Klijn, ‘Travel and Discoveries’, 6–8 March, Sint Janskerk, Maastricht (with MaRBLE students)
- Lies Wesseling, online exhibition ‘The Jesuits between East and West’

2019

- Annemieke Klijn, ‘The ideal woman. On masculinity and femininity, marital need and marital happiness – Erotic advice from the Jesuit collection of Theodoor van de Velde at the beginning of the 20th century’, 1–30 October, UM aula (with MaRBLE students)
- Aline Sierp, ‘A State of Exception’, 27 March–3 April, Bureau Europa, Maastricht

2018

- Art and Heritage Committee (KEC)/Annemieke Klijn, ‘Picturing Europe: Marvels from the Jesuits Collection: Travel guides, tourism and heritage’, 25 September 2018–25 February 2019, UM aula (with MaRBLE students)
- Annemieke Klijn, ‘From Radiograph to Scan. One hundred and twenty years of medical imaging’, September, Maastricht University Medical Centre
- Emilie Sitzia, ‘Rebel Girls: Illustrating Identity’, 18 June–6 July, University of Amsterdam

2017

- Ike Kamphof and Ruud Hendriks, ‘Intensive Care: Architecture and Design in Healthcare’, 7 April–25 June, Bureau Europa, Maastricht
- Art and Heritage Committee (KEC)/Annemieke Klijn, ‘The Beauty of Botanical Drawing, by Esmée Winkel’, 1 April–30 June, UM aula

9.

Appendix 9: Case Studies

Arts, Media and Culture (AMC) Case Study: New Forms of Knowledge Creation

For many decades, the premier form of knowledge creation for academics in the social sciences and humanities has been the publication of the monograph and peer-reviewed articles. One might argue that our entire system of rewards (hiring, permanency, and promotion) has been constructed around these forms of knowledge creation and dissemination. But in recent years, there has been a questioning of valuing these limited forms of knowledge creation, with many academics arguing for a more inclusive definition utilising a wider variety of formats. Those in the Arts, Media and Culture Research Programme are at the forefront of working within this widening of activities that generate and share knowledge, both with our peers as well as with the public. This case study briefly highlights a cross-section of these activities, arguing for the need to widen our audiences, methods, and publication modalities.

The World Wide Web has enlarged our palette for new forms of knowledge creation and dissemination. Ferenc Laczó and his colleagues in the Central European University Democracy Network are experimenting with this in the creation and curation of the new freely available online publication *Review of Democracy* (see also Appendix C). The importance of the publication was recognised in 2022 through a three-year US\$5 million grant from the Open Society University Network to double its editorial capacity and significantly broaden and diversify its global coverage, with key partners in Chile, India, South Africa and Ukraine.

Monika Barget, with partners across Europe, also uses new forms of digital textuality, particularly spatial analysis, to question concepts of space and (visual) representations of space, such as the early modern Holy Roman Empire and island regions. On the one hand, conceptualisations of spaces are revisited by creating new (and ideally more flexible) ontologies for describing places both as geographic entities and as human experiences. On the other hand, spaces are visualised in alternative

ways, e.g. by focusing more on point geographies than polygons on the presumed 'borders' that they represent. Especially in the DigiKAR geohumanities project (funded for three years from 2021, €1 million grant by the 'Leibniz Cooperative Excellence' programme of the Leibniz Association) which Barget co-coordinates, one-sided perceptions of territorial boundaries are replaced by complex political, legal and cultural demarcation lines that can overlap but also contradict each other (Barget, 2022). Alternative visualisations are, therefore, an important and innovative research method for analysing the development of divided and contested territories over time.

New forms of knowledge creation are not the sole preserve of the Internet. Members of AMC explore new forms of knowledge creation as varied as multispecies ethnography to collaborating with heritage institutions to enrich museum offerings and expand audiences. Although humans share the planet with between one and two million animal species,⁴⁰ our academic knowledge of many species is limited. Leonie Cornips, sometimes with fellow AMC member Louis van den Hengel, is exploring the multispecies intersections between cows and humans to answer two research questions. The first involves the notion of language itself: what do we mean by language, both within and between species? The second revolves around how cows relate to their physical surroundings, with humans, as well as with other species they encounter? Cows are often seen as high-yield animals, but their presence in the Dutch eco-system is raising questions associated with urgent societal issues, including climate change, land use, and growing interest in veganism. By taking an empathetic approach to understanding, Cornips and her colleagues widen the discourse to encourage both producers and consumers to see these animals as sentient, expressive beings, and why that matters.

Emilie Sitzia and Eliza Steinbock work on different projects with similar goals: to expand museum audiences through participatory museum design, rethinking the notion of who museums are for, who is excluded (however unintentionally), and how knowledge is created, curated and communicated. Sitzia's research focuses on what methodological developments in museum practices are needed to move from providing information, however unintentionally, which may reinforce dominant discourses, to creating polyvocal narratives around both individual objects as well as the collective stories exhibitions tell. Steinbock is rethinking the notion of who museums are for and who is excluded (however unintentionally). Together with 15 Dutch cultural heritage partners, Steinbock's *The Critical Visitor* project (funded by a €750,000 NWO Smart Culture Grant) investigates how heritage institutions can achieve inclusion and accessibility within their organisation, collection, and exhibition spaces by today's 'critical visitors'. The guiding research question for this project is 'How can initiatives in the Dutch cultural sector become more intersectional by taking a multi-pronged approach to inclusion and accessibility?'

These brief examples demonstrate the range of AMC research in exploring new forms of knowledge production and dissemination in a connected world. AMC researchers collaborate with a wide range of partners to address some of the most intractable issues of the 21st century. These include the very notion of democracy; animal rights and land use; harnessing the Internet for the creation and dissemination of new forms of knowledge production; and creating inclusive societies, from the World Wide Web to heritage, both tangible and intangible, in its many and varied forms.

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⁴⁰ <https://animals.mom.com/number-animals-earth-3994.html>

Globalisation, Transnationalism and Development (GTD) Case Study:
Research with impact

Innovative, timely, and impactful: GTD research is broadening and deepening our understanding of the scope, nature, and impact of the global flows that have shaped our world so fundamentally starting in the 20th century. Our research is characterised by the explicit adoption of a transnational lens, and a particular interest in the emergence of new actors and modalities in shaping global interactions. Through work centering the Global South and the agency of often-overlooked groups, we are changing the ways that people think about globalisation. The Globalisation, Transnationalism and Development research group actively communicates its research findings on global flows of capital, people, and ideas to diverse communities, ranging from academic audiences, to the public, as well as policy makers as indicated below.

Academic Audiences

Transnational relationships between citizens and their homelands is an important focus of our work, producing a rich variety of academic publications in Political Science, Anthropology, Human Geography and History. Publications by Ana Isabel López García (2021) and Brigitte Le Normand (2021) have examined the continued participation of emigrants and labour migrants in their home countries’ political lives, emphasising the agency and impact of migrants. López García uses public opinion survey data to explore how financial remittances and return migration influence the policy preferences and the political attitudes and behaviour of those staying in origin countries in the context of Latin America, Africa and the Western Balkans, in relation to topics such as taxation, corruption, and crime and security. Le Normand’s monograph *Citizens without Borders: Yugoslavia and its Migrants Workers in Western Europe* shows how migrants negotiated the identity that was assigned to them by socialist Yugoslavia.

Lauren Wagner also works on remittances, and puts a spotlight on the relationship between migrants and those to whom they entrust to upkeep their houses in the homeland, arguing that care for these houses has similarities with caring for children. The circular mobility of transnational families and youth between Ghana and Europe is the focus of work by the ERC funded MO-TRAYL project led by Valentina Mazzucato, which includes researchers Gladys Akom Ankobrey, Sarah Anschütz, Karlijn Haagsman, Laura Ogden, and Onallia Osei. Through this project, the team has made a solid case that youth mobility has positive effects in terms of future prospects. (For more details, see Appendix 1 MACIMIDE of this document, and Appendix 16, *Midterm self-evaluation, 2017-2019*)

Policy Audiences

Research on global flows has clear policy implications, and GTD researchers frequently reach out to policy communities. The ERC-funded project *Legitimacy, Financialisation, and Varieties of Capitalism: Understanding Sovereign Wealth Funds in Europe*,⁴¹ led by Adam Dixon between 2018 and 2022, with researchers Ilias Alami, Milan Babić and Imogen Liu, is an excellent example of this. The 21st century has seen the emergence of a new form of investments beyond classic development aid and foreign direct investment, namely sovereign wealth funds. This has provoked a lively debate regarding their legitimacy in the global political economy, particularly as many originate from illiberal political economies (e.g. China). Some suggest these state-owned institutional investors represent the (re)emergence of state-led capitalism subject to geopolitical motivations that threaten free markets, while others see them as a source of long-term patient capital capable of mitigating market short-termism. *SWFsEUROPE* analysed the behaviour of sovereign wealth funds, their interaction with different stakeholders at home and abroad, and how they are legitimised as financial actors in the global political economy, providing new critical insights into the contemporary relationship between the state and the market.

To carry out this research, Dixon and his team engaged with the International Forum of Sovereign Wealth Funds (IFSWF), which brings together most of the world’s largest sovereign wealth funds and is charged with promoting the Santiago Principles, a set of voluntary principles for sovereign wealth fund governance and transparency. This also provided the team with an opportunity to share their research findings with this policy forum, with a view toward greater transparency and sustainability. Liu and Dixon (2021) subsequently provided guidance on internal European Commission policy considerations regarding sovereign wealth funds.

Engaging Publics

A popular saying tells us that the world is shrinking, and it is indeed critical for society to gain a deeper understanding of the nature and impact of global interconnectedness. GTD researchers engage with the public using a variety of platforms – ranging from the more established to the experimental. For example, Fourie is experimenting with creative nonfiction (CNF) as a vehicle for thinking about and communicating research. By placing the reader on the workfloor of an Ethiopian shoe factory, with its diverse cast of characters, her 2022 essay reflects on the ambiguities, inconsistencies, and ethical dilemmas thrown up by ethnographic fieldwork, and communicates this to a new audience outside of the discipline of development studies. Fourie’s essay stimulated the creation of a CNF anthology funded in part by KNAW and featuring the work of five GTD members.

Another example is the mobile phone app Le Normand created for exploring the past of a contested city – Rijeka, a multicultural city that belonged to multiple states over the course of the 20th century. The app uses a plurivocal approach to challenge nationalist and exclusionary narratives. It invites users to let their curiosity and meanderings through the city determine what story they assemble. Le Normand has sought to break the boundary between expert and public, involving locals (such as the Jewish community of Rijeka) in co-creating content.

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⁴¹ <https://fasos-research.nl/swfseurope/>

Maastricht University Science, Technology and Society Studies (MUSTS) Case Study: Artful Participation

What does symphonic music have to do with science and technology studies (STS)? Quite a lot! A worrying long-term trend in symphonic music is that audiences have steadily become smaller and older. In turn, this has meant that the funding of symphonic music organisations has become less secure. The legitimacy of much-needed public subsidies for symphonic music is also undermined by the growing gap between the make-up of symphonic music audiences and the composition of society in general. Thus, symphonic music organisations are called to innovate their practices in order to draw in larger and more diverse audiences.

Innovation is one of the key themes in social studies of science and technology. In Maastricht, innovation in art and music have been a longstanding focus among members of the MUSTS research programme: for example, Karin Bijsterveld's historical studies of innovation in classical music instrumentation or Darryl Cressman's philosophical analysis of the Concertgebouw in Amsterdam. Promotion of STS interest in art was one motivation for the founding of the Cultures of Art, Science, and Technology (CAST) research master, which is co-administered by MUSTS and the Arts, Media and Culture research programme. More recently, this line of research has taken institutional form via the Maastricht Centre for Arts and Culture, Conservation and Heritage (MACCH), the Maastricht Centre for the Innovation of Classical Music (MCICM), and the Maastricht Experimental Research in and through the Arts Network (MERIAN). Several members of MUSTS, including Harro van Lente, Flora Lysen, and Peter Peters are either members of these organisations or are involved in collaborations and co-supervisions with their members. MACCH and MCICM help strengthen research ties not only between AMC and MUSTS but also between FASoS researchers and external partners such as the Jan van Eyck Academie and *Zuyd Hogeschool* in Limburg and the Tate Galleries in the UK.

There have been several externally funded projects in MUSTS and AMC on related topics. A recent example that illustrates how innovation studies can engage with civic groups and (literally) broader audiences is 'Artful Participation: Doing Artistic Research with Symphonic Music Audiences'. This grant was funded by the NWO from 2017 to 2021, with Peter Peters as principal investigator. The grant also supported a PhD candidate (Veerle Spronck), a postdoctoral researcher (Ties van de Werff), and a musician-researcher (Imogen Eve). Notably, both Spronck and van de Werff are graduates of CAST; many CAST graduates go on to do their PhDs outside Maastricht, but CAST forms an important part of FASoS research infrastructure by frequently supplying excellent applicants for PhD and postdoctoral openings in the faculty.

Spronck's dissertation (2022), *Listen Closely: Innovating Audience Participation in Symphonic Music*, was a study of Dutch cultural policy and innovation in public participation by four Dutch orchestras: *Rotterdams Philharmonisch Orkest*, *philharmonie zuidnederland*, *Nederlands Studenten Orkest* and *Pynarello*. She found that in both national policy and in orchestral practice, the almost universally held ideal of excellence in musical performance was in tension with the equally widespread ideal of public participation. Thus, creating new kinds of classical music for new audiences will require innovation not just in performance but also in the organisational dynamics of musical groups and in the aesthetic ideals by which those groups and their stakeholders measure the quality of performance.

Van de Werff and Eve, meanwhile, attempted to put some of Spronck's findings into practice by designing a series of classical music 'experiments' in which members of the public could take on different roles than those traditionally assigned to audience members. Some of these experiments can be viewed on the project's stylish website (<https://artfulparticipation.nl/>) along with an interactive game that offers the opportunity to act out roles such as 'programmer'

and 'innovator'. Although the COVID-19 pandemic prevented some of the experiments from being carried out as originally planned, the Artful Participation team adapted well. For instance, one experiment – *Maastricht Noordwest*, a kind of modern-day troubadours' ramble through underprivileged neighbourhoods in Maastricht – had to be reworked as a digital outreach project for orchestral musicians entitled 'Online Musicking'.

The members of the Artful Participation project have produced a series of publications based on their academic research (listed at <https://www.nwo.nl/en/projects/314-99-204>). Their output also includes practical guides for musicians looking to experiment with more 'open' performance. Eve, for instance, has written a book for conservatory students, *The same but differently* (2020) which she used in her teaching at Conservatorium Maastricht. In addition, the project members collaborated with around sixty musicians to create '*Etudes voor een lerend orkest*'. This series of exercises was designed to help orchestras with three forms of learning to aid innovation in their performance and organisation: therapeutic learning, experimental learning, and reflexive learning.

Artful Participation was itself a successful innovation in cooperative research among FASoS, *Zuyd Hogeschool*/Conservatorium Maastricht, and *philharmonie zuidnederland*. Although the project is now officially complete, it forms the basis for continuing cooperation within MCICM and for Peter Peters' ongoing research as the recently inaugurated endowed professor of innovation in classical music at FASoS. Veerle Spronck defended her dissertation in July of 2022 and is now an associate lector at Hogeschool voor de Kunsten Utrecht, where she continues to research the societal value (and *values*) of art and to teach artistic research. She also co-hosts a podcast on art and technology, *Kunstmatig*. Ties van de Werff is now a senior researcher and teacher in the iArts programme at FASoS and *Zuyd Hogeschool* and also teaches at the University of Amsterdam.

Politics and Culture in Europe (PCE) and Studio Europa Maastricht

Case Study: Policy and Public Engagement

Societal engagement plays a key role in the Politics and Culture in Europe (PCE) research programme. PCE research is strongly informed by contemporary societal challenges facing Europe, such as democratic legitimacy and the rise of Euroscepticism, European governance questions, diverse policy areas such as climate, digital, and trade, and European security and crisis of the rules-based order. PCE research findings therefore also potentially hold considerable societal value and PCE researchers are particularly active in both policy dissemination, by providing expert-based advice to policy makers, and contributing to the public debate on Europe. Societal dissemination and valorisation take various forms, such as applied policy research resulting in policy papers and expert briefings. But PCE researchers also provide more fundamental reflections on current events, informed by historical insight and/or normative considerations.

One key channel for PCE researchers to achieve societal engagement is through the Studio Europa initiative of Maastricht University, the Province of Limburg, and the Municipality of Maastricht. Studio Europa's core mission is to connect science and society, with the goal to strengthen further the impact of UM academic research on the EU. It is a meeting place for citizen dialogue and debate and a centre of excellence for research on Europe and European integration. Mathieu Segers is the Scientific Director of Studio Europa and it employs more than a dozen staff members, including 4-5 postdoctoral researchers of whom one or two are regularly mentored by PCE researchers, with specific expertise on societal outreach and communication. It provides, in this respect, a professional and interdisciplinary platform through which researchers from all faculties of Maastricht University can engage in dissemination and outreach activities. While Studio Europa organises a host of activities, including lectures of senior European politicians, researchers from PCE are among the most active participants. To provide an insight into how Studio Europa helps PCE researchers to disseminate and valorise their research findings, two examples are presented: the organisation of a Citizens' Panel as part of the Conference on the Future of Europe (CoFoE), and the sponsoring of the Podcast, Café Europa.

Conference on the Future of Europe: Citizens Panels

'Democracy in Europe' is one of the PCE clusters. Informed by their findings on topics such as the democratic deficit and deliberative democracy, PCE researchers have a long track record of actively contributing to strengthening EU-level democracy. In 2014 and 2019, for instance, they helped organise high-level debates in Maastricht between the *Spitzenkandidaten* (including Jean-Claude Juncker, Frans Timmermans, and Guy Verhofstadt) running in the European elections (see case studies in 2017 and 2020 FASoS Self-Evaluation Reports). Based on this experience, Maastricht University was selected to organise a Citizens' Panel as part of the CoFoE along with the College of Europe, European University Institute, and the Institute of International and European Affairs in Dublin.

For this Citizens' Panel, 160 randomly selected European citizens travelled to Maastricht (11-13 February 2022) to debate issues of foreign policy and migration. They came up with 40 concrete recommendations, included in the proceedings of CoFoE. As such, the Citizens' Panels were organised with the purpose to bridge the gap between (random) citizens and European political elites. While the four Citizens' Panels were organised by the EU institutions, the Maastricht Citizens' Panel was hosted by Studio Europa together with the European Institute for Public Administration (EIPA).

Various PCE researchers contributed to this event. First, Anna Herranz-Surrallés, Leonard Schuette, and Sophie Vanhoonacker joined the three-day event as independent experts to support citizens in their deliberation on the recommendations. Throughout the event, they were available online to address content questions on migration and European foreign policy. Second, Anna Herranz-Surrallés, Petar Petrov, and Aneta Spendzharova contributed to a workshop evaluating the results of the Maastricht citizens' panel and provided an analysis on the feasibility of the recommendations made by the citizens, which resulted in a Studio Europa policy brief.⁴²

PCE researchers were not only involved in the Citizens' Panel, but the Citizens' Panel also inspired PCE research. Just as the *Spitzenkandidaten* debates previously resulted in academic publications by PCE researchers on European democracy (e.g. Christiansen, 2016; Palacios & Arnold, 2021; Shackleton, 2017), Alvaro Oleart was also involved as external observer in Citizens' Panels. He observed and advised the EU institutions on the participative deliberation processes. He published an academic article (2023) and is working on a book on this experience. As such the Citizens' Panels are an example not only of dissemination but also the co-production of research and an attempt to strengthen European-level democracy.



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Podcast Café Europa

Podcast Café Europa was co-founded by Studio Europa and allows PCE researchers to contribute to public debate on Europe. It is one of the most popular podcasts about European affairs in the Netherlands and already includes more than 60 episodes since 2019. In each episode PCE professor Mathieu Segers and co-host Annette van Soest discuss the latest developments in Europe. The co-hosts are often joined by a special guest, such as Frans Timmermans, Caroline de Gruyter and David van Reybrouck. European correspondents from all over Europe are regularly asked to join the conversation. The podcast reaches between 4000 and 6000 listeners per episode.

In each episode, co-hosts and guests take a deep-dive into a relevant topic such as for example the war in Ukraine, the Green Deal and energy cooperation. Another format that proved successful was the production of a mini-series with four special episodes on the Treaty of Maastricht. Each year the season concludes with a special end-of-the-year show with a live audience in which co-hosts and guests reflect on the most striking incidents on the European continent. The audience consists of interested citizens, policy makers, journalists, and other professionals. The podcast is a collaboration between Studio Europa and Haagsch College set up by Freek Ewals (former BNR *Nieuwsradio*) and Vincent Rietbergen (former NOS). Podcast Café Europa is thus an example of how PCE researchers, through the professional platform provided by Studio Europa, can contribute to public debate in The Netherlands.

⁴² <https://studioeuropamaastricht.nl/2022/08/01/special-issue-reflecting-on-citizens-views-eu-in-the-world-and-migration>

Graduate School: Biennial FASoS Graduate School PhD Conference

The FASoS Graduate School (GS) seeks to promote PhD candidates' development to become broadly trained and resilient academic professionals. Its training programme focuses on practical support and supra-disciplinary skills that serves as basis for the field-specific training in national research schools. Examples are academic skills, such as understanding international and disciplinary academic conventions, getting articles published, navigating 'open science', choosing the right conferences, and achieving impact for one's research. The GS also has a social function: it seeks to stimulate an interdisciplinary spirit, foster social cohesion, and support PhD candidates in crafting a sustainable work-life balance. Apart from its fortnightly training seminars, the Graduate School also fosters these objectives through a biennial PhD conference that is organised by PhD candidates themselves.

This one-day event complements and extends the regular programme in several ways. First, the conference is organised entirely bottom-up. A committee of 3-5 PhD volunteers (from different research programmes) designs the programme, focusing on themes of their own choosing. While the regular GS training does offer space for candidates' initiatives and receives regular feedback and input by the PhD community, the conference encourages PhDs to assume full ownership of their training. It also provides the organising committee with valuable skills in organising and hosting an academic event.

Second, the conferences further strengthen PhD candidates' social integration. As a 'day away' for all PhDs, it offers an opportunity for candidates to deepen connections across cohorts and also beyond the faculty. By integrating GS alumni experiences and career trajectories in the programme, the conference also extends integration across different PhD generations, allowing the candidates to build relations with professionals in their respective fields. The event usually attracts around 30-40 participants. The majority are current internal or scholarship PhDs at FASoS, but also FASoS PhD alumni and candidates from related programmes, such as University College Maastricht, the inter-faculty programme LIMES, and external/part-time PhD candidates attend.

Third, the conferences offer space to engage in thematic discussions, experiment with formats, or invite guests who are less easily slotted in the regular training programme. Examples range from hands-on workshops (for instance, practicing an artistic method for 'mapping' one's PhD projects) over the cross-disciplinary exploration of fundamental concepts (for instance, around 'mobility'), to panel conversations with GS alumni that invite reflection on (post-)academic practice from a variety of disciplinary and professional perspectives (for instance, 'What can methodology bring beyond the PhD?'). Bringing together candidates and professionals from different disciplinary fields seeks to enhance interdisciplinary awareness and familiarity with the multiplicity of academic perspectives, identities, and careers.

The fourth biennial PhD conference of the GS in September 2021 serves as an example of the format. At the tail end of a global pandemic, the event was pitched as the celebratory on-site start to the Graduate School's academic year. In addition to ample space for candidates to meet or catch up in the physical world, the conference offered a series of sessions around the theme of 'Stepping out'. Various activities invited participants to step out, not just of their home offices, but also temporarily out of their PhD projects, their CVs and even the academic world.

The first workshop was chaired by FASoS communications officer Eva Durlinger and researcher Anna Harris (Member of the Maastricht Young Academy, and chair of a working group on research communication). Participants were invited to explore new and multi-modal ways of pitching their PhD research to various (randomly picked) non-academic audiences, including children, first dates, journalists, funders, and policy makers. Taking a hands-on approach, they were encouraged to use a range of available materials (such as Lego bricks, modeling clay, or cut-out illustrations). The session challenged candidates in a playful way to practise how to interest different societal stakeholders and audiences in their findings.

A second session invited candidates to sidestep their presumptions about academic success. A panel of two successful FASoS grant applicants – historian Tom Quick (Marie Curie International Fellowship) and cultural theorist Miriam Meissner (NWO Veni) – reconstructed how they had proceeded from idea to successful application. The speakers paid particular attention to the choices, diversions, and (apparent) failures that they encountered along the way, and how in their various stages, the applications entwined with their diverse career paths.

In the third session of the day, PhD candidates chaired a roundtable with Graduate School alumni to consider what it meant to step out of the academic world after the PhD. Alumni reflected on their 'first year as ...' a self-employed researcher and writer, senior policy advisor, secondary school teacher, and social entrepreneur. PhD participants then interviewed these alumni on the lessons learned during their PhD, their subsequent experiences on the job market, and the frequently unexpected obstacles and opportunities that they encountered when stepping outside the academic context.

The fifth biennial PhD conference of the Graduate School will take place in September 2023. An organisation team for the event has been put together, and plans for the content of the meeting are being developed. As on previous occasions, the event will seek to foster an open and inclusive research environment and to nurture an informal network of support inside and outside the university walls.

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Editing: Eva Durlinger, John Harbord, Kim van Honk

Design: IMMX Roermond

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