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ANNEX 16

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HORIZON 2020

WORK PROGRAMME 2014 – 2015

13. Europe in a changing world – inclusive, innovative and reflective Societies.."

Revised

This Work Programme was adopted on 10 December 2013. The parts that relate to 2015 (topics, dates, budget) have, with this revised version, been updated. The changes relating to this revised part are explained on the Participant Portal.

(European Commission Decision C (2014)XXXX of XX July 2014)

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Introduction

Europe is facing a number of important social, economic and political challenges. It has to rise to the challenges posed by global interdependencies and unprecedented transformations, which strongly affect its capacity to ensure economic growth and more jobs, social stability and a recognised diplomatic position in world matters. However, it suffers from sluggish growth, difficulties to effectively implement structural reforms in favour of innovation and employment and increasing scepticism among citizens, especially young people, that Europe may not be well-equipped to get quickly out of the crisis.

This Work Programme for 2014 and 2015 supports actions that will give Europe a cutting edge and/or sufficient resilience in facing the current and future difficulties affecting its development. More precisely, it will support several aims in the three intertwined areas of inclusive, innovative and reflective societies. These topics are complex and require multi-disciplinary approaches.The first aim is to gain a greater understanding of the societal changes in Europe and of their impact on social cohesion and to analyse and develop social, economic and political inclusion and positive inter-cultural dynamics in the EU and with international partners, through cutting-edge science and inter-disciplinarity, technological advances and organisational innovations. The fight against the crisis must still concentrate our efforts in order to analyse, not so much the already rather well-documented causes and developments of the crisis, but rather the new ideas, strategies and governance structures which will help Europe to surmount its current severe deficiencies (Call EURO). Given the current pessimism in many countries, it is of the utmost importance that Europe defines new visions for its development and these efforts should, as a matter of priority, stress the integration of the young generation in an innovative, inclusive and sustainable Europe (Call YOUNG). The global dimension is also included with a particular focus on the strategic choices Europe should enhance in order to further its research and innovation capacities and strengthen its principles and impact in several important regions of the world (Call INT).

The second aim is to foster the development of innovative societies and policies in Europe through the engagement of citizens, civil society organisations, enterprises and users in research and innovation and the promotion of coordinated research and innovation policies. This Work Programme specifically addresses the development of new forms of innovation that can play a big role in overcoming the crisis and creating opportunities for growth. Such efforts include innovation in the public sector, where new and creative ways of delivering public services can improve efficiency, effectiveness and quality, while reducing costs and lessening the burden on citizens and enterprises. They also involve enterprises, young entrepreneurs, incubators, universities and innovation centres and other relevant actors through support to open innovation, business model innovation, public sector innovation and social innovation (Call INSO).

The third aim is to contribute to an understanding of Europe's intellectual basis, its history and the many European and non-European influences, as an inspiration for our lives today (Call REFLECTIVE). In challenging times for its internal coherence, Europe should improve the understanding of its cultural heritage and of its identities in order to strengthen cohesion and solidarity and to encourage modern visions and uses of its past. Rather than separating people and inspiring misplaced nostalgia, our understanding of cultures researched by scientists will attempt to see historical and contemporary commonalities and/or bridges between differences. In these efforts, new technologies and digital cultural heritage should play an important innovative role as they enable new and richer interpretations of our common European culture while contributing to sustainable economic growth.

At the same time, actions will be undertaken for a deeper reflection on the status and potential of our national and European research and innovation systems. Building on previous actions under the Coherent Development of Research Policies part of the seventh Framework Programme as well as on the Competitiveness and Innovation Programme, this includes actions to strengthen the evidence base for research and innovation policies, to support the development of these policies and to experiment with new forms of innovation ("Actions to foster innovation policies"). The COST programme will also receive support in order to fund networks of scholars and other actors pursuing common objectives related to the objectives of Societal Challenge 6.

As a horizontal activity, social sciences and humanities (SSH) research is fully integrated into each of the pillars of Horizon 2020 and each of the specific objectives. In relation to the societal challenges, SSH is mainstreamed as an important element of the activities needed to tackle each of them in order to enhance their impact. This societal challenge will support SSH research by focusing on inclusive, innovative and reflective societies.

The projects funded under Societal Challenge 6 of the Work Programme 2014-15 will participate in the Pilot on Open Research Data in Horizon 2020 in line with the Commission's Open Access to research data policy for facilitating access, re-use and preservation of research data. Projects have the possibility to opt out of the Pilot. A related new element in Horizon 2020 is the use of Data Management Plans (DMPs) detailing what data the project will generate, whether and how it will be exploited or made accessible for verification and re-use, and how it will be curated and preserved. The use of a Data Management Plan is required for projects participating in the Open Research Data Pilot. Further guidance on the Open Research Data Pilot is made available on the Participant Portal.

Call - Overcoming the Crisis: New Ideas, Strategies and Governance Structures for Europe

H2020-EURO-2014/2015

In the next 5-10 years the EU and its Member States will be required to continue developing strategies and policies aimed at overcoming the financial and economic crisis while further promoting smart, inclusive and sustainable economic growth. The impacts of the economic crisis have been far reaching on the ability of the EU economy to innovate, grow, and create jobs with major societal consequences. Action is therefore needed now to help develop solutions that will lay the foundations for a sustainable job-rich recovery and will allow the economy to transform itself. The portfolio of activities within this area will focus on socio-economic and behavioural research on: (1) the reform of the EU economic governance structure to better secure financial and economic stability (focusing on the 'Blueprint for a deep and genuine Economic and Monetary Union'); (2) the social, political, legal and cultural consequences of the crisis, such as higher unemployment, the widening of social disparities, rising Euroscepticism and distrust in politics, and the consequent national and EU-level responses; (3) understanding the evolution of the crisis: long-term structural problems and short-term crisis impact (including short run vs. long run crisis resolution strategies); and (4) the impacts of broader global trends on the EU's economy and governance (e.g. climate change, migration, promotion of human rights, etc). Actions in this area will support the 'Europe 2020' Strategy, and the EU approach to a Deep and Genuine Economic and Monetary Union.

Proposals are invited against the following topics:

EURO-1-2014: Resilient and sustainable economic and monetary union in Europe

Specific challenge: Economic and monetary integration in Europe, underpinned by the creation of the euro, has changed the landscape of international monetary relations with far reaching impacts both for the EU and its external partners. However, the financial and economic crisis has demonstrated that this process is not complete and it still has a number of important shortcomings that undermine the stability of the European financial system and the European economy as a whole.

These deficiencies are related to the ineffective mechanisms of fiscal policy coordination and supervision, and the lack of a coherent regulatory framework for the financial sector, despite its growing impact on the real economy. With mounting public debt, the crisis has also highlighted the importance of sustainable fiscal revenues. Also, despite significant efforts over the years to increase economic convergence in the EU, substantial macroeconomic imbalances remained and were even exacerbated by the crisis. Furthermore, the Blueprint for a deep and genuine EMU underlined the need to progress towards developing some stabilisation tools and a fiscal capacity.

These imbalances, both globally, and within the EU, have also been often mentioned as one of the important factors at the roots of the crisis itself. Due to this, it is crucial for an effective crisis recovery and the long-term sustainability of the European economic and financial system that the economic and monetary integration process is completed, with effective mechanisms put in place to address all of these deficiencies at the same time, in a comprehensive way.

Scope: The research to address this challenge should in particular focus on the following key dimensions (proposals do not need to cover all dimensions and may include additional aspects which are relevant to the specific challenge):

1) Effective mechanisms of fiscal policy coordination in the EU

Research should explore the problem of fiscal sustainability in the EU, also in comparison with other major world economies, as well as investigate what degree of fiscal policy coordination at the EU level is needed to ensure long-term sustainability and the effective stabilisation of the economy, notably in case of asymmetric shocks and if the different mechanisms already put in place form a sufficient framework to achieve this. In this context, different potential models of a fiscal union for Europe should be explored and comprehensively assessed, including potential stabilising effects of different forms of shock-absorption mechanisms at the central level as outlined in the Van Rompuy Report, their institutional characteristics, political feasibility and socio-cultural impact as well as the potential to further enhance the economic stabilisation of the European economy[1]. Research should also investigate the practical aspects of fiscal policy coordination, fiscal rules and supervision in the EU, including the role and interplay of different national and European institutions as well as the political and cultural context of enforcing fiscal discipline, in order to identify potential loopholes that still need to be addressed.

2) Fair and sustainable taxation

Research should make a comparative study of European and non-European taxation systems taking into account factors like, for example, objects of taxation, tax base, tax level, redistributive effects, complexity, control systems and legitimacy. The compatibility of the European tax systems and the broader impacts of the different tax regimes at the European level should be assessed, including the implications for economic development as well as widening socio-economic and gender inequalities. The analysis should also cover the potential of further steps of European tax harmonization including the perspective of true own resources for the EU budget. Due consideration should also be given to ethics, environmental and climatic sustainability, as well as values prevailing across the EU regarding fair taxation.

3) The impact of macroeconomic and social imbalances on economic stability

Research should analyse the main features of macroeconomic, social and financial imbalances within and between the EU Member States and how they evolved throughout the history of European integration as well as what their implications are, in particular for long-term growth as well as economic and financial stability. A particular attention should be given to the analysis of spill over mechanisms from such imbalances from one Member State to another. It should also be investigated how to more effectively address macroeconomic and social imbalances in the EU and whether the current mechanisms, such as the Macroeconomic Imbalances Procedure and the Excessive Imbalance Procedure, provide an effective and robust framework to deal with this challenge.

4) The global impacts of the crisis in Europe and the international monetary relations

Research will review the evolution of the global monetary system in the last decades, with particular emphasis on the consequences of the introduction of the euro. It should explore the impacts of the crisis on global power shifts, including the role of different currencies in

[1] As reflected in the Blueprint for a deep and genuine EMU and by the Communication on strengthening the social dimension of the EMU.

international trade, capital flows and monetary reserves. The strategies of monetary authorities and their implications at the EU and world level should be analysed with respect to economic activities, including trade, employment, growth and financial flows. Research also needs to investigate the growing global interdependences of the financial and monetary systems and their implications for effective economic policies, including the rising challenges for global governance and international organisations. The activities should also consider different scenarios of the future evolution of international monetary relations and their implications for Europe.

The research is expected to comprehensively address one, or possibly a combination of, the above-mentioned dimensions. In so doing, proposals may also cover other issues relevant for building a more resilient and sustainable economic and monetary union in Europe. Proposals should in particular take stock of the relevant past and existing research projects funded at the EU level.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 1.5 and 2.5 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected impact: Research is expected to advance theoretical and practical debates on a comprehensive framework for a more resilient and sustainable economic and monetary union in Europe. It will provide a critical assessment of the different concepts about effective economic governance in the EU and their practical implications, as well as of the mechanisms already put in place. These activities will contribute to a better understanding of the challenges facing the EU governance system currently and in the future, from the economic, political and technical point of view, taking into account both internal and external challenges. In exploring different possible solutions and scenarios, projects are expected to develop a comprehensive and coherent vision on how to ensure the long-term sustainability and resilience of the European economic system. New concepts, methodologies and tools developed by research will support European decision makers and practitioners in the setting-up and implementation of a reinforced governance architecture in the EU.

Type of action: Research and innovation actions

The conditions for this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

EURO-2-2014: The European growth agenda

Specific challenge: The impacts of the economic crisis have been far reaching on the ability of the EU economy to innovate, grow and create jobs. In response, the EU has proposed a new growth strategy 'Europe 2020' which aims at tackling common European challenges and boosting economic growth and quality employment through smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. However, to ensure conditions for a successful economic recovery we need to better understand the broader contexts of growth in Europe.

Over the last decades different national systemic models, each embodying a different set of economic, social, legal and cultural orders (institutional arrangements) have evolved in Europe. These national systemic models performed very differently in the crisis and their abilities to overcome long-term, structural problems have significant implications for a successful economic recovery.

Increasing global connectivity has accelerated trends towards delocalisation and relocalisation of industry, services and R&D both within Europe and globally. The emergence of new economic actors, driven by low labour costs, but investing more and more in modern technologies, puts further pressure on the European economy and its competitiveness.

European competitiveness can be driven by innovation, but most countries severely hit by the crisis also lack innovation dynamism. However, innovation, growth and employment are interlinked in a complex way. Due to this, on the one hand it is essential to understand better the conditions under which innovation fosters growth that benefits the whole society through high quality jobs and reducing inequalities. On the other hand, a broad range of factors that stimulate innovation need to be explored.

Scope: The research to address this challenge should in particular focus on the following key dimensions (proposals do not need to cover all dimensions and may include additional aspects which are relevant to the specific challenge):

1) Reform management for economic recovery

The research should provide an explanatory framework in order to describe and assess the politico-socio-economic models (institutional arrangements: political system, administrative system, social welfare system, legal framework, economic system, innovation system) in those EU Member States which have been most severely hit by the crisis and the trajectories of national development that led to it. It should also assess policy responses, in particular concerning the quality of public expenditure and consolidation efforts, taking into account the types of expenditure affected the most and the distribution of the consolidation burden in the society. It should also analyse how the governance systems of these countries allow and enable innovative change in order to explain the reasons for the perseverance of long-term structural problems and to assess the obstacles to institutional reforms. Finally, an assessment of policy proposals on how to overcome the underlying long-term structural problems should be made in the context of benchmarking these countries in terms of socio-economic competitiveness.

2) Innovation-based growth strategy for Europe

Research should analyse the effectiveness of the innovation-based 'Europe 2020' growth strategy regarding employment creation, quality of jobs, inclusiveness and tackling increasing inequalities. The need for supporting policies should be assessed, as innovations both create jobs and destroy jobs, while the net balance depends on many factors such as the type of innovations and their substitution or compensation effects in the economy. The differences across sectors should be explored considering in what way the specific institutional conditions shape this balance, including the effects of public sector investments. Research should also explore policy trade-offs between fostering growth and employment through innovation/technological change and income inequality and how to effectively remedy the potential negative welfare effects. An improvement of the existing, comparative data as well the creation of new high quality comparative data may also be needed.

3) Global production and innovation networks – costs and benefits for Europe

Research should analyse the costs and benefits of globalisation of production and innovation for the EU, Member States, firms and citizens, including constraints and opportunities for industries (Global Value Chain analysis). It should inspect how strategic decisions for (re)location are made by firms taking into account economic, financial, cultural, social and political aspects, including the new European agenda of Corporate Social Responsibility. The research should also investigate the potential for a better coordinated EU industrial policy,

providing different scenarios of European international smart, sustainable and inclusive specialisation, including at Member States' and sectoral level. It should assess the different politically, economically and socially feasible steps of such specialisation(s) including in terms of growth and jobs created, taking into account variations between sectors and geographical areas. In this regard, new modes of and tools for cooperation between Member States should be envisaged.

4) Migration, prosperity and growth

Research should make a comprehensive analysis of how migrants can contribute to the EU economy and society, including an assessment of the benefits and costs of immigration to the EU, considering both short-term and long term effects. From the labour market perspective, it is important to investigate how migrants can complement native worker productivity and what the success factors and inhibitors in migrants' careers are, including the gender-specific factors. Further analysis of the link between migration and innovation and competitiveness is also needed, in particular of the role of high- and medium-skilled migration in fostering innovation. Comparative analysis of Europe's strengths and weaknesses versus other regions, including their immigration policies, should identify approaches for making Europe more attractive to highly-skilled migrants, while protecting domestic labour, as a potentially important factor of economic dynamism and competitiveness of the EU.

The research is expected to comprehensively address one, or possibly a combination of, the above-mentioned dimensions. In so doing, proposals may also cover other issues relevant for fostering growth in Europe (cf. NORFACE Research Programme on Migration).

Activities aimed at the analysis of the economic impact of the Innovation Union and its commitments are targeted under a dedicated topic 'The economic impact of the Innovation Union' published in the Call on New forms of innovation (*H2020-INSO-2014/2015)* and are therefore outside the scope of this topic.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 1.5 and 2.5 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected impact: This research is expected to contribute to the scientific base for policies aimed at successful economic recovery in line with the objectives of the 'Europe 2020' growth strategy. It will provide insights into establishing durable foundations for growth and employment through more effective forms of governance at national and European level. In particular, it will contribute to a better understanding of the policy instruments designed to tackle the challenges facing the EU in the era of globalisation and will provide new ideas for fostering its international competitiveness. The research is expected to close important knowledge gaps in economic foundations regarding the conditions for and outcomes of innovation-based growth with respect to employment and overcoming inequalities. This new knowledge will help to improve the effectiveness of the European growth and employment strategy both in individual Member States and at the EU level and will contribute to an effective implementation of the Innovation Union.

Activities under this topic will also develop tools for a better assessment of the socio-economic evolution of national economies in general as well as for the analysis of policy options and decision making mechanisms to overcome the current economic and financial crisis.

Type of action: Research and innovation actions

The conditions for this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

EURO-3-2014: European societies after the crisis

Specific Challenge: The crisis has strongly impacted European societies. Many people lost their jobs or part of their income as a result of salary cuts. Uncertainty about the future has risen. European citizens demonstrate an increasing lack of confidence and trust in relation to the governance of financial institutions, companies and the free market overall but also in relation to democratic institutions and politics at European, national or local levels. At the same time, the crisis has pushed the EU to advance the integration process in order to make the European economy more resilient and sustainable.

The fall of trust and confidence caused various antagonisms to (re-)emerge, both between European nations and ethnic groups, as inter alia evidenced by the rise of populist movements and parties. This has highlighted the urgency to find 'Unity in Diversity', posing a challenge, which requires apart from innovative political and governmental responses, a reflective reappraisal of Europe's intellectual foundation. Whilst the EU celebrates its (cultural) diversity as a defining feature, this very diversity is also frequently regarded as an impediment to the formation of a meaningful European identity as well as a European public sphere.

Social protection and inclusion policies are also undergoing continuous reform in the light of financial pressures as well as of governance changes. The distribution of responsibilities between private actors, public actors as well as the third sector is shifting and being reorganised, which may have a significant impact on citizens, arousing further public discontent. The Social Investment Package, adopted by the European Commission on 20 February 2013, provides an integrated strategic framework for social policy reform and the modernisation of social protection systems and services, structured around a social investment approach. This should help individuals, families and society at large to adapt to current and future societal challenges and should help Member States to use their social budgets more effectively and efficiently.

Scope: The research to address this challenge should in particular focus on the following key dimensions (proposals do not need to cover all dimensions and may include additional aspects which are relevant to the specific challenge):

1) Individual reactions to the crisis and challenges to European solidarity

At the levels of individuals and society, research will explore the links between the meta-social frameworks and the meta-psychic frameworks in modern societies in Europe in the context of the crisis. It should combine theoretical and empirical work in this endeavour, taking explicitly into account the gender dimension as well as spatial justice. Research should also explore solidarity both as an intellectual concept and in its more practical expressions. It will explore the links between the psychological effects of the crisis and perceptions of solidarity and will assess and test the conditions of acts of solidarity by individuals and investigate to what extent the crisis has influenced people's preparedness to show solidarity with others. Finally, it will provide a critical assessment of what kind of policy responses have in the past undermined European solidarity and will develop a coherent vision of policy responses which are prone to instilling solidarity.

2) Unity in diversity: prospects of a European identity and public sphere

Research should identify and pioneer ways in which European society can critically reflect upon itself, including its historical, cultural roots, collective memory and social imaginaries. Inquiry into Europe's intellectual base should consider the emergence of a European public sphere which facilitates these reflective discourses at the European level. Research should be transdisciplinary and address whether and how Europe's pluralism and cultural diversity as well as a richness of potentially multiple identities, can be understood as an asset of the European project, which may engender rather than undermine cohesion and serve as a resource for finding ways to ameliorate the crisis at a social level. Research should also investigate the conceptual strength of innovative, genuinely supranational approaches to identity, which are based on values, institutions, legal procedures and discourses. The analysis should draw on existing examples of supranational identities as well as identify the values and social bonds underlying them. Finally, research should consider the emergence of a transnational communicative sphere in Europe and what kind of policy and legal initiatives might facilitate it.

3) Innovative social investment approaches for the modernisation of social policies and services

The research should identify innovative and strategic approaches to social welfare reform at various levels. It should consider the distribution of the policy, social and managerial roles between public, private and third sectors. Special attention should be paid to the legal framework and the interaction and complementarity of the functions of social welfare policies in the medium to long term. The research should also pay attention to the policy evaluation of social outcomes, social returns and effectiveness of interventions for the various actors, contributors and beneficiaries concerned. Consideration should be given to different types of expenditures, to an optimal distribution of costs and benefits, including those non-financial, and to the most effective means of public investment, including in public administration and public services. Attention should be paid to the gender dimension of social policies as well as generational justices and the challenge to develop sustainable pension schemes. Comparative and multidisciplinary research on social investment at global level could also bring added value.

The research is expected to comprehensively address one, or possibly a combination of, the above-mentioned dimensions. In so doing, proposals may also cover other areas related to the social dimension of the crisis.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 1.5 and 2.5 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected Impact: Research projects under this topic are expected to contribute to enhancing European society's resilience by identifying common ground which may serve as a facilitator for a renewed resolve to foster European integration.

In particular, research is envisaged to expand and deepen the knowledge base on the discontent expressed by individuals in modern societies and on the ways in which their sense of identity is shaped. It should help to point to the cultural shifts that combine social and psychological transformations which would be necessary in order to address the deepest manifestations of crisis in Europe. Research is also expected to support European efforts to enhance a sense of solidarity among citizens. It will also contribute to debates on policy initiatives aimed at strengthening the public sphere to allow for more open and more rigorous debate on European topics within national media.

Multidisciplinary research under this topic is also expected to identify the potential for innovative ways of implementing and financing social welfare systems, including through third and private sector contributions complementing public investments in this area and take into account social rights aspects. The envisaged research is expected to contribute to the effective implementation of the Social Investment Package's priorities in general and to the building of the future knowledge bank on social policies in particular.

Proposals should involve relevant stakeholders with a view to integrating their insights into both the empirical and theoretical inquiry and to establish a dialogue on the issues covered by this topic.

Type of action: Research and innovation actions

The conditions for this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

EURO-4-2014: Political challenges for Europe

Specific challenge: Europe's crisis has triggered a renewed European-wide debate on the future of European integration and the political system of the EU. The crisis has revealed structural flaws of European integration adding a political and social dimension to the crisis. Europe's values, the rule of law, considerations for economic, social and territorial cohesion and solidarity, as well as the legitimacy of its institutions have come under strain. Unsurprisingly, the number of protests against European integration increases in periods of a downturn in the economy, and the notion of the European Union's democratic deficit seems to be confirmed. Even more so, trust and confidence in national politics, politicians and political parties, in general, has also fallen considerably across Europe resulting in growing nationalism and populism. The crisis has raised questions about the capacities of political leadership at the EU and national levels to manage the crisis and formulate adequate solutions.

Consequently, although often not new, ideas such as the pooling of more sovereignty in a Political Union, developing a European public space, strengthening the EU parliamentary system and political parties or the use of more flexible integration mechanisms ('differentiated integration'), departing from the 'Community method', including the creation of new institutions, are reconsidered in the light of the crisis. In Member States the crisis has highlighted the limits of the current systems of parliamentary democracy. The reconciliation of finding appropriate solutions to the crisis with re-gaining trust and accountability in democratic practices, institutions and politicians is one of the big challenges for Europe.

Scope: The research to address this challenge should in particular focus on the following key dimensions (proposals do not need to cover all dimensions and may include additional aspects which are relevant to the specific challenge):

1) The future of European integration - 'More Europe – less Europe?'

Research should include the evaluation of the costs of no further European integration as well as a critical assessment of the effectiveness and legitimacy of European integration. It should also investigate the link between the crisis and EU discourses at national level and the impact of that for defining and pursuing EU politics. The potential vertical and horizontal power shifts and the dynamics (e.g. in terms of competition, coordination) between EU-level and national institutions should be analysed, including an assessment of the appropriate level of and instruments for decision-making. Research should examine the perceptions of European

integration by citizens as well as the role of constitutional courts, national parliaments, and other actors. Research should address the pros and cons of various integration modes, including differentiated integration, study how primary-law and secondary-law differentiation have interacted, unveil the effects of differentiation on policy-making and problem-solving, and elaborate the role of differentiated integration in the EU's external dimension.

2) Challenges to democratic practices and parties in Europe in the context of the crisis

Research should address the extent to which democratic practices are constrained, the impact of economic imbalances across Europe on democracy, new ways of citizens' participation and mobilisation, and the impact of the crisis on national parliaments and party systems, including the extent to which and the reasons why eurosceptical parties benefit from the crisis. The way private actors exercise power on governments should also be investigated. Besides, research should assess the legitimacy of political decision-making and of 'technocratic', non-elected, actors (e.g. ECB, ESM, IMF or other bodies at national level) in crises situations, including the relationship between the growing lack of legitimacy of political decisions, political trust and nationalism. It should look at the options for the democratisation of EU institutions and the relationship between the EU's 'democratic deficit' and the crisis, including the impact of reinforced euroscepticism. Structural obstacles that hinder the development of successful alternatives to democratic stagnation should also be identified as well as actions to overcome those.

3) Political leadership in times of economic, political and social crisis

Research should analyse how political leaders diagnose problems, prescribe solutions, and mobilize followers. Proposals should take into account the barriers to crisis recognition, the communication of crisis situations, decision-making under uncertainty, and the development of the relationship between leaders and followers. Given the importance of cultural, political, socio-economic, and legal structures globally and within states, research should investigate the role political leaders actually play and how causally significant their contributions in bringing about political outcomes are. There is also a need to analyse the beliefs, values, power relations, and ethical/unethical attitudes and actions of leaders. The analysis should consider the gender dimension, the historical-cultural traditions of leadership, and the historical contexts of different crisis situations.

The research is expected to comprehensively address one, or possibly a combination of, the above-mentioned dimensions. In so doing, proposals may also cover other issues relevant for addressing political challenges in Europe.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 1.5 and 2.5 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected impact: Research under this Topic is expected to generate in-depth insights into the political, institutional and ideational roots of the crisis and its behavioural effects as well as on the impacts of the crisis on democratic practices, systems, and institutions. It will critically assess the effectiveness and legitimacy of European integration in terms of process, actors, instruments and results as well as in terms of the concepts and theories of European integration and their practical implications. These activities will contribute to a better understanding of the challenges for the future of European integration and the EU's political system and will have a learning effect for future policy-making and crisis management. In exploring different possible solutions and scenarios, research is expected to develop a

comprehensive and coherent forward-looking view on how to build an EU political and governance system attractive for the European citizen and how to formulate political strategies and actions for a strong European democracy.

Type of action: Research and innovation actions

The conditions for this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

EURO-5-2015[2]: ERA-NET on Smart Urban Futures

Specific challenge: European cities are very important in policies aiming to create growth, jobs and a sustainable future. More than 70% of the EU's citizens live in urban areas. Cities are centres of economic development, services, knowledge and creativity. But they are also the places of social polarisation, intercultural confrontations, poverty concentration, unemployment and environmental problems. Within a forward-looking perspective, the challenge is to identify the means and ways to make a European city an emblematic place for attracting jobs and economic activities, transforming it into a "hub of innovation" and ensuring social cohesion and cultural dialogue while preserving natural resources and limiting environmental damage for the next generations.

European research and innovation should provide tools and methods for more sustainable, open, innovative and inclusive urban areas; a better understanding of the dynamics of urban societies and social changes and of the nexus of energy, environment, transport and land-use including the interplay with surrounding rural areas; an improved understanding of design and use of public space within cities also in the context of migration to improve social inclusion and development and reduce urban risks and crime; new ways to reduce pressures on natural resources and stimulate sustainable economic growth while improving the quality of life of European urban citizens; a forward-looking vision on the socio-ecological transition towards a new model of urban development reinforcing EU cities as hubs of innovation and centres of job creation.

Scope: Based on concrete urban cases, research and innovation will:

- Analyse the strengths and weaknesses of urban development as a way to shape the economic, social and environmental needs (cf. work, education, housing, mobility, ICT, energy, logistics, health shopping, access to public spaces, culture and leisure) of citizens and in particular the next generation in a sustainable way;
- Analyse the impact of social and economic inequalities on sustainable and smart development of cities;
- Identify in which way European cities can become hubs of peaceful integration of diversity and a place of creativity and innovation;
- Contribute to the establishment of smart urban ecosystem services, where open data, big data and data access help to create thriving urban areas;
- Enhance understanding of urban structures, by creating new methods and tools, network approaches to cities and analysis of the economics of urban and peri-urban areas;

[2] This activity directly aimed at supporting public-public partnerships with Member States and associated countries is excluded from the delegation to Research Executive Agency and will be implemented by the Commission services.

– Evaluate urban areas in terms of current and future "functionalities" opportunities, including urban public spaces and the employment of sustainable infrastructure and networks also in the field of cultural heritage preservation and access to all.

The following dimensions could be addressed: Urban Living Labs can be a promising option to design research and innovation projects dealing with the multi-dimensional challenges in urban areas; a strong comparative perspective can enhance mutual learning between cities and urban regions; a multilevel context, taking into account the global, European, national, regional and local contexts and actors, enables the examination of urban issues from different perspectives.

The proposed ERA-NET aims at coordinating the research efforts of the participating Member States, Associated States and Regions in the field described and to implement a joint transnational call for proposals with EU co-funding to fund multinational innovative research initiatives in this domain. Proposers are encouraged to implement other joint activities including additional joint calls without EU co-funding.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of a maximum of EUR 5 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected impact: The proposed research programme on Smart Urban Futures is expected to provide new insights on European urban dynamics, on the localisation of economic and social activities, and the implementation of urban innovations in small, medium and large cities, both in growing as well as shrinking urban areas. It will have an EU comparative and EU forward-looking dimension. Through the use of co-creation of knowledge urban stakeholders will be involved in the complete process from concept to implementation. Emphasis will be put on the scaling-up of urban best-practices.

Type of action: ERA-NET Cofund

The conditions for this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

EURO-6-2015: Meeting new societal needs by using emerging technologies in the public sector

Specific challenge: Public sector innovation and the modernisation of public administrations are considered as important underlying factors for economic growth[3] and also contribute to competitiveness. It is essential to promote innovation in order to foster efficient, open citizen-centric public services. This innovation also addresses the challenge of social change and user needs.

In order to improve efficiency, effectiveness and quality of public services, the public sector needs to implement new processes, products, services and methods of delivery. The public sector typically combines and builds on top of existing technology elements to innovate. However, in today's financial situation, the economical power of public administrations to pull research results into the market cannot be ignored. In the EU, the overall market for purchases of goods, services and works by the public sector accounts for almost 20% of GDP.

[3] Annual Growth Survey 2013, COM(2012) 750 final and Annual Growth Survey 2014, COM(2013) 800 final

New insights in how to think of the systems and services combined with new technologies are providing exciting opportunities for innovative designs and transformation of public sector delivery.

Further research, starting with identifying the specific challenges of the public sector, such as policy domain requeriments and the needs of targeted citizens or businesses is needed. The introduction of new technologies could lead to the transformation of processes and better regulation. Projects should demonstrate the benefit both for society as well as for civil servants. Research shall also explore the burdens - whether legal, human or others - that prevent public administrations from implementing the identified emerging technologies.

This requires multidisciplinary research taking into account the societal, political as well as human factors, including citizens and civil servants, and how they can contribute to modernising policies and innovative services of general interest in any policy field. Where relevant involving users and citizens in the design of public services is critical and it is also important to explore social acceptability, impact on the improvement in public service delivery and potential benefits for citizens, businesses and society.

Such an approach enables research results to reach a potential market, while at the same time it will help in modernising the public sector. It will take account of , and further develop, new knowledge on the interaction between citizens and public authorities, while taking into consideration the intoduction of new technologies in the particular context of public administrations, and explore how the uptake of emerging technologies by the public sector can help Europe overcome the crisis. For example, how can Web 3.0 (semantic web technologies), semantic interoperability, linked open data, Internet of things, social sensor networks, radio-frequency identification or wearable technologies, help to tackle challenges in the public sector? How can emerging, new technologies facilitate the process of government to become a platform allowing public and private actors to collaborate and create new services using open data and open services? How do emerging new technologies need to be adjusted to the specifities of the different selected policy domains of public activity?

Scope:

a) Research and innovation actions

Based on the development and use of emerging technologies and research carried out so far, activities will support the preparation of next phases and possible validation in near to operational environment for the implementation of emerging ICT technologies in the public sector.

The focus can be on any or several of the below:

- Improving effectiveness and efficiency of public administrations;
- Transforming public administrations processes;
- Processes and ways in which new cultural and societal challenges are identified in public policies;
- Understanding the political and cultural attitudes and factors affecting attitudes among both civil servants and citizens towards public sector transformation and supporting adaptation;
- Transforming delivery of public services to business and citizens taking account of diversity (gender, age, disability etc);

- Uptake and acceptability of the use of emerging technologies in the public sector;
- Reducing the administrative burden of citizens and businesses;
- Offering inclusive public services.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 2 and 5 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

b) Coordination and support actions[4]:

The activities should aim at encouraging networking of relevant stakeholders and teams working in these areas and to support constituency building. The dynamic, multidisciplinary network will include researchers within the social and economic sciences working alongside computer scientists, designers and innovators. Following an assessment of the needs that may include engaging citizens and user centred design, the network will carry out a gap analysis and identify emerging technologies and potential applications for their implementation in the public sector, having in mind specificities relevant to different policy domains of public activity. The activities will conclude with the outlining of a roadmap for emerging research directions, in a multidisciplinary approach, taking into consideration activities also undertaken outside the European Union.

Expected impact: This topic will explore the potential benefit of using emerging ICT technologies in support of public sector innovation in line with the objectives of the eGovernment Action Plan 2011-2015 and identify barriers for a wider use. Integrating emerging ICT technologies to enable an efficient, effective, environmentally-friendly, open and citizen-centric public sector will help to prepare the transformation to the public sector of the future and to support the implementation of innovative policy reforms adopted in different policy fields. The take-up of those technologies will encourage new innovations for the benefit of businesses and citizens, and open new areas for socio-economic research. Furthermore, stimulating the creation and use by the public services of emerging technologies will help to accelerate time-to-market and open up new markets for ICT solutions across the EU.

Type of action:

a) Research and innovation actions

b) Coordination and support actions

The conditions for this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

[4] This activity directly aimed at supporting the development and implementation of evidence base for R&I policies and supporting various groups of stakeholders is excluded from the delegation to Research Executive Agency and will be implemented by the Commission services.

CONDITIONS FOR THIS CALL

Opening dates[5]: 11/12/2013for 2014 topics
10/12/2014 for 2015 topics

Deadline(s)[6]:

EURO-1-2014	03/06/2014 at 17.00.00 Brussels time
EURO-2-2014	03/06/2014 at 17.00.00 Brussels time
EURO-3-2014	03/06/2014 at 17.00.00 Brussels time
EURO-4-2014	03/06/2014 at 17.00.00 Brussels time
EURO-5-2015	28/05/2015 at 17.00.00 Brussels time
EURO-6-2015	28/05/2015 at 17.00.00 Brussels time

Overall indicative budget: EUR 36.00 million from the 2014 budget and EUR 17.00 million from the 2015[7] budget

	2014 EUR million	2015 EUR million
EURO-1-2014	10.0	
EURO-2-2014	10.0	
EURO-3-2014	8.50	
EURO-4-2014	7.50	
EURO-5-2015		5.00
EURO-6-2015		a) 11.50 b) 0.50

Eligibility and admissibility conditions: The conditions are described in parts B and C of the General Annex to the work programme.

[5] The Director-General responsible may decide to open the call up to one month prior to or after the envisaged date of opening

[6] The Director-General responsible may delay this deadline by up to two months.

[7] The budget amounts for 2015 are subject to the availability of the appropriations provided for in the draft budget for 2015 after the adoption of the budget for 2015 by the budgetary authority or if the budget is not adopted as provided for in the system of provisional twelfths.

Evaluation criteria, scoring and threshold: The criteria, scoring and threshold are described in part H of the General Annex to the work programme, with the following exceptions:

EURO-1-2014 EURO-3-2014 EURO-4-2014	For the criterion Impact, the following standard sub-criterion is not applicable: • Strengthening the competitiveness and growth of companies by developing innovations that meet the needs of European and global markets; and by delivering such innovations to the markets

Evaluation procedure: The procedure for setting a priority order for proposals with the same score is given in part H of the General Annex.

The full evaluation procedure is described in the relevant guide[8] published on the Participant Portal.

Indicative timetable for evaluation and grant agreement:

	Information on the outcome of the evaluation (*single or first stage*)	Information on the outcome of the evaluation (*second stage)*	Indicative date for the signing of grant agreements
EURO-1-2014 EURO-2-2014 EURO-3-2014 EURO-4-2014 EURO-5-2015 EURO-6-2015	Maximum 5 months after the final date for submission	-	Maximum 3 months from the date of informing applicants

Consortium agreements: In line with the Rules for Participation and the Model Grant Agreement, participants in Research and Innovation Actions or in Innovation Actions are required to conclude a consortium agreement prior to grant agreement.

[8] See: http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/grants_manual/pse/h2020-guide-pse_en.pdf

Call - the Young Generation in an Innovative, Inclusive and Sustainable Europe

H2020-YOUNG-2014/2015

In the context of the changing demographic structure of the society, Europe's future prosperity and sustainability largely depends on the ability to take advantage of the potential of all generations, including both older people and the young. Especially in the times of economic and financial crisis Europe needs a strong young generation to be a driver of smart, sustainable and inclusive growth that will ensure long-term development.

However, the current situation of the young in the EU is very difficult: of those young people already in the labour market nearly one in four is jobless, and in some parts of Europe the youth unemployment rate reaches 50%, while the crisis has also reduced the protective effect of education. At the same time, the transition from education to labour market has become more difficult with longer jobless periods, higher likelihood of getting only temporary contracts and of getting a job below qualifications. Such a situation leads to delays in starting independent lives and a lack of motivation to start a family or to participate actively in the society and politics. In the long run it stipulates lower future earnings, insufficient social security protection, higher risk of poverty and a loss of human capital. In a fast-changing society, the challenges faced by young people are numerous, including related to their social background. Especially affected by these risks are young people with migration background and disabilities, who have to face multi-discrimination and find paths to literacy, education and employment. Due to this, Europe is now facing the risk of the emergence of a new "lost generation", whose life perspective is bleak and whose situation can have dire long-term economic and social consequences leading to a decrease of the well-being and the human development of all European citizens.

This call will provide a comprehensive picture of the current young generation to help meet the challenges ahead and fulfil the goals of major European policy initiatives, such as "Youth on the Move", the Youth Employment Package and the Youth Guarantee, among others. It will address the situation of young people, their capabilities and resources, aspirations and creativity, prospects and needs by exploring a multitude of different dimensions, from the economic, social and individual perspective in order to ensure their full participation in an innovative, inclusive and sustainable Europe. Specific attention will be paid to capturing the full diversity of young people in Europe and to addressing gender equality aspects. This call will complement earlier research activities, aimed in particular at overcoming youth unemployment, which were funded under the 7th Framework Programme in the Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities theme.

Research activities under this call will be complemented by actions aimed at making science education and careers attractive for young people, supported by the Science with and for Society programme, Call H2020 – SEAC – 2014/15.

Proposals are invited against the following topics:

YOUNG-1-2014: Early job insecurity and labour market exclusion

Specific challenge: Unemployment among young people in the EU has risen very sharply since the breakout of the financial crisis in 2008, reaching unprecedented levels. However, for over a decade the unemployment rate of young people in the EU remained approximately at

double the rate of the overall unemployment in the economy while, at the same time, the use of flexible, fixed-term contacts and alternative forms of employment has been increasing.

This has resulted in growing job insecurity and systematic labour market and social exclusion of young people at the very beginning of their professional careers with many of them moving directly from education to unemployment or taking up temporary jobs below their qualifications. The crisis has exacerbated this trend raising the threat of a 'lost generation' in particular in some European countries, as social disadvantages of young unemployed are multi-faceted, including for example higher risk of poverty, precarity and social exclusion, disaffection, insecurity, higher propensity towards offence and crime, as well as health problems. This concerns both EU citizens as well as third country nationals or second generation migrants. A comprehensive understanding of the long-term consequences of these developments is therefore crucial for successful economic, social and labour market policies that could address in a comprehensive way this problem now and in the future.

Scope: The research will make a profound analysis of the situation of young people in the labour market across the EU in a comparative perspective. In particular, research should investigate the important differences in the performance of the labour markets, anticipatory social work and youth services measures that exist across Member States and their underlying factors, especially from the young people point of view, in order to identify the most effective ways of labour market organisation and improving the education systems and social policy. Taking specifically into account the gender perspective and most vulnerable groups of young people, research will also investigate the economic, social, personal and psychological consequences of early job insecurity, labour market and social exclusion in the short, medium and long term. This could include for example such issues as income situation throughout the life course, establishing an independent household, family formation, physical and mental health and wellbeing as well as the effects of preventive social work with the youth, focused on the most disadvantaged groups. In this context, research could take into account the experiences of past generations which were exposed to high unemployment and job insecurity in their youth.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 1.5 and 2.5 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected impact: Research is expected to provide a comprehensive analysis of the short- and long-term consequences of job insecurity and unemployment of young people and to identify their impact on the economy, society and politics. These activities will contribute to an effective anticipation of the potential challenges facing the EU in the future allowing for an early policy response. Through a better understanding of the mechanisms driving the labour market, this research should lead to a more robust and inclusive labour market policy in the EU as well as to a better evidence-based economic, social and education policies. Activities under this topic will also shed light on broader societal questions related, for example, to poverty dynamics, demographic developments, consequences of migration, population ageing, inclusion of young people from particularly vulnerable groups, health and wellbeing, as well as the potential of economic development in the EU, both from the historical and the forward-looking perspective.

Type of action: Research and innovation actions

The conditions for this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

YOUNG-2-2014: Youth mobility: opportunities, impacts, policies

Specific challenge: Since the beginning of European integration, free movement of workers and of persons has been one of the fundamental freedoms of the EC/EU. At the same time, the lack of internal mobility on the European labour market is often quoted as one of the flaws that impede a good functioning of the EU Internal Market and the Economic and Monetary Union. In the context of Europe's enlargement, mobility from (future) new Member States has been a fairly important feature on Europe's labour market. Young people are usually the ones who are most likely to take risks and to move abroad.

In addition, for over 25 years the EU has actively promoted mobility of its students, researchers and citizens: students from the EU and the associated countries initially and gradually many other groups of young people have participated in a mobility scheme. Likewise, bilateral exchanges, cross-border internships and regional cooperation have become more regular - at an organised institutional level, but also upon purely individual initiative.

As currently job opportunities for young people are very bleak in some countries, the European internal market may offer better perspectives in other countries – sometimes not very distant from their own. This has the potential for realising a more integrated and better functioning European labour market. However, while some may gladly move or seek a job abroad – in Europe or beyond – others may be forced to migrate. This may be disruptive for families, countries and European societies. At the same time, intra-European migration might not only alleviate regional shocks, but it could conversely intensify regional crises and economic downturn.

Scope: The research should look into different patterns and types of mobility of young people within the EU according to their purpose, length of stay, motivation, as well as characteristics of people moving abroad or moving to Europe, including differences between men and women as well as people with different types of impairment or of different geographical and socio-economic backgrounds. It should analyse their selection and recruitment processes, the role of information and support services, as well as more problematic issues abroad and/or at home regarding language, integration, finding a settlement, organisation of a new life, etc.

The research should also analyse the skills acquisition and recognition (formal and informal), longer-term social and employment impacts such as career tracks, bonding, settlement, welfare effects. Research should also address the psychological perspective including European identity formation and impact of mobility and involuntary migration on mental health. Research should focus on the conditions under which European mobility and migration reduces or aggravates regional labour market disparities, including brain drain issues. Comparisons with past mobility experiences or the impact of solidarity networks within and among Member States could also be very interesting in terms of policies as well as individual experiences.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 1.5 and 2.5 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected impact: Research is expected to provide a comprehensive analysis of the circumstances accompanying mobility of young people in Europe. Through a better understanding of the mechanisms driving this phenomenon, research will contribute to policy development regarding interventions to facilitate and improve mobility and integration across Europe. The research output will further assist regions facing emigration of young workers to

cope with these challenges. These activities will also contribute to formulating recommendations for flanking policies to tackle barriers and obstacles to short-term mobility and longer-term integration.

Type of action: Research and innovation actions

The conditions for this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

YOUNG-3-2015: Lifelong learning for young adults: better policies for growth and inclusion in Europe

Specific challenge: It is obvious that investing appropriately in lifelong learning will contribute to overcoming the economic and social crisis and meeting the Europe 2020 targets on employment, poverty reduction, education, sustainability, innovation. The need and markets for adult education (after initial education and training) are thus likely to rise in the coming years. However, despite sustained attention over the years, adult education in Europe remains inadequate. Firstly, it is now well documented that those who are more in need of adult education, such as young, unemployed, low skilled, disabled and vulnerable workers, actually benefit less from adult education opportunities than other more advantaged groups. Secondly, the costs of adult education are footed largely by enterprises and individuals/families while the public resources invested are largely less than the private ones: this fragmentation actually shows the persistent weakness and ineffectiveness of adult education policies.

In this context, it is important to review thoroughly the situation of adult education in Europe and look for ways to take the most out of the numerous initiatives taken by a large number of often isolated actors. Such policy and programme learning should as a priority address young people, in particular those with low levels of basic and functional literacy, those not in education or training or those in situations of near social exclusion, who could be helped much more effectively if adequate adult education policies were designed.

Scope: The research will address adult education in general (for all ages), with a specific focus on young adults and vulnerable groups (from an indicative age of 18 and after leaving initial education and training)after entry into working life.. It will consider the complementarity between public policies and dynamics of private markets in the EU market and will analyse actors, dynamics, trends, mismatches and overlaps. A historical perspective on lifelong learning (e.g. in the 19th century urban areas) will add to a comprehensive analysis.

The research will identify successful programmes which are demonstrating to improve learning outcomes, particularly those reaching out to young adults at risk of social exclusion and other vulnerable groups, and address their transferability to other countries/regions. Diversity issues (gender, culture, ethnicity, language etc.) should be considered as well.

The research will also address the learning potential and innovation ability in workplaces (organisational models that favour innovation ability and innovative oriented training) and the effectiveness of learning actions.

The action should help to set-up a cooperation mechanism between the various agencies doing research and collecting data at international and European level for developing synergies and avoiding overlaps. It will reflect on existing taxonomies and indicators and on their appropriateness to sustain European strategies. It will investigate the feasibility and possibly

develop an Intelligent Decision Support System (policy making modelling) for simplifying the access to information and support policy making in the different phases of the policy cycle. It will develop a systematic impact analysis of adult and continuing education policies linking it to forecasts for demand of skills in the future.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 1.5 and 2.5 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected impact: The research will harvest the potential of existing and generate new scientific knowledge in order to create synergies and cooperation amongst the main international and European actors collecting data and doing research in the field in order to compare and analyse adult education across Europe.

An 'Intelligent Decision Information System' will facilitate the access to scientific evidence for policy making so to support them in correcting the distortion of the adult education and continuing training market, show how to reduce barriers that hamper access to opportunities for various levels of population and locations, identify appropriate financial measures for supporting individuals and companies, ensuring an effective and fair distribution of resources, reduce mismanagement and corruption. The analysis of the past and current policies impact will be linked to forecasts for demand of skills in the future.

The research will advance knowledge on specific aspects linked to adult education such as specific policies and programmes for young people that have demonstrated an improvement of their labour insertion and reduced their risk of social exclusion, organisational models encouraging innovation in the companies, application of various psychological and behavioural sciences outcomes to adult education, transmission of skills and knowledge between workers, informal learning and the efficiency of private markets. In essence knowledge gained will be useful to reduce the deprived situation of most vulnerable groups that are normally less involved in adult education.

Type of action: Research and innovation actions

The conditions for this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

YOUNG-4-2015: The young as a driver of social change

Specific challenge: Meeting the challenges of the ageing population and a transformation into a more sustainable social and economic model, characterised by growing scarcity of resources, greater consideration for the natural environment, living under a shifting climate with uncertain consequences, and more gender equality, necessitates profound changes in the European society concerning our lifestyles, consumption patterns, the way we do business, develop our cities and design our homes, but also the way we build and govern our societies, forge intra- and intergenerational relations and organise our daily lives. These challenges cannot be met without willingness and personal commitment of the individuals who will be forming the core of our future society. The current generations of young people are at the heart of it, as they grow up and get educated in the society of new paradigms where, contrary to the situation their parents and grandparents faced, rapid population ageing is a reality and sustainability is at the top of the agenda, especially with rapid development of emerging economies.

Scope: Research should analyse the norms, values and attitudes of young people in Europe, as well as their expectations and attitudes regarding public policy and organisation of economic, social and private life, including the organisation of cities and space more generally, as well as the types of business ethos and their different roots. This should include young adults of different ages and sexes, and coming from different geographical, socio-economic, ethnic, cultural and religious backgrounds, taking into account both individuals and young families that in particular experience new challenges.

Research should also investigate their attitudes towards a more sustainable socio-economic model and its various features in comparison with older generations, including the evolution of gender relationships. This should take into account the different determinants of youth´s active engagement in developing such model, in order to assess the potential and readiness of young people to be a driver of change as well as their propensity to creative solutions and practices. It should also explore the understanding of young people as a community and identify the opportunities and obstacles that young people see as catalysts and inhibitors of the socio-ecological transition and how they could be addressed by policy in order to foster a sustainable and innovative society in Europe, including through formal and informal education as well as digital and traditional media. Research should examine how change in cultural values could contribute to achieving an inclusive and sustainable society.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 1.5 and 2.5 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected impact: Research is expected to provide important insights into the perspective of socio-ecological transition from the point of view of young people. It will advance our knowledge about young adults in Europe, their values, norms, communities, expectations needs and political ambitions. Through comparison with older generations, research will identify the intergenerational differences regarding the organisation of economic, social, political and private life in Europe. This will contribute to public policies designed to meet the challenge of transition into a more sustainable economic, political and social model that would at the same time respond to the needs and expectations of young people. At the same time it will identify the areas where education could play a role in shaping attitudes of young people towards the necessary evolution of our lifestyles.

Type of action: Research and innovation actions

The conditions for this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

YOUNG-5-2014: Societal and political engagement of young people and their perspectives on Europe

Specific challenge: Since its creation, the European Union has been constantly changing, shaped by European citizens, and young people represent both its present and its future. Consequently, exploring the perspectives of young people on Europe and the ways in which they engage in shaping its future is crucial for the long-term success of the European project. However, according to the recent findings of the Eurobarometer (Standard EB 77, spring 2012), half of the young people tend to distrust the European Union and this percentage has constantly increased in the aftermath of the crisis, rising to 50% in 2012. Also, almost 50% of them consider that things are going in the wrong direction in the EU. Despite that, according

to the Eurobarometer Flash 'European Youth: participation in democratic life' 2013 (n°375), young people are more active in non-governmental and local associations than in political parties, even though most of them generally vote in elections at different levels.

The EU Youth Strategy (2010-2018) aims to encourage young people to be active citizens and participate in society in order to ensure that they have a say in the democratic processes that shape Europe's future. In this context it is important to understand how young people participate in the society under unequal regional conditions and expectations, express their views (also in terms of language, meaning and media) and advocate their interests which may involve new forms of political and civic actions, mixing traditional and new forms of engagement such as through the use of digital media inter alia and creative practices, and reconsider socially innovative problem solving process.

It is also important to show how public authorities establish a broad engagement with young people not just in democratic processes, but in all public sector processes, in order to increase trust in and accountability of public authorities. Previous eParticipation projects[9] focused on the use of ICT for citizen involvement in political decisions and public policy making at local, national and European level. Open participation, open processes and open engagement allow young, connected people to become active actors in all decision-making processes and activities of the public sector.

Scope:

Applicants shall address in proposals either part a) or part b) of this topic.

a) Research will analyse the reasons for the declining trust and examine qualitatively how the values and interest in common objectives of the young people, often influenced by cross-border mobility experiences, compare with the general social dynamics at the EU level. It will also examine how best to stimulate the societal and political engagement of young people to strengthen the European project and how they understand their role in shaping the European history, especially when they have to build on political commitments of past generations.

Research should also consider how to improve the representation of young people in all areas which affect their lives in order to ensure that their concerns and visions are integrated in decisions made at all relevant levels, thus shaping new forms of democracy in Europe. This should take into account the different ways, traditional and novel, in which young people engage in society, exploring the socio-cultural and generational contexts of the different forms of engagement. Research could also look into the means and styles of communication by and for young people as well as into the linguistic dimension.

In addition, research should explore which of these forms have been successful in achieving societal goals through the analysis of specific cases (for example community projects, solidarity networks, etc.).

Activities under this topic should take into account the characteristics, approaches and needs of young people coming from different cultural and socio-economic backgrounds, including the gender context.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 1.5 and 2.5 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

[9] See also http://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/eparticipation

b) The foreseen innovation actions on open participation and open engagement shall develop reusable service components, methods and applications to enable public authorities to quickly open their decision-making processes. Project must demonstrate how open engagement needs to be firmly embedded within, and part of public sector processes and identify the key barriers for wide scale deployment. The services need to be open and should take into consideration political, organisational, social, linguistic and cultural differences across the EU. Cross-border as well as privacy, data protection and security features are to be addressed.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 1 and 3 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected impact:

a) Through a better understanding of the different factors influencing the perspectives of young people on Europe and of the ways in which young people engage in society, activities under this topic will help tackle the challenge of bringing the European Union closer to its citizens.

Through exploring ideas and tools to integrate young people's perceptions into various areas of policy-making, these activities will also help to boost the participation of young people in society, increasing the democratic accountability of the decisions taken at the EU level and consequently building public support for EU policies.

b) Through the use of the preferred communication channel of the young their engagement in public administrations' activities and decision-making processes should increase their trust and interest in political activities.

Through the development of reusable components, public authorities throughout the Union will be able to quickly offer tools to their citizens to participate in the decision-making process.

Type of action: a) Research and innovation actions

b) Innovation actions

The conditions for this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

CONDITIONS FOR THIS CALL

Opening dates[10]: 11/12/2013 for 2014 topics
10/12/2014 for 2015 topics

Deadline(s)[11]

YOUNG-1-2014	03/06/2014 at 17.00.00 Brussels time
YOUNG-2-2014	03/06/2014 at 17.00.00 Brussels time
YOUNG-3-2015	28/05/2015 at 17.00.00 Brussels time
YOUNG-4-2015	28/05/2015 at 17.00.00 Brussels time
YOUNG-5-2014	03/06/2014 at 17.00.00 Brussels time

Overall indicative budget: EUR 20.0 million from the 2014 budget and EUR 9.45 million from the 2015[12] budget

	2014 EUR million	2015 EUR million
YOUNG-1-2014	15.0	9.45
YOUNG-2-2014		
YOUNG-3-2015		
YOUNG-4-2015		
YOUNG-5a-2014		
YOUNG-5b-2014	5.00	

Eligibility and admissibility conditions: The conditions are described in parts B and C of the General Annex to the work programme.

Evaluation criteria, scoring and threshold: The criteria, scoring and threshold are described in part H of the General Annex to the work programme, with the following exceptions:

[10] The Director-General responsible may decide to open the call up to one month prior to or after the envisaged date of opening

[11] The Director-General responsible may delay this deadline by up to two months.

[12] The budget amounts for 2015 are subject to the availability of the appropriations provided for in the draft budget for 2015 after the adoption of the budget for 2015 by the budgetary authority or if the budget is not adopted as provided for in the system of provisional twelfths.

YOUNG-1-2014 YOUNG-2-2014 YOUNG-3-2015 YOUNG-4-2015	For the criterion Impact, the following standard sub-criterion is not applicable: • Strengthening the competitiveness and growth of companies by developing innovations that meet the needs of European and global markets; and by delivering such innovations to the markets

Evaluation procedure: At least 1 proposal per topic will be selected for funding provided it passes all evaluation thresholds. The procedure for setting a priority order for proposals with the same score is given in part H of the General Annex.

The full evaluation procedure is described in the relevant guide[13] published on the Participant Portal.

Indicative timetable for evaluation and grant agreement:

	Information on the outcome of the evaluation (*single or first stage*)	Information on the outcome of the evaluation (*second stage)*	Indicative date for the signing of grant agreements
YOUNG-1-2014 YOUNG-2-2014 YOUNG-3-2015 YOUNG-4-2015 YOUNG-5-2014	Maximum 5 months after the final date for submission	-	Maximum 3 months from the date of informing applicants

Consortium agreements: In line with the Rules for Participation and the Model Grant Agreement, participants in Research and Innovation Actions or in Innovation Actions are required to conclude a consortium agreement prior to grant agreement.

[13] See: http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/grants_manual/pse/h2020-guide-pse_en.pdf

Call - Reflective Societies: Cultural Heritage and European Identities

H2020-REFLECTIVE-2014/2015

Europe is characterised by a variety of different peoples, traditions, regional and national identities as well as by different levels of economic and social development. It has a very rich intellectual and historical basis with many European and non-European influences that have shaped it over the centuries and continue to do so today. These processes have been further reinforced in recent decades by technological progress facilitating mobility and the flow of information. The European integration process, bringing countries closer to each other, breaking down barriers to mobility and fostering cooperation, has also made an important impact. As a result of these long-term processes, the European societies feature a large diversity of values and lifestyles, views and beliefs, identities and cultures that influence on daily basis the European economy, society, politics and law. Also, studies contributing to the understanding of Europe's intellectual basis, creative capacity, cultural identity and history rely more and more on digital expressions of culture and identity. Advanced search and modelling and preservation technologies will maximise the value of tangible and intangible heritage and of collections in libraries, archives, museums, galleries and other public institutions.

This call will explore the European diversities and the opportunities they bring, enhancing the understanding of Europe's intellectual and creative basis and paving the way for the European society to critically reflect upon itself, including its historical, cultural and normative roots and the historical trajectories of Europe's democratic institutions. By addressing the key issues of cultural heritage, identity formation as well as intellectual, artistic, creative and historical legacy of the European Union, this research will contribute to a more resilient, innovative and creative European society pursuing the goal of 'Unity in diversity' whose importance and relevance has been highlighted by the recent financial and economic crisis. It will also foster the potential of digital technologies for facilitating the modelling, analysis, understanding and preservation of European cultural heritage, thus allowing richer interpretations and user experiences, as well as creative re-use.

Proposals are invited against the following topics:

REFLECTIVE-1-2014[14]: ERA-NET on Uses of the past

Specific challenge: Current trends in European societies bring with them opportunities for a more united Europe but also risks and challenges. Processes of convergence and integration are challenged by crises and conflicts over identity, exclusion, trust, confidence, solidarity, tolerance and economic stability. In addition, globalisation has given rise to new forms of localism, withdrawal and segregation, in Europe and other parts of the world. These dynamics, debates and developments typically mobilise versions of "the past" to legitimise their various arguments and actions; traditional historical interpretations and prejudices resurface, cultural memories and inheritances are contested. History – or rather what we make

[14] This activity directly aimed at supporting public-public partnerships with Member States and associated countries is excluded from the delegation to Research Executive Agency and will be implemented by the Commission services.

of it – thus determines our conceptual frameworks, our present actions, and influences our building of the future on political, economic, cultural as well as individual levels.

The recovery and reuse of the past has been a feature of all periods of recorded history, but the historical dimension has been given a new impetus in post-Cold War. Throughout Europe, individuals and collectives make use of historical perspectives, cultural heritage, traditions and languages, communicated through high art, popular culture, academic disciplines, politics and media to satisfy or promote various interests and needs. These range from existential and ethical demands for meaning, identity, and orientation, to ideological and political ambitions to provide legitimacy or rationalise a painful past.

In order to understand the pressing questions of identity, integration, political legitimacy, creativity and cultural dynamics across Europe and through which Europe and its future is being built, we need a new, more complex understanding of how the past is used and reflected, taking account of how cultural ideas, traditions and practices are constructed, transferred and disseminated among different agents and regions. Such knowledge explores and systematizes what it means to be a reflective society, and enables us to better understand processes of historical development, innovation, and social change.

Scope: The topics for this proposed programme focus on a variety of problems and perspectives concerning the uses of the past and consider the impact and possible repercussions of these issues for Europe and the wider world. A multifaceted approach will consider both instrumental uses of historical knowledge in the realms of language, memory, cultural practices, politics, economics, literature, media and art, as well as the uses of specific histories and heritages within particular nations, ethnicities and cultural groups. "Uses of the past" requires multidisciplinary humanities-led collaborative ventures and a strong comparative perspective.

The following dimensions could be addressed: uses of the Past for identity construction and institutional embedding of norms and values; uses of the Past in material culture and public space; uses of the Past in media and public space; uses of the Past: Transnational/international/national dimensions, including globalisation; uses of the Past: Impact on solving current problems, decision making and future policies.

The proposed ERA-NET aims at coordinating the research efforts of the participating Member States, Associated States and Regions in the field described and to implement a joint transnational call for proposals with EU co-funding to fund multinational innovative research initiatives in this domain. Proposers are encouraged to implement other joint activities including additional joint calls without EU co-funding.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of a minimum of EUR 5 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected impact: The proposed research programme on uses of the past will contribute to Europe's intellectual framework by giving insights into the forces shaping the social, cultural and political transformation in Europe today. It will show how European diversity and integration is shaped by our interpretations of history. It will shed a new light on how and by whom European, non-European or global pasts are actively and instrumentally used and to which ends (and futures) they are used. It will substantially enrich the knowledge base upon which to build policies for a reflective, inclusive and innovative society.

Type of action: ERA-NET Cofund

The conditions for this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

REFLECTIVE-2-2015: Emergence and transmission of European cultural heritage and Europeanisation

Specific challenge: The history of Europe and over sixty years of European integration have fostered the emergence of cultural heritage at different levels – local, regional, national and, recently, European. In all its forms, cultural heritage, values, institutions and language are crucial for the collective memories and sociability of groups but also for the personal development of citizens, enabling them to find their place in society. They also serve as a source of inspiration for the development of people's personalities and talents. Extending to the very heart of Europe and constituting a basis for EU construction, they play a key role in providing a sense of European belonging and EU citizenship as distinct from, but combined with, national citizenship. Cultural heritage and values are at the heart of our capability of overcoming the current EU crisis which could well provide the stimulus for revising EU policies so as to provide a solid basis for the emergence of a truly European cultural heritage and for passing it to future generations. The challenge is to explore and show how critical reflection on the historical, cultural and normative roots of Europe´s cultural and democratic practices and institutions contribute to an evolving European identity today.

Scope: The multidisciplinary and comparative research will focus on the emergence of a European cultural heritage in a historical perspective and the best way to transmit it. The content and methodology of education and curricula should be taken into account, as well as the role of new technologies and media. It will address how the local, regional, national and European aspects of cultural heritage are interlinked, how they are understood or not by citizens and encouraged or not by various stakeholders and promoters of cultural heritage. It will also analyse how this interplay of cultural heritage at different levels impacts on Europeanisation and the citizens' perceptions on Europe. The research will focus on the place of critical reflection in sustaining this as a cultural resource. This research should include both tangible and intangible cultural heritage as well as less established or popular examples of cultural heritage in the area of the living arts and consider contemporary trends in arts and culture in the shaping of tomorrow's European cultural heritage in order to enrich the study differentiating between commercial and non-commercial aspects. The research will also focus on the multilingual nature of the European heritage, seeking to gain a deeper understanding of the axiological, linguistic, social and cultural aspects of multilingualism and how they ensure the transmission of cultural heritage across generations and borders.

The links between the valorisation of this combined cultural heritage and various forms of formal and non-formal education and training, as well as the development of social, axiological, linguistic, cultural and political memories or imaginaries, should be studied in order to assess potential trends towards various forms of European cultural heritage and its links with Europeanisation. This should also include the assessment of the touristic potential of the EU level cultural heritage.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 1.5 and 2.5 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected impact: Research will support the EU cultural policies linked to fostering the emergence, transmission and use of cultural heritage at local regional, national and, in particular, European level.

It will provide the different stakeholders at all relevant levels in various sectors of cultural heritage with an ambitious approach to sharing its development and preservation at the different levels, suggesting innovative synergies between various levels of responsibility. These activities are expected to offer practical advice, best practices and a set of proposals regarding European cultural and educational institutions that could promote European cultural heritage and its use in Europe and internationally in full cooperation with relevant authorities and experts and the due participation of EU citizens at relevant levels.

Type of action: Research and innovation actions

The conditions for this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

REFLECTIVE-3-2015: European cohesion, regional and urban policies and the perceptions of Europe

Specific challenge: Regional policies were the second largest part of the EU budget in the period of 2007-2013 and they will maintain a large budget share in the new multiannual financial framework as well. The contribution of these policies towards European economic, social and territorial cohesion has been constantly monitored and critically analysed in recent years. On the contrary, our knowledge is much less significant on the contribution of this vast European policy to a positive identification with the European project as such or to the emergence of a valued, popular sense of European identity among the beneficiary population.

Europe's regions are very diverse in terms of institutional history, distinct cultural (or even linguistic, ethnic or national) identities as well as administrative and governance functions. In some regions, indigenous peoples' issues and demands are affected and challenged by European policies. In the context of a perceived democratic deficit of the EU and bearing in mind the importance of local practices and mental representations in the construction of identities, it is highly important to analyse the triangular relationship between European regions, the European framework for the application of cohesion, regional and urban policies (including the notion of smart specialisation and the role of creativity in modern development policies) and the impact of European regional policies on a positive identification with the European construction.

Scope: The tailor-made, multidisciplinary, geographically balanced and comparative research will aim at exploring the interplay between (1) European regions with highly different administrative roles, civil participation, history, culture, creativity and identity, (2) the application of cohesion, regional and urban policies in the EU, including the subsidiarity aspects and decentralised decision-making and the aims of smart specialisation and (3) the contribution of regional policies to a positive identification with the value-based European integration project by European societies. In analysing the potential of EU cohesion, regional and urban policies for fostering a more positive identification with the European project, it is crucial to also incorporate the interplay with regional policy regulatory implementation experiences, both positive and negative. Based on a critical review and assessment of the existing conceptual and methodological background supported by modern creative practice, the research should include a comparative analysis of genuine and innovative case studies from Members States with different current and historical territorial administrative

frameworks and regional identities in order to identify the channels by which European regional policies impact the perception of Europe by its citizens. Finally, the research activities should consider the impact and effectiveness of communication efforts related to EU-financed regional development projects.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 1.5 and 2.5 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected impact: The research is expected to make major conceptual, methodological and analytical contribution towards a better understanding of the relationship between European regional policies, local and regional identities and the perception of the added value of the EU by its citizens. These activities will inform communication strategies at the EU, Member State and regional levels regarding the European regional policies and specific projects. They will provide insights on how to adapt these communication efforts to local and regional realities in order to maximise their impact. At the same time the research will consider how to increase the civic appreciation of these policies and how to improve regional policy relevance and efficiency.

Type of action: Research and innovation actions

The conditions for this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

REFLECTIVE-4-2015: Cultural opposition in the former socialist countries

Specific challenge: Numerous documents and objects in various collections testify to the rich variation of independent cultural movements and activities against the regimes in the former socialist countries in Europe. These documents of an era, which shaped - and still influences - the attitude of several generations of today's EU citizens towards their political and social participation, understanding of the new democratic reality and formulation of the new societal identity, are however widely dispersed and fragmented and as such often unknown to or neglected by the general public.

Scope: The comparative research will firstly examine various types of collections witnessing the widest possible spectrum of the cultural opposition movements and activities in former socialist countries – today's and potential future Member States of the EU and in exile, supporting these cultural movements. It should analyse to what extent and how the documents/objects in these collections - be it various types of independent literature or documents witnessing opposition expressed through visual or performing arts, religious and other activities - are known and used for informing EU citizens, and especially the young people of the EU, on the anti-communist past. In order to fulfil this task, the collections in various countries should be identified and their electronic register created. The register should provide a standardized, researchable and reusable dataset and tools should be developed to explore it. Historical circumstances influencing the creation of documents/objects they contain should be clarified and various types and features of those objects should be analysed.

Secondly, various types of the country-specific cultural opposition movements in the former socialist countries and in exile should be analysed and ways how their activities reflected diverse alternatives to the oppressive communist regime should be investigated. Finally, the question whether, to what extent and how such movements contributed to the fall of socialist regimes and to the creation of the modern diverse societies, should be addressed. To support

this investigation, the archives of the secret police and other oppression bodies of the socialist state could also be explored in order to understand the position of the communist regime vis-à-vis the outputs of the researched cultural opposition movements.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 1.5 and 2.5 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected impact: The research will have multiple impacts. Firstly, the developed register of these collections will contribute to their better promotion as an important testimony to anti-communist opposition in Europe and will foster cooperation among institutions holding them. The tools developed to explore it will serve to enhance the quality of research and facilitate the innovative exploitation of the documents/objects it contains in education and cultural heritage sectors.

Secondly, a set of recommendations based on such research findings will propose methods for a preservation of these, future cultural heritage, objects and will give guidance on the role of the European Union in this respect. The findings from the analysis of country-specific anti-communist cultural movements will, among others, be of use for pedagogical processes. Finally, the guidance on how the collections and the results of the analytical part of the research should be used will focus on raising awareness and preserving memories in the EU on lessons learned from the socialist past of today's and potential future EU members.

Type of action: Research and innovation actions

The conditions for this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

REFLECTIVE-5-2015: The cultural heritage of war in contemporary Europe

Specific challenge: European nations and societies have had ambiguous relation to war since the beginning of the age of modern nation states. Wars were the culmination of patriotic efforts and cemented national identities. The horrors of wars pushed the same societies, nations and their elites to overcome traditional rivalries and to engage in the European construction that finally succeeded after World War II. The Nobel Peace Price received by the European Union in 2012 and the upcoming Europe-wide memorial events related to the first centenary of the outbreak of World War I and to the 70th anniversary of the end of World War II put in relief in an expressive way the many layers of the cultural heritage of war, whether for local communities, for national or for European identities.

Scope: The multidisciplinary, geographically balanced and comparative research will aim at exploring the complex relationship that contemporary European societies have with the tangible and intangible cultural heritage of the major armed conflicts fought on their soil in the 20th century (*inter alia* World War I and World War II but also Balkan wars, civil wars, revolutions, etc.).

The research will map the use of the cultural heritage of the selected major armed conflicts in memorial practices, media and popular culture, political appropriation, education, heritage preservation and related cultural heritage tourism. It will explore and conceptualise the role that this cultural heritage plays in local and national identities and in the practices and narratives laying the foundation of European identities. It will explore links between national

cultural heritage traditions and assess how these can be better articulated, taking the impact of war on cultural memory into account.

Comparison with cases from geographical regions outside of Europe could further deepen the comparative aspects of the research.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 1.5 and 2.5 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected impact: Research under this topic will significantly deepen knowledge on the – sometimes contradictory – local, national and European aspects of the cultural heritage of wars and other major armed conflicts. It will provide innovative ways, networks, tools and policy advice on how to maintain and preserve this rich and diverse element of the European cultural heritage and how to promote it further in communication, education and tourism at the level of the whole EU. It is expected that these activities will create a lasting dynamic in this specific field of European cultural heritage by putting into place new networks of researchers, local communities, education providers and specialists of heritage preservation and tourism. They will also contribute to a better understanding of memorialization practices, cultures of commemoration and the politics of memory across Europe.

The research will also provide genuine and innovative policy recommendations concerning the valorisation, in an inclusive European perspective, of this difficult but fundamental cultural heritage of contemporary Europe. Strong emphasis will be put on the development of new inter-institutional initiatives and high quality new education tools and material for multiple platforms that reinterpret cultural heritage and allow the development of new shared cultural perspectives in Europe going beyond the individual nationally-focused memory cultures.

Type of action: Research and innovation actions

The conditions for this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

REFLECTIVE-6-2015: Innovation ecosystems of digital cultural assets

Specific Challenge: The digital age has revolutionised our habits, behaviours and expectations. The utilisation of digital technologies for research in the humanities and social sciences demonstrates the need for innovation at the service of scholarship and its advancement. The shift to digital is impacting on identities and cultures and transforming the shape of the knowledge that we will transmit to future generations as well as the means by which we can interact with it. . This specific challenge responds to the growing urge to share the wealth of cultural resources, research and knowledge in our collections and recognises that new cultural assets are continually created. It will show how digital cultural resources can promote creativity and generate innovation in research design and methodology, lead to richer interpretations of the past, bring new perspectives to questions of identity and culture, and generate societal and economic benefits. Europe's vast cultural heritage can be transformed into digital assets, whose integration and reuse through research-led methods can create value for European cultural institutions and heritage, tourism and the cultural and creative

industries. The objective is to enhance the analysis of cultural resources to improve our understanding of how European identity can be traced, constructed or debated, and to use those resources to foster innovation across sectors.

Scope: Support and promote access to and resue of digital cultural heritage resources (available in scientific collections, archives, museums, libraries and cultural heritage sites) as part of research and innovation. Projects should enable new models and demonstrations of the analysis, interpretation and understanding of Europe's cultural and intellectual history and/or capitalising on state of the art technologies (e.g. mobile and wearable devices), bring cultural content to new audiences in novel ways, through the development of new environments, applications, tools, and services for digital cultural resources in scientific collections, archives, museums, libraries and cultural heritage sites. The developed technologies or services should be generated in the context of humanities research perspectives (identity, culture, questions of place, historical and cultural knowledge) and/or facilitate the access, reuse and exploitation of digital cultural resources meeting real user needs. They should illustrate how they allow new research questions to be formulated on the basis of cross-collaboration and/or stimulate cross-border, cross-lingual multi-disciplinary reuse of Europe's cultural heritage, enabling collaboration and partnerships and co-production of knowledge across sectors and communities of researchers and users. Proposals should demonstrate appropriate methods of re-using and repurposing digital assets, paving the way for wider exploitation of Europe's cultural resources and boosting innovation.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU between EUR 2 million and 4 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected impact: Activities under this topic will:

- stimulate new research perspectives for the humanities and social science communities, promote further the use of digital cultural heritage allowing its reinterpretation towards the development of a new shared culture in Europe.
- provide innovative and creative methods for approaching cultural assets and generate applications and services to access and exploit the rich and diverse European digital cultural heritage in a sustainable way.
- foster collaboration between those with primary expertise in the interpretation of cultural data and researchers with complementary expertise in digital and interactive frameworks.

Projects will strengthen the European capability in creating new forms of digital entertainment and engagement based on cultural heritage and will promote the use of new technologies such as new media and new modalities of access. In addition these activities will create a viable and sustainable cross-border, cross-lingual and/or cross-sector digital exploitation of European digital cultural heritage assets by putting into place new networks of researchers, scholars, ICT professionals and specialists of digital heritage.

Type of action: Innovation actions

The conditions for this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

REFLECTIVE-7-2014: Advanced 3D modelling for accessing and understanding European cultural assets

Specific challenge: The documentation of cultural assets is inherently a multimedia process, addressed through digital representation of the shape, appearance and conservation condition of the heritage/cultural object. The digital model is expected to become the representation (forever, for everybody, from everywhere) and research needs to acknowledge the changing role that reconstruction, preservation and conservation now play in the representation of heritage and its analysis. Given the key role the digital model now plays, it is vital that its representation benefits new scholarship, research and developments in interpretation alongside the practical elements of curation, display and dissemination of knowledge. The 3D representations should go beyond current levels of visual depictions, support information integration/linking, shape-related analysis and provide the necessary semantic information for in-depth studies by researchers and users. This will offer new perspectives to researchers and new understandings to citizens, research users and the cultural and creative industries.. Digital surrogates can add a laboratory dimension to on-site explorations, generating new, more innovative questions challenges for our knowledge. It also can originate new avenues in the way tangible cultural heritage is studied, visualised, curated, displayed and monitored, significantly improving our understanding of Europe's unique cultural diversity and our capacity to communicate rich narratives about the past.

This challenge requires collaborations across disciplines, technologies and sectors, such as history, archaeology, cultural studies, anthropology and other areas of humanities and social science research on one side, and creative practice and digital developments in areas such as design and visual arts on the other side. The generation of high quality 3D models is still very time-consuming and expensive, not least because the modelling is carried out for individual objects rather than for entire collections. Furthermore, the outcome of digital reconstructions is frequently provided in formats that are not interoperable, and therefore cannot be easily accessed and/or re-used by scholars, curators or those working in cultural and heritage industries. This presents a risk to the sustainability of the reconstructions. This topic allows for a scaling up of such approaches in seeking to create researcher-led actions that will increase capacity and capability in this area.

Scope: The specific challenge will be addressed by the focused actions:

a) *Research on cost-effective technologies for advanced 3D modelling to enhance the understanding of cultural heritage*. This interdisciplinary research should focus on developing new methods and tools for automated 3D modelling and analysis of physical cultural resources and assets (e.g. cultural heritage sites, monuments, sculptures, archaeological sites…) beyond simple digital reconstruction. Driven by the specific needs of the cultural heritage research community and research questions relating to culture and identity that can be enriched through new understandings of tangible heritage objects, projects can explore solutions such as the consolidation of imperfect data, spatio-temporal analysis, modelling/simulation of material degradation, joint reconstruction within and across collections and semantic-aware representation, taking into account the wide range of capture devices and sources of measurement data. Work should facilitate the creation of high-fidelity models of objects with particularly challenging features as regards surface, transparency, dimensions etc. Test-beds for such technological development should validate the practical application and analytic potential of new models for research, interpretation, scholarship and innovation in curation and dissemination. The resulting models should enable greater understanding of European tangible cultural assets by researchers and citizens as well as direct reuse for innovative and creative applications.

b) *Devise standard formats for the semantic-aware 3D modelling of Europe's cultural heritage for researchers and practitioners*. Proposals should extend or develop standard formats of 3D semantic-aware objects with a view to improve their archiving, reusability and sustainability. The proposed formats should enable easy exchange, publishing and use of 3D models that have been acquired or generated by a wide range of devices or software. Central goal of these standardisation activities is the applicability, usability and sustainability of the 3D models to the European and international research and cultural heritage communities.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 2 and 4 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected impact: The research under this topic will provide new benefits to researchers through the development of cost efficient tools and effective methods for the modelling and understanding of Europe's cultural heritage. It will also promote interoperable standard formats for semantic-aware 3D modelling, analysis, and representation of cultural heritage in order to allow easy distribution, publishing and reuse of such models, which in turn will ensure sustainable cross-sector collaborative work in both development and research in future.

Type of action:

For a) Research and innovation actions

For b) Coordination and support actions, up to EUR 2 Million

The conditions for this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

REFLECTIVE-8-2015[15]: Communication and dissemination platform

Specific challenge: This support action has a twofold purpose. First, it is aimed at contributing to the provision of consolidated information on the findings of EU-funded projects in the area of inclusive, innovative and reflective societies, developing communication materials for policy makers, academics, the media and the general public (for example writing reviews or 'policy briefs'), and improving the quality of existing texts. This includes helping to guarantee an improved access to research projects' data.

Second, it is necessary to organise in a professional way the dissemination activities for research results in the area of inclusive, innovative and reflective societies (workshops, conferences or other types of ad hoc events) in order to complement European Commission activities, using the latest information and communication technologies and tools.

Scope: The supporting action should foster dialogue and cooperation amongst researchers themselves (not only from EU-funded projects but also those funded by other international or national organisations when relevant) and between researchers and other stakeholders (policy makers, public institutions, civil society, trade unions, practitioners etc.), from a

[15] This activity directly aimed at supporting the development and implementation of evidence base for R&I policies and supporting various groups of stakeholders is excluded from the delegation to Research Executive Agency and will be implemented by the Commission services.

multidisciplinary policy perspective and focussing on innovation, inclusion and growth valorising the impact of research findings.

Research and Policy Communities, in the form of groups or ad hoc debates, would contribute to the review of past and on-going EU research. They would contribute to screen and use those results for the design of research agendas and dissemination and valorisation strategies as well as, to the identification of data collection challenges. Tools like innovative internet platforms or social networks should be used. Dissemination at European/national level must be addressed, via specific events, networks of national facilitators or other modalities of action. A meaningful thematic clustering of past and on-going projects and the related activities proposed by the platform may be tackled covering in particular (but not only) the themes related to the European economic and financial reform, the problems of young people in Europe, cultural heritage, values and diversities in Europe as well as the EU role as a global actor.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU in the order of EUR 1 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected impact: The support action will bring together other communication experts and researchers on the topics selected for EU funding, creating communities with multidisciplinary perspectives that will ensure effective dissemination and take up of EU-funded research results increasing therefore substantially their visibility. The action is also expected to provide insights on how to improve the availability and quality of data as well as contribute to the development of the European Research Area, in particular in the field of social sciences and the humanities and to the development of future research agendas.

Type of action: Coordination and support actions

The conditions for this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

REFLECTIVE-9-2014[16]: Social Platform on Reflective Societies

Specific challenge: Europe has a very rich intellectual, historical and cultural basis with many European and non-European influences that have shaped it over the centuries and continue to do so today. The societal challenge 'Europe in a changing world – inclusive, innovative and reflective societies' gives a prominent position to the European cultural heritage and creative expression as well as the diversity of its society which creates a potentially very vast research agenda.

Research on the European history, culture, its peoples and their identities, performative practices and lifestyles is crucial particularly in the light of European integration, as well as of growing diversity within European societies.

Since this is a broad and complex domain with a long research tradition, it appears appropriate to establish a social platform of researchers, stakeholders and policy-makers to address these issues in a comprehensive way.

[16] This activity directly aimed at supporting the development and implementation of evidence base for R&I policies and supporting various groups of stakeholders is excluded from the delegation to Research Executive Agency and will be implemented by the Commission services.

Scope: The social platform will bring together the relevant research communities with stakeholder representatives, such as for example practitioners from the socio-cultural and artistic sectors (galleries, libraries, archives, museums, and other public institutions), as well as policy stakeholders (at European, national and/or local levels). A wide range of views and of stakeholder participation will be encouraged.

Based on a focussed, critical mapping of existing research, the objective of the social platform is to develop an understanding of the challenges and opportunities for research in the context of reflective societies. The future European research agenda in the field should pay particular attention to the policy dimension and its European relevance, taking also into account the issues of data collection and measurement.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU in the order of EUR 1 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected impact: This social platform will support the European Commission in the definition of an innovative and focused research agenda on the reflective societies in Europe, highlighting fundamental research issues and key policy questions in this context. Through research and networking among researchers, stakeholders and policy-makers, this it will advance the knowledge base that underpins the formulation and implementation of relevant policies and practices in Europe. It will thus also contribute to the development of the European Research Area in this domain.

Type of action: Coordination and support actions

The conditions for this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

REFLECTIVE-10-2014[17]: Mobilising the network of National Contact Points in Societal Challenge 6

Specific challenge: The challenge is to strengthen the administrative and operational capacity of transnational networks of National Contact Points, through financial and technical support while improving the framework for the operation of NCPs and the flow of information between them and the Horizon 2020 implementation bodies.

Scope: Support will be given to a consortium of formally nominated National Contact Points in the area of Societal Challenge 6 to promote good practice and to support the implementation of HORIZON 2020, and to overcome barriers due to the fragmentation of research communities along national lines. In addition, contact points will provide important feedback on issues relating to programme planning, design and evaluation.

In view of the changes brought about by the adoption of HORIZON 2020, the network of national contact points will organise transnational events to communicate with all interested scientific communities regarding new research actions; to draw lessons from previous research programmes on best practice for cooperation; to help researchers prepare for new funding schemes and structures.

[17] This activity directly aimed at supporting the development and implementation of evidence base for R&I policies and supporting various groups of stakeholders is excluded from the delegation to Research Executive Agency and will be implemented by the Commission services.

The network will organise NCP Information Days, NCP trainings and provide appropriate tools and instruments to support NCPs and researchers. Activities will support researchers to connect into all Societal Challenges of Horizon 2020, but they should not duplicate actions foreseen in the NCP network for quality standards and horizontal issues under 'Science with and for Society'.

Attention will also be given to enhance the competence of NCPs, including helping less experienced NCPs rapidly acquire the know-how accumulated in other countries.

Submission of a single proposal is encouraged. NCPs from EU Member States or Associated Countries choosing not to participate as a member of the consortium should be identified and the reason explained in the proposal. These NCPs are nevertheless invited and encouraged to participate in the project activities (e.g. workshops), and the costs incurred by the consortium for such participation (e.g. travel costs paid by the consortium) may be included in the estimated budget and be eligible for funding by the Commission.

The Commission will only fund one proposal under this topic.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU in the order of EUR 3 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected impact: This action will strengthen the network of NCPs in view of reducing the fragmentation of national research communities and promoting an improved and professionalised NCP service across Europe, thereby helping simplify access to Horizon 2020 calls, lowering the entry barriers for newcomers, and raising the average quality of proposals submitted. It will guide researchers in their quest for securing EU funding. The action is expected to contribute to embedding the Social Sciences and Humanities and International Cooperation throughout HORIZON 2020 as well as other ERA-Initiatives. It will also contribute to implementing the other horizontal activities of Societal Challenge 6.

Type of action: Coordination and support actions

The conditions for this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

REFLECTIVE-11-2015[18]: Enabling Innovation - Creating Impact from Social Sciences and Humanities

Specific challenge:

SSH disciplines have a significant potential to foster inclusive, innovative and reflective societies and help all forms of innovation transform European economies and societies. However, valorisation of SSH is in its infancy. Until now, a clear identification of the impact of SSH research has been difficult because knowledge transfer to policy-making, development of products and services or to any kind of innovation activities using SSH research has hardly been actively and systematically pursued. Besides, the existing methods

[18] This activity directly aimed at supporting the development and implementation of evidence base for R&I policies and supporting various groups of stakeholders is excluded from the delegation to Research Executive Agency and will be implemented by the Commission services.

and instruments used in STEM disciplines (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) are hardly applicable for SSH research and there are thus important barriers to the valorisation of SSH which still need to be understood in detail.

Scope:

The action will analyse the potential and the challenges of SSH valorisation at the European level and will develop solutions for advancing the practical application of research results, methods and expertise of SSH into products and services. To reach these goals, the action should develop a platform that will bring together SSH researchers and economic and social actors, including within an interdisciplinary setting. This platform should foster a dialogue between SSH researchers and relevant stakeholders with the aim to identify the structural requirements and conditions that must be created to ensure an effective valorisation of SSH research. In particular this should include such issues as research design, research communication, training of SSH researchers and their employability in the wider economy or any other relevant social field where SSH should be integrated in innovation endeavours, as well as production and use of data.

The action will also develop a valorisation concept for the systematic exchange and dissemination of SSH research results, which will include the earlier and deeper integration of SSH research across the innovation value chain. The developed concept will also need to be tested in a subsequent step. To achieve this, the action will take into account the existing experiences with enabling knowledge transfer and valorisation of SSH at national, European and international level. Therefore, it is expected that the platform will enable sharing and combining existing knowledge on these experiences, including the diverging positions on SSH research in various European countries, and to develop a basis for mutual learning.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU in the order of EUR 2 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected Impact:

The platform developed under this topic will significantly improve the valorisation of SSH research. The knowledge transfer of SSH, including in an interdisciplinary setting, will foster the development of products and services across the innovation value chain and will raise awareness for the value of SSH research and the possibilities to integrate it across the European innovation system. By strengthening the impact of SSH research, this action will contribute to the economic and social progress and help address the societal challenges in Europe.

Type of action: Coordination and support actions

The conditions for this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

CONDITIONS FOR THIS CALL

Opening dates[19]: 11/12/2013 for 2014 topics
10/12/2014 for 2015 topics

Deadline(s)[20]

REFLECTIVE-1-2014	03/06/2014 at 17.00.00 Brussels time
REFLECTIVE-2-2015	28/05/2015 at 17.00.00 Brussels time
REFLECTIVE-3-2015	28/05/2015 at 17.00.00 Brussels time
REFLECTIVE-4-2015	28/05/2015 at 17.00.00 Brussels time
REFLECTIVE-5-2015	28/05/2015 at 17.00.00 Brussels time
REFLECTIVE-6-2015	28/05/2015 at 17.00.00 Brussels time
REFLECTIVE-7-2014	30/09/2014 at 17.00.00 Brussels time
REFLECTIVE-8-2015	28/05/2015 at 17.00.00 Brussels time
REFLECTIVE-9-2014	03/06/2014 at 17.00.00 Brussels time
REFLECTIVE-10-2014	03/06/2014 at 17.00.00 Brussels time
REFLECTIVE-11-2015	28/05/2015 at 17.00.00 Brussels time

Overall indicative budget: EUR 23.00 million from the 2014 budget and EUR 27.50 million from the 2015[21] budget

	2014 EUR million	2015 EUR million
REFLECTIVE-1-2014	5.00	
REFLECTIVE-2-2015		14.60
REFLECTIVE-3-2015		
REFLECTIVE-4-2015		
REFLECTIVE-5-2015		
REFLECTIVE-6-2015		10.00
REFLECTIVE-7-2014	14.00	
REFLECTIVE-8-2015		1.00

[19] The Director-General responsible may decide to open the call up to one month prior to or after the envisaged date of opening

[20] The Director-General responsible may delay this deadline by up to two months.

[21] The budget amounts for 2015 are subject to the availability of the appropriations provided for in the draft budget for 2015 after the adoption of the budget for 2015 by the budgetary authority or if the budget is not adopted as provided for in the system of provisional twelfths.

REFLECTIVE-9-2014	1.00	
REFLECTIVE-10-2014	3.00	
REFLECTIVE-11-2015		1.90

Eligibility and admissibility conditions: The conditions are described in parts B and C of the General Annex to the work programme.

Evaluation criteria, scoring and threshold: The criteria, scoring and threshold are described in part H of the General Annex to the work programme, with the following exceptions:

REFLECTIVE-2-2015 REFLECTIVE-3-2015 REFLECTIVE-4-2015 REFLECTIVE-5-2015	For the criterion Impact, the following standard sub-criterion is not applicable: • Strengthening the competitiveness and growth of companies by developing innovations that meet the needs of European and global markets; and by delivering such innovations to the markets

Evaluation procedure: At least 1 proposal per topic will be selected for funding provided it passes all evaluation thresholds. The procedure for setting a priority order for proposals with the same score is given in part H of the General Annex.

The full evaluation procedure is described in the relevant guide[22] published on the Participant Portal.

Indicative timetable for evaluation and grant agreement:

	Information on the outcome of the evaluation (*single or first stage*)	Information on the outcome of the evaluation (*second stage)*	Indicative date for the signing of grant agreements

[22] See: http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/grants_manual/pse/h2020-guide-pse_en.pdf

REFLECTIVE-1-2014 REFLECTIVE-2-2015 REFLECTIVE-3-2015 REFLECTIVE-4-2015 REFLECTIVE-5-2015 REFLECTIVE-6-2015 REFLECTIVE-7-2014 REFLECTIVE-8-2015 REFLECTIVE-9-2014 REFLECTIVE-10-2014 REFLECTIVE-11-2015	Maximum 5 months after the final date for submission	-	Maximum 3 months from the date of informing applicants

Consortium agreements: In line with the Rules for Participation and the Model Grant Agreement, participants in Research and Innovation Actions or in Innovation Actions are required to conclude a consortium agreement prior to grant agreement.

Call - Europe as a Global Actor

H2020-INT-2014/2015

Research and innovation have an important role to play in addressing the complex challenges with which the world is confronted and in strengthening Europe's role on the global scene.

To achieve this, two complementary approaches are necessary:

- Stepping up international cooperation in research and innovation: to tackle global societal challenges, strengthen European research excellence and economic competitiveness and contribute to the Union's external relations;
- Research to support Europe's role as a global actor: supporting the Union's external relations by contributing to the knowledge base on the external environment the Union operates in.

International cooperation in research and innovation

International cooperation is a key cross-cutting priority of Horizon 2020 and the Union's strategy for international cooperation in research and innovation (COM(2012)497) outlines the dual approach to international cooperation in Horizon 2020:

- Horizon 2020 is open to the participation of researchers from across the world;
- Targeted international cooperation activities are included across the societal challenges, enabling and industrial technologies and other relevant parts of Horizon 2020. For each of these activities, the area and partner for cooperation are identified upfront and they concern areas where cooperating with international partners creates win-win situations and adds value in achieving the Union's objectives.

This dual approach will be supported by the coordination and support actions called for under Topics 1 and 2 of this call:

- They will support the general opening by stimulating researchers in the Union's international partners to participate in Horizon 2020 (including in the societal challenges and enabling and industrial technologies);
- They will support the development and implementation of targeted international cooperation activities by contributing to the identification of areas where there is mutual benefit in cooperation and, where appropriate, the pooling of resources and building of critical mass.

In support of both of these aspects, activities will also be developed to identify and eliminate any remaining obstacles to cooperation between the Union and the partner in question.

Research to support Europe's role as a global actor

In addition and in order to solidify its global role, the Union not only needs to take supporting measures to step up its international cooperation in research and innovation, but also has to launch ambitious research projects to acquire a sound understanding of the external environment it operates in. Assuming a responsible global role implies then reaching out to and cooperating with partners for greater stability and prosperity in its immediate neighbouring regions (with the countries of the Eastern Partnership, Balkans, Turkey, Mediterranean basin). It also means tackling joint challenges, for instance regarding

sustainable development and climate change, with strategic partners (such as China, India, Latin America and the Caribbean, Japan). Finally, it requires establishing durable and constructive relations with other state and non-state players on all continents.

The research projects called for under topics 3-12 will provide the analytical tool-kits, conceptual-theoretical underpinnings and empirical insights the European Union requires for strengthening its role as a global actor. This research agenda builds on a critical reflection on the EU's values, interests, objectives and strategies as a global actor and a comprehensive understanding of neighbouring regions, key partners and major global 'hot topics'. Such research will scrutinize whether the EU may or may not be capable, and why, of successfully advancing in its long-term efforts for a just global order based on multilateralism and international law. On this basis, it will develop policy-relevant insights that can help the Union to build capacities that will further enhance and sustain its effectiveness as a global player in response to key global challenges.

Participation of researchers and institutions in the international partner countries and regions addressed by the various topics is strongly encouraged.

Proposals are invited against the following topics:

INT-1-2014/2015[23]: Enhancing and focusing research and innovation cooperation with the Union's key international partner countries

Specific Challenge: The aim is to get the best value out of the Union's cooperation with its most important international partners and to generate more impact by enhancing and focusing international cooperation activities, by:

- Stimulating research actors from the Union and its international partners towards increased cooperation, notably through Horizon 2020 and through the partner's funding programmes;
- Supporting the identification and implementation of targeted international cooperation activities with sufficient scale and scope;
- Contributing to eliminating remaining obstacles to cooperation between actors from the Union and its international partners;

Scope: Proposals should support the main objective of the Union's strategy for international cooperation in research and innovation (COM(2012)497) to enhance and focus the Union's cooperation activities, by:

- Supporting the policy dialogue on research and innovation between the Union and the partner in question by **identifying areas where targeted international cooperation activities would be of mutual benefit** (notably by taking a forward looking approach) and where there is the potential to generate sufficient scale and scope. This should be based on existing objective information and analysis and in particular that provided through previous actions supported through Union funding with the partner in question;
- Supporting in a flexible manner the **implementation of activities** agreed within the policy dialogues between the Union and the partner in question, as well as contributing to

[23] This activity directly aimed at supporting the promotion of coherent and effective cooperation with third countries is excluded from the delegation to the Research Executive Agency and will be implemented by the Commission services.

increasing the coordination and strengthening of the synergies between the activities and programmes of the Member States, the Associated Countries and the international partner in question. Where appropriate, this should include seeking complementarity and coherence with on-going activities of the Strategic Forum for International Cooperation (SFIC);

- **Encouraging cooperation between research and innovation actors** from the Union and the partner in question, by promoting the opportunities offered by Horizon 2020 towards the international partner. This should include notably the setting up of web-based information systems, but it can also involve the organisation of awareness raising and information dissemination activities or the organisation of brokerage events, conferences or workshops;
- Ensuring that progress is made towards establishing appropriate **framework conditions for international cooperation** between the Union and the partner in question, notably by identifying remaining obstacles for cooperation and by supporting the development of solutions to eliminate these, while jointly promoting measures which facilitate international cooperation (e.g. on open access, scientific visa, IPR, peer review, research integrity etc).;
- This should be underpinned by an **analysis of the cooperation patterns** between the Union and the partner in question, notably through Horizon 2020 and previous Framework Programmes. This should also provide information on the type of participants (including their position in the partner's research and innovation system) wishing to engage with European researchers through the Union's funding programmes and their reasons for doing so.

In this work programme, the following international partners are: **Australia**, **USA**, **Brazil**, **Russia**, **China**, **South Africa**, and also **Ukraine.**

Proposals should be made by consortia consisting of balanced partnerships between European and international partners, ensuring adequate involvement of public authorities and other stakeholders (e.g. funding agencies, research organisations, industry, civil society) of the participating countries. On the European side, broad involvement across all Member States and Associated Countries is expected, either within the consortium or through appropriate outreach activities by the consortium to other Member States and Associated States. Proposals should build on the results of existing cooperation initiatives, and in particular those funded through the Seventh Framework Programme Capacities part 'Activities of International Cooperation'.

Type of action: Coordination and support actions

A maximum of one proposal will be supported per international partner from the list provided above. The Commission considers that proposals requesting a Union contribution of EUR 1.95 million per proposal for a duration of three years would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately for the proposals targeting USA, China, Brazil and Russia. For the proposals targeting Australia, Ukraine and South Africa, the Commission considers that proposals requesting a Union contribution of EUR 1 million per proposal for a duration of three years would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

The conditions for this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

INT-2-2014/2015[24]: Encouraging the research and innovation cooperation between the Union and selected regional partners

Specific challenge: The aim is to:

- stimulate and enhance the cooperation between researchers from the Union and those of the regional partners in question, including and in particular through Horizon 2020 and the partner's funding programmes;
- eliminate remaining obstacles to cooperation between researchers from the Union and its international regional partners

Scope: Proposals should target international partners in a regional context and should cover the following set of activities:

- **Encouraging cooperation between research and innovation actors** from the Union and the partner in question, by promoting the opportunities offered by Horizon 2020 towards the international partner. This should include notably the setting up of web-based information systems, but it can also involve the organisation of awareness raising and information dissemination activities or the organisation of brokerage events, conferences or workshops;
- Ensuring that progress is made towards establishing appropriate **framework conditions for international cooperation** between the Union and the partner in question, notably by identifying remaining obstacles for cooperation and by supporting the development of solutions to eliminate these, while jointly promoting measures which facilitate international cooperation (e.g. on open access, scientific visa, IPR, peer review, research integrity etc).Where appropriate, this should include seeking continuous complementarity and coherence with activities of the Strategic Forum for International Cooperation (SFIC).

In this work programme the following regional partners[25] will be targeted: **Southern Mediterranean Neighbourhood** (including activities in support of bilateral S&T Agreements with Algeria, Morocco, Jordan), **Eastern Partnership**, the **Black Sea** region, the **Middle-East** and **Africa**. For **Africa** the proposal will also include support for the implementation of activities agreed within the EU-Africa High Level Policy Dialogue, including by increasing the coordination between the activities and programmes from the Member States, the Associated Countries and the African partners.

Proposals should be made by consortia consisting of balanced partnerships between European and international partners, ensuring adequate involvement of public authorities and other

[24] This activity directly aimed at supporting the promotion of coherent and effective cooperation with third countries is excluded from the delegation to the Research Executive Agency and will be implemented by the Commission services.

[25] The following non-EU Member States are targeted as part of the named regions (broad participation from the region is encouraged):
- Africa: all countries of Africa;
- Southern Mediterranean Neighbourhood: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Syria, Tunisia;
- Eastern Partnership: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine;
- Black Sea: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Russian Federation, Turkey, Ukraine;
- Middle East: Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria.

stakeholders (e.g. funding agencies, research organisations, industry, civil society) of the participating countries. On the European side, broad involvement across all Member States and Associated Countries is expected, either within the consortium or through appropriate outreach activities by the consortium to other Member States and Associated States. Broad participation from the targeted region is also strongly encouraged. Proposals should build on the results of existing cooperation initiatives, and in particular those funded through the Seventh Framework Programme Capacities part 'Activities of International Cooperation'.

Type of action: Coordination and support actions

A maximum of one proposal will be supported per international partner region from the list provided above. The Commission considers that proposals requesting a Union contribution of EUR 1.95 million per proposal for a duration of three years would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately for the proposals targeting Africa and the Southern Mediterranean Neighbourhood. For the proposals targeting the Eastern Partnership and the Black Sea region, the Commission considers that proposals requesting a Union contribution of EUR 1.5 million per proposal for a duration of three years would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. For the proposals targeting the Middle East, the Commission considers that a proposal requesting a Union contribution of EUR 1 million for a duration of three years would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

The conditions for this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

Expected impact for Topics 1 and 2:

- More strategic priority setting for cooperation with the Union's international partners across the whole of Horizon 2020;
- Stronger interaction between the Union's researchers and those of its international partners, including through a stronger participation of the Union's international partners in Horizon 2020;
- Establishment of optimal framework conditions for international cooperation;
- Increased coordination and synergies between policies and programmes of the Member States, the Associated Countries and the Union's international partners;
- Ensuring close synergies with the international dimension of calls launched across Horizon 2020 to enhance the socio-economic impact of Horizon 2020 (notably through increased access to scientific excellence across the world and the opening up of new markets.

INT-3-2015: Europe's contribution to a value-based global order and its contestants

Specific challenge: The notion of and access to global justice have been at the centre of many debates about the objectives and legitimacy of global governance and international law. For some, global justice implies solidarity with all humankind on the basis of inter-culturally shared values. Others think that such a broad conception of justice is untenable, and that high levels of justice may, if at all, only be attained at the level of the nation-state. While the debate is open on what a just global order can be and which values it could or should comprise, one can identify certain conditions that global political action would need to fulfil to move closer to the ideal type of such an order. Parting from a European view of global justice and human rights, European policy-makers regularly portray the European Union as an ethical global player promoting values like democracy and human rights in its external

relations. Moreover, the EU's engagement in the fight for sustainability and against poverty and conflicts in the world may be an indicator of a determination to spreading its values so as to render the world more just. However, the Union's real impact on global justice, also at the institutional level, remains not only underspecified but is often also contested.

Scope: Research should first look into the criteria for global justice and contrast various understandings of it, exploring European as well as non-European and non-Western perspectives. It should then examine whether and how various criteria for a just and value-based global order are met by the EU and EU Member and Associated countries' policies, activities and regulations in issue areas that may be of particular importance for the promotion of inter-culturally shared values and justice at a global scale, such as trade and development policy, the defence of human rights, the promotion of gender equality, religious freedom conflict prevention and resolution and the protection of livelihoods. It should also investigate the impact of governmental, non-governmental and transnational actors who contest the EU's activities and present alternative visions of global justice and how to obtain it. Research should ultimately come to statements about if and how Europe does - or does not - contribute to a value-based global order. It should identify facilitating and inhibiting conditions for European action that effectively promotes its values.

The participation of international partners in proposals submitted to this call is strongly encouraged.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 1.5 and 2.5 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected impact: Research on the European contribution to a just global order, especially through institutions and law, will advance the understanding of the Union as a value-based actor in global affairs, while uncovering the conflicts that exercising this function creates with other major global players. It is thus expected that this research will shed empirical light on the potential for and limits to the EU's future place in a multi-polar global order. By identifying facilitating and restraining factors for effective EU external activities aimed at the export of values, research will provide the bases for future-oriented and evidence-based reflections on the contents and conduct of these external activities.

Type of action: Research and innovation actions

The conditions for this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

INT-4-2015: The European Union's contribution to global development: in search of greater policy coherence

Specific challenge: Development policy represents one of the key areas of activity of EU external relations. In order to further enhance the impact of its actions in this policy domain, the European Union, in particular the European Consensus on Development, has, since the mid-2000s repeatedly emphasized the need for greater "policy coherence for development" (PCD). By referring to this concept, strengthened by Article 208 of the Lisbon Treaty, the Union recognizes that non-development policies can have significant effects on third countries, contributing to or undermining its development policy objectives. To minimize contradictions and build synergies between development and non-development policies, the EU increasingly strives to take greater account of developing country needs and interests in

the five global challenge areas of the PCD work programme: trade and finance, climate change, global food security, migration and security, as addressed in the 2011 and 2013 Policy Coherence Reports[26]. In cooperation with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the EU has also been among the key promoters of PCD on a global scale. The idea that greater policy coherence is needed to advance global development policy objectives is also expected to play a key role in the debate on a future post-2015 development agenda. This was underlined by the Council Conclusions of May 2012 that encouraged the Commission to develop a more evidence-based approach to further improve monitoring, implementation and follow-up.[27]

Scope: Research should adopt a comprehensive perspective on EU policies and regulations and their impact on developing countries, analysing the intended and unintended consequences of both development and of non-development policies' impact on developing countries. It should, on the one hand, look into EU and EU member state development policy in various regions of the world, investigating where appropriate, to what extent and why these have proven to be effective or not. On the other hand, EU and EU member state non-development policies with a bearing for development in third countries should be closely scrutinized. Finally, the influence and policies of more recent development actors should be analysed in order to situate the European position into a global context. In this context the increasing South-South cooperation in development policies should be taken into account. Based on these analyses, a methodology should be developed for measuring progress on policy coherence for development including elaborating suitable baselines, target and indicators. Case studies on EU policies vis-à-vis developing countries from different world regions, with specific emphasis on Least Developed Countries, are needed and where appropriate meaningful comparisons are encouraged. Factors (e.g. actors/institutions, procedures, structures) that enable or hinder coherence for EU development policy should be identified at both the EU and developing country levels. Research should take into due account the cooperation on science and innovation for development pursued under the FP7 International Cooperation programme.

The participation of international partners in proposals submitted to this call is strongly encouraged.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 1.5 and 2.5 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected impact: Research on policy coherence for development in the European Union is expected to significantly advance the understanding of the bases for effective EU development policy and of the successful integration of developmental concerns into other EU policy areas. The development of a methodology for measuring costs and benefits of such coherence will, moreover, allow for identifying baselines, indicators and/or assessment criteria and targets for a continuous monitoring of PCD progress in EU policies in the medium and long term. Research will also lead to policy relevant insights, most importantly the

[26] EU 2011 & 2013 Policy Coherence Reports, Commission Staff Working Documents SEC(2011) 1627 final 15.12.2011, & SEC(2013) 456 final 31.10.2013 http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/development-policies/policy-coherence/index_en.htm

[27] http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/130225.pdf

identification of policy options on how the EU can enhance the effectiveness of its combined development and non-development policies so as to ensure greater impacts. Findings for the EU could be extrapolated to other development actors, such as the OECD, and could thus feed a global debate on the notion of policy coherence for development.

Type of action: Research and innovation actions

The conditions for this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

INT-5-2015: Rethinking the European Union crisis response mechanism in light of recent conflicts

Specific challenge: In recent years, the European Union or its members have, on several occasions, intervened in third countries to give support for conflict resolution or to counter destabilisation or other security threats. In general terms, such interventions can happen in different ways, such as military operations, intelligence cooperation, military training or humanitarian logistical support.

In the European Union, the Treaty of Lisbon foresees different response mechanisms, which can be targeted to the specific crisis it intends to tackle. They include joint disarmament operations, humanitarian and rescue tasks, military advice and assistance tasks, conflict prevention and peace-keeping tasks, tasks of combat forces in crisis management, including peace-making and post-conflict stabilisation. Such operations, however, have an impact both on the perception of the EU in third countries as well as on the international political and economic relations.

Scope: Research should analyse the crisis response mechanisms in the EU and the policies accompanying their use and investigate the Union's capacity to take decisions and to respond efficiently with a common voice, if needed. This should focus on the EU's joint military and civilian capabilities, evaluate progress made in this field as well as identify future needs in view of further strengthening EU capacities. In particular, the motivations and actor constellations behind such interventions need to be assessed as well as the consequences and limits of such actions.

The role and the influence of other international organisations such as NATO and the UN Security Council need to be analysed in the context of the interactions and synergies between these organisations and the EU. An analysis of the position of the BRICS on intervention could also help to contextualize the position of the EU as a global actor in crisis scenarios. Finally, research could investigate the situation in third countries after the EU or its members have withdrawn their military forces or other forms of support (e.g. in Iraq, Afghanistan).

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 1.5 and 2.5 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected impact: Research is expected to advance theoretical and practical knowledge on EU’s response mechanisms and their effectiveness and thus to contribute to strengthening its military and civilian capacities for anticipating crisis situations, as well as defining and promoting EU positions in terms of instruments of analysis, diplomacy and response mechanisms. By analysing and comparing the role of the EU and other international

organisations in crisis situations, it will contribute to a better understanding of the EU's role as global actor and its implications.

Type of action: Research and innovation actions

The conditions for this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

INT-6-2015: Re-invigorating the partnership between the two shores of the Mediterranean

Specific challenge: During the last decade, the Mediterranean basin has inspired several concepts, instruments and policies like the Barcelona process, the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, the Union for the Mediterranean, the European Neighbourhood Policy, action plans and association agreements. The boundaries of the Mediterranean area are not clearly delimited. This region could only include the Mediterranean basin countries (with direct access to the Mediterranean), whereas other specialists take into account the influence of other partners, for example the Gulf States. It is also a dynamic region with the outward and inward movement of people and associated religious, linguistic and ethnic diversity.

For several decades, bilateral approaches to cooperation between the Northern and Southern shores of the Mediterranean have been favoured and this is still prevailing. In this context, an important question arises on the effectiveness of bilateralism versus regionalism taking into account the role of the European Neighbourhood Policy in this region as well as how such policies are perceived by the South. Furthermore, following recent developments in the region, it is important to identify and characterise new leaderships in the Mediterranean area taking into account pluralism of and the power shifts among strategic players as well as the role and significance of other countries that are not part the Mediterranean area.

Scope: Research should assess the potential and effectiveness of the policies and measures implemented between the two shores of the Mediterranean and identify the obstacles and prospects for further collaboration. In this context, the concept of bilateralism and regionalism should be defined and assessed in the Mediterranean area, including the pros and cons of both concepts as well as the evaluation of the potential of in-depth cooperation in specific fields like science and technology, water, agriculture, energy, cultural heritage or transport.

Research should discuss also from a historical perspective, the different understandings of this region and explore which countries significantly influence the situation and developments in the region. In this context, the citizens' perceptions of the image, role and influence of Mediterranean collaboration need to be investigated from both Northern and Southern shores. To this end, data on citizens' perceptions of the Mediterranean will be collected and updated.

Research should also identify the best practices, priorities and potential future developments that could improve the relations in this region, taking into account potential new strategies and political priorities that could emerge in the near future.

Broad participation of international partners from the Mediterranean region in proposals submitted to this call is strongly encouraged.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 1.5 and 2.5 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected impact: The assessment of the prospects for and obstacles to further collaboration between the two shores of the Mediterranean will improve the understanding of the European Union's external action in the area and should contribute to a reflection on its future role in the region. Research will particularly lead to a refined conceptualization of the new geopolitical configuration of the Mediterranean area which will contribute to debates on the most appropriate mix of policies and measures either through a regional or a bilateral approach, including at sectorial level. Finally, activities under this topic will lead to identifying possible actions needed to improve the EU-Mediterranean collaboration dealing with the particular features of each country in this area.

Type of action: Research and innovation actions

The conditions for this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

INT-7-2015: Towards a new geopolitical order in the South and East Mediterranean region

Specific challenge: For several years, the political landscape of the South and East Mediterranean countries (SEMCs) has been evolving, affecting the geopolitical order of the whole SEMCs and Middle East area. Regimes that had been established for many decades in Tunisia, Egypt and Libya were overthrown while other political destabilisations and conflicts arose in Syria, Yemen and Lebanon. Strong tensions exist between the political establishment and forces that emerged in these processes of transformation. The SEMCs and Middle East region is often considered as one entity while each country and region has its own reality social and cultural history and values, political formations, powerful bodies – sometimes interconnected with neighbours or other regional powers in the area – influence the political situation on the internal and external scene. The political transformations that the region is facing, from war, conflict, revolution or transition, have also major impacts on the local population.

This topic aims at better understanding these different realities and how they have developed over time in order to assess the complex developments in the region. The future of the area will have significant implications both on the regional and international scenes, as well as on the relationship between Europe and the South and East Mediterranean countries. The current and future role of the EU in the Middle East will also have to be investigated.

Scope: Research should contribute to enhance knowledge on SEMCs and the Middle East area in assessing the key factors that affect the former and new leaderships and analysing the main political dynamics of the region in the broader sense of the term (including adjacent regions). It should identify the interconnections between the different countries at the geostrategic level.

Research should assess the role of internal and external actors: political bodies, religious factions, communities, elites and minorities but also the role of other players (Gulf countries, China or Russia) in the geopolitical game over time. In order to better understand interrelations of social, cultural, religious, gender and political factors and developments in the region, research should draw on a multitude of disciplinary perspectives including, for instance, sociological, historical, economic and anthropological research. Specific attention should be paid to the role of religions (Sunnis and Shias) and their influence on political factions (such as Wahhabis, Salafis, Islamic movements, Hamas, Hezbollah and Muslim Brotherhood) as well as their use of various media. Their political influence at the country,

regional and international levels should be investigated. The current situation and the future of ethnical or religious minorities (Christian minorities, role of different tribes, Kurds, Druzes, Alaouites,…) in the SEMCs and Middle East should also be explored.

Research should look at the potential risk of destabilisation of the region and the effects on the population both at national and macro-regional levels (especially studying the question of refugees, migration and relocation as well as the state of women's rights). The impact of diverse and rapidly changing migratory patterns from, to and through these countries should be analysed from a geo-political perspective, both in terms of regional cooperation as well as with regards to SEMCs relations with EU countries. Research will also identify the role of civil society and the existing cleavages or tensions that may emerge between different groups of the population (such as current and future elites but also the role of both rural and urban citizens and of gender relations) in the geopolitical and political process. Research should also build scenarios about potential developments and futures in the area over the 20 years.

Broad participation of international partners from the Mediterranean region and the Middle East in proposals submitted to this call is strongly encouraged.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 1.5 and 2.5 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected impact: Research is expected to advance knowledge on the geostrategic and geopolitical developments in the SEMCs and in the Middle East. It will focus on the existing and emerging social, cultural, political, gender and religious factors that affect the region. The topic should also contribute to better understanding of the current and future role of the EU in the region.

Type of action: Research and innovation actions

The conditions for this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

INT-8-2015: The European Union and the Eastern Partnership

Specific challenge: The European Union's Eastern and North-Eastern neighbours include six post-Soviet countries of strategic importance with whom the EU has sought to reinforce relationships since the 1990s. Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine and the three countries of the South Caucasus (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia) form together part of the EU's Eastern Partnership. The relations that the Union maintains with these countries are structured around bilateral *and* multilateral strategies aimed at establishing durable political, economic and cultural ties. This includes intensified research and innovation collaboration through the newly established Panel on Research and Innovation.

Major concerns for the EU's foreign policy towards this region include democracy, human rights, the rule of law and socio-economic stability. Other recurring issues pertain to good governance, migration and mobility, trade, sustainability and energy security. To date, political and socio-economic transition processes in this complex region have been rather slow. Potential reasons for this relate to internal problems and uneven developments in the six countries, but also to historical legacies, culture and the geostrategic context in which the Partnership evolves. All these factors need to be understood and accounted for if the European Union wants to design policies that durably support transition processes in this region.

Scope: Research should include stock-taking of existing bilateral relations between the EU and all countries in the region as well as between these countries inter se. It should explicitly adopt the perspective of the examined countries so as to promote the understanding within the EU of the region and its challenges. Emphasis should be put on the adaptation of economies and societies of the Eastern Partnership countries to European standards. This is closely linked to the need for determining conditions necessary for the successful implementation of association agreements. Research should also examine societal development such as the evolving activities of civil society in these countries. Given the recent focus on the Caucasus in Call SSH 2013.4.1-1 ("Security and democracy in the neighbourhood: the case of the Caucasus"), and based on the findings of the research financed under this Call, specific attention should be paid to Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine. Key issues forming part of the partnerships and recurring problems in bilateral relations should be addressed, comparing individual EU Member States' and Associated Countries' approaches and the EU's policies.

As part of this exercise, research should also examine if and how scientific cooperation and the mobility of researchers can contribute to an increased understanding between the EU actors and the countries and people of the region and to addressing societal challenges of shared concern. The geostrategic environment in which the Eastern Partnership evolves - including especially the role of Russia, but also of Turkey - should be taken into account. Contrasting European approaches toward the region with those of third countries (especially USA and China) could equally be of interest. Based on the research findings, EU policy options vis-à-vis Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine per se as well as to the region and its broader geostrategic environment in general should be assessed.

Broad participation of international partners from the EU's Eastern Partnership countries in proposals submitted to this call is strongly encouraged.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 1.5 and 2.5 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected impact: Research on the EU's relations with key countries in the studied region will provide sound insights into the major problems facing this region as well as into the key advances and remaining challenges in the political, economic and cultural relationships between the EU and these countries. It will thus not only contribute to a better understanding of the EU's partners, but also reveal major challenges to the European Union's neighbourhood strategy and policies. This will allow for identifying significant policy implications for the EU's approach to each of the countries individually and to the region on the whole.

Type of action: Research and innovation actions

The conditions for this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

INT-9-2015: The European Union, Turkey and its wider neighbourhood: challenges and opportunities

Specific challenge: Since the outset of the European integration process in the aftermath of World War II, Turkey has been an important economic and political partner for the EU and a strategic military ally within NATO, forming a bridge into the Middle East and the Caucasus. Turkey is also a member of the G-20 group and ranks among the top 20 countries in the world regarding the size of the country, its population and the nominal GDP. The process of

Turkey's integration with the EU has started in 1963 when it became an associate member following the Ankara Agreement. Turkey applied for EU membership already in 1987, but was officially recognised as a candidate country in 1999 and the official accession negotiations started in 2005. In 1995 a customs union agreement with the EU was signed.

Following the decades of close cooperation, Turkey is already well integrated with the European Union in particular in the socio-economic themes, including cooperation on research and innovation, and in cultural matters. In recent years however, due to the economic and financial crisis as well as continuing tensions in the Middle East and the South and East Mediterranean region, the challenges facing both Turkey and the EU have grown. In this context, the different options for further EU-Turkey cooperation in the next decade should be fully explored, taking into account the rising global importance of Turkey as an independent regional power.

Scope: Research should analyse the economic, social, political and geostrategic challenges and opportunities - for Turkey itself and for the EU - of further integration of Turkey with the EU, taking into account the different forms this collaboration could take as well as its historical, socio-economic and cultural dimensions. Different scenarios and their consequences should be analysed, from the point of view of the strategic interests of both the EU and Turkey. This should include both internal and external dimensions, public debates on EU-Turkey integration as well as the analysis of impacts on relations with other global powers and with other world regions, in particular the Middle East, the South and East Mediterranean, and the Caucasus. Research should also explore the potential consequences of a lack of progress in building stronger ties between Turkey and the EU. It should engage civil society and citizens.

Broad participation of partners from Turkey and its wider neighbourhood countries in proposals submitted to this call is strongly encouraged.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 1.5 and 2.5 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected impact: Research is expected to advance theoretical and practical debates on the different scenarios, and their implications, of the potential further integration of Turkey with the EU and to provide the analysis of the challenges and opportunities associated with this process. It will make a critical assessment of the evolution of EU relations with Turkey in the last decades as well as how they were affected by the shifting global order and the rise of Turkey as a regional power. These activities will contribute to a better understanding of the challenges facing the EU neighbourhood and enlargement policies as well as will provide evidence base to support them.

Type of action: Research and innovation actions

The conditions for this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

INT-10-2015: The European Union and integration challenges in the Balkans

Specific challenge: The Balkans represent an interesting neighbouring region for the EU from geographic as well as from political and historical perspectives. Following Slovenia´s accession to the Union in 2004 and since the launch of the Stabilisation and Association

Process (SAP) in 2000, only Croatia has become an EU Member State in July 2013. All the other Balkan countries have the prospect of becoming Member States and are bilaterally engaged with the EU through Stabilisation and Association Agreements (SAA) (i.e. Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Kosovo[28] and Serbia). On its way toward EU membership, each country undergoes individual review processes to meet the reform requirements and comply with the so-called EU *acquis*. In addition, challenges which reflect to a large extent the socio-economic, political, cultural, religious and ethnic diversity of the Balkans have to be addressed and overcome. In its attempts at supporting a transformation toward political and socio-economic stability in the Balkans, the EU is therefore faced with a high degree of complexity.

Scope: Research should include stock-taking of existing relations between the EU and each of the countries in the Balkans as well as between these countries inter se. It should explicitly adopt the perspective of the examined countries so as to promote the understanding within the EU of the region its history and challenges. Key issues such as socio-economic and democratic development, identity politics, challenges of state building, linguistic and cultural diversity, ethnic conflicts as well as gender equality and migration should be addressed. Moreover, research should examine if and how scientific cooperation and the mobility of researchers can contribute to an increased understanding between EU actors and the countries and people of the region and to addressing societal challenges of shared concern. The role of macro-regional strategies (e.g. the EU Strategy for the Danube Region) and of other strategic powers in this region, like the USA, Russia and Turkey, should also be analysed. Based on the research findings, EU policy options vis-à-vis each country in the Balkans and the region as a whole should be assessed, taking into account the broader geo-strategic environment.

Broad participation of partners from the Balkan countries in proposals submitted to this call is strongly encouraged.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 1.5 and 2.5 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected impact: Research should allow for a comprehensive understanding of the Balkans, taking into account the current state of each country's relations with the EU as well as the cultural, political and socio-economic conditions in the region. By adopting both an inside-out and an outside-in perspective on the EU's relations with the actors in this region, research should also enable a critical assessment of the Union's external policy - its overarching strategy, the tools it employs and their impacts - vis-à-vis the individual Balkan countries and the region as a whole. Research findings can ultimately be expected to identify best practices and shape the EU's enlargement policy and strategies vis-à-vis this region and to possibly include recommendations on how to further enhance their effectiveness for the benefit of both the Balkans and the EU.

Type of action: Research and innovation actions

The conditions for this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

[28] This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with the UNSC 1244 and the ICJ opinion on the Kosovo Declaration on Independence. Negotiations to conclude a Stabilisation and Association Agreement with Kosovo started in 2013.

INT-11-2015: European cultural and science diplomacy: exploiting the potential of culture and science in the EU's external relations

Specific challenge: At a time when other major global players, such as China or South Korea, are stepping up their public diplomacy efforts around cultural issues, including science and education, cultural diplomacy is also of increasing interest in the European Union. While there is a strong history of cultural diplomacy both within Europe and between Europe and the wider world, a number of recent initiatives have been launched by the European Commission and the European Parliament to reinforce the link between EU foreign and cultural policies. The Commission's "European Agenda for Culture in a Globalising World" has led to the establishment of a Member States' expert group on culture and external relations (taking China as a test case), which has delivered a report with recommendations. Following its 2011 resolution on "Cultural dimensions of EU external actions", the European Parliament has launched a Preparatory Action on culture in external relations, implemented by the Commission. These initiatives are based on the assumption that European cultural heritage and the long-standing experience with protecting it, as well as European science, need to be promoted, and therefore included in a broader global strategy.

Effective and coherent EU cultural and science diplomacy cannot only be a major means of furthering inter-cultural dialogues with third countries and regions, but it can also help in promoting trade in (cultural) goods and services to and from the EU as a basis for building relationships.

Moreover, it provides a significant tool for projecting Europe's immensely rich and diverse cultural heritage to the world and of allowing the EU to contribute to the global governance of culture and science. Inversely, cultural and scientific exchanges can also contribute to facilitating diplomatic relations and cultural diplomacy can be (co-)delivered by actors in a "bottom up" manner.

Scope: Research should analyse and compare in depth EU and EU Member States' bi- and multilateral cultural relations with major third countries and regions in EU's neighbourhood and beyond, as well as international organizations. It should emphasize the institutional set-up, aims, processes and contents of the EU's external cultural activities and how cultural issues are embedded into its external relations more generally as well as examine how successful these activities are in building relationships. As part of this exercise, science and technology cooperation - as significant complement of cultural diplomacy - should explicitly be examined. The role of the Council of Europe and the multilateral dimensions of global cultural relations within UNESCO should equally be investigated.

Special attention should be paid to the role of non-governmental and private sector organisations as well as cooperation of cultural professionals and scientists. Research could compare the EU and its Member States with other major, and often very active global players (e.g. the US, China or South Korea). The broader social, political and economic developments that EU activities in the cultural and scientific domain are embedded into should be accounted for when researching this issue.

The participation of international partners in proposals submitted to this call is encouraged.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 1.5 and 2.5 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected impact: Research that will look into the evolutionary nature of multiple cultural ties between Europe and specific countries and world regions, also from a historical perspective, is expected to furnish a critical overview of the existing EU and Member State external cultural and science policies. It will explore incentives for joint action and reveal possibilities for achieving synergies and coordination. It will highlight best practices and effective cooperation, but also inconsistences and shortcomings in political and economic terms. The findings will contribute to a better understanding of the potential for and challenges facing European Union cultural and scientific diplomacy and the embedding of culture into its external relations more widely. They will allow for drawing policy implications on the set-up, the role of different EU institutions and services in, as well as the contents and processes of such diplomacy.

Type of action: Research and innovation actions

The conditions for this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

INT-12-2015: The cultural, scientific and social dimension of EU-LAC relations

Specific challenge: A shared history, as well as cultural, political and economic ties, closely connect Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). Individual countries enjoy close bilateral relations, and cooperation at regional and sub-regional level is gaining momentum.

At bi-regional level, the Strategic Partnership between the EU and LAC was launched in Rio de Janeiro in 1999 and has gradually been upgraded into the current EU-CELAC[29] Partnership. Aided by this process, the two regions have cooperated on a wide range of issues in a number of sectors, including those identified by the EU-CELAC Action Plan and more particularly the Joint Initiative for Research and Innovation (JIRI) adopted at the Madrid Summit in 2010.

Today, the European Union is the leading investor in the region, the second largest trading partner after the U.S.A. and a major provider of development cooperation assistance. However, beyond the economic relationship, the EU-CELAC cooperation needs to reinforce the cultural, scientific and social ties and common vision between the two world regions.

Scope: Research under this topic should critically examine past and present cultural, scientific, intellectual and social exchanges between individuals, countries and regions within the wide EU-CELAC area, with a view to determining synergies and cross-fertilization, as well as identifying asymmetries in bi-lateral and bi-regional relations.

The cultural exchanges between EU and LAC should be studied, as for instance those brought about through long-standing migration movements between the two regions, as well as those taking place in fields such as arts, literature, sports and beyond. Scientific exchanges between EU and LAC should also be examined in an historical and forward-looking perspective and research should look at how mobility of researchers and cooperation between research institutions and laboratories can contribute to an increased understanding and cooperation between the two sides. Research could also shed light on how LAC representative groups of citizens perceive the role of Europe in their own continent and the process of European integration, more generally.

[29] Comunidad de Estados Latinoamericanos y Caribeñ̃os

The social dimension of the EU-CELAC relation should also be taken into consideration. Research could look at the impact of the EU-CELAC relation on the promotion of social cohesion in the two regions and at how different approaches to fight social exclusion and regional disparities can be successfully shared and applied to different contexts.

Research should be focused on those areas that are deemed crucial to explain the current state of play of relations between EU and LAC, and those that are considered strategic for future interaction and cooperation between the two regions.

Proposals shall include at least three legal entities established in three different LAC countries. However, an even broader participation of international partners from the LAC countries in proposals submitted to this call is encouraged.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 1.5 and 2.5 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected impact: Research under this topic will provide a better understanding of the cultural, scientific and social dimension of the relationship between the EU and LAC, thus supporting the process of EU-CELAC cooperation outlined by the EU-CELAC Action Plan 2013-2015 in defining a common vision for the years to come.

Research will contribute to the understanding of the role of social actors in both societies and to encourage mutual knowledge between the two regions, thus feeding into the work of the EU-LAC Foundation[30]. Research is also expected to inform the on-going bi-regional networking activities of the JIRI and the work of the Trans-Atlantic Platform for the Social Sciences and Humanities (T-AP).

Type of action: Research and innovation actions

The conditions for this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

[30] Created in May 2010 by the 6th Summit of Heads of State and Government, the European Union-Latin America and Caribbean Foundation (EU-LAC Foundation) took up its activities in November 2011.

CONDITIONS FOR THIS CALL

Opening dates[31]: 11/12/2013 for 2014 topics
10/12/2014 for 2015 topics

Deadline(s)[32]

INT-1-2014/2015	29/04/2014 at 17.00.00 Brussels time for proposals targeting Russia and China 12/05/2015 at 17.00.00 Brussels time for proposals targeting Australia, USA, Brazil, South Africa, Ukraine
INT-2-2014/2015	29/04/2014 at 17.00.00 Brussels time for proposals targeting Black Sea, Middle East, Africa 12/05/2015 at 17.00.00 Brussels time for proposals targeting Southern Mediterranean Neighbourhood, Eastern Partnership
INT-3-2015	28/05/2015 at 17.00.00 Brussels time
INT-4-2015	28/05/2015 at 17.00.00 Brussels time
INT-5-2015	28/05/2015 at 17.00.00 Brussels time
INT-6-2015	28/05/2015 at 17.00.00 Brussels time
INT-7-2015	28/05/2015 at 17.00.00 Brussels time
INT-8-2015	28/05/2015 at 17.00.00 Brussels time
INT-9-2015	28/05/2015 at 17.00.00 Brussels time
INT-10-2015	28/05/2015 at 17.00.00 Brussels time
INT-11-2015	28/05/2015 at 17.00.00 Brussels time
INT-12-2015	28/05/2015 at 17.00.00 Brussels time

Overall indicative budget: EUR 8.55 million from the 2014 budget and EUR 34.10 million from the 2015[33] budget

	2014 EUR million	*2015* *EUR million*
INT-1-2014/2015	4.00	5.85

[31] The Director-General responsible may decide to open the call up to one month prior to or after the envisaged date of opening

[32] The Director-General responsible may delay this deadline by up to two months.

[33]. The budget amounts for 2015 are subject to the availability of the appropriations provided for in the draft budget for 2015 after the adoption of the budget for 2015 by the budgetary authority or if the budget is not adopted as provided for in the system of provisional twelfths.

INT-2-2014/2015	4.55	3.25
INT-3-2015		25.00
INT-4-2015		
INT-5-2015		
INT-6-2015		
INT-7-2015		
INT-8-2015		
INT-9-2015		
INT-10-2015		
INT-11-2015		
INT-12-2015		

Eligibility and admissibility conditions: The conditions are described in parts B and C of the General Annex to the work programme, with the following exceptions:

INT-1-2014/2015 INT-2-2014/2015	Due to the specific objectives of the call, in addition to the minimum number of participants as set out in the Rules of Participation, proposals shall include at least one participant from the country or region targeted by the action. For these topics, legal entities established in Russia, China, Australia, USA and Brazil will be eligible to receive funding from the Union budget.
INT-12-2015	Due to the specific objectives of the call, in addition to the minimum number of participants as set out in the Rules of Participation, proposals shall include at least three legal entities established in three different LAC countries.

Evaluation criteria, scoring and threshold: The criteria, scoring and threshold are described in part H of the General Annex to the work programme, with the following exceptions:

INT-3-2015 INT-4-2015 INT-5-2015 INT-6-2015 INT-7-2015 INT-8-2015 INT-9-2015 INT-10-2015 INT-11-2015 INT-12-2015	For the criterion Impact, the following standard sub-criterion is not applicable: • Strengthening the competitiveness and growth of companies by developing innovations that meet the needs of European and global markets; and by delivering such innovations to the markets

Evaluation procedure: At least 1 proposal per topic will be selected for funding provided it passes all evaluation thresholds. The procedure for setting a priority order for proposals with the same score is given in part H of the General Annex.

The full evaluation procedure is described in the relevant guide[34] published on the Participant Portal.

Indicative timetable for evaluation and grant agreement:

	Information on the outcome of the evaluation (*single or first stage*)	Information on the outcome of the evaluation (*second stage)*	Indicative date for the signing of grant agreements
INT-1-2014/2015 INT-2-2014/2015 INT-3-2015 INT-4-2015 INT-5-2015 INT-6-2015 INT-7-2015 INT-8-2015 INT-9-2015 INT-10-2015 INT-11-2015 INT-12-2015	Maximum 5 months after the final date for submission	-	Maximum 3 months from the date of informing applicants

Consortium agreements: In line with the Rules for Participation and the Model Grant Agreement, participants in Research and Innovation Actions or in Innovation Actions are required to conclude a consortium agreement prior to grant agreement.

[34] See: http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/grants_manual/pse/h2020-guide-pse_en.pdf

Call - New Forms of Innovation

H2020-INSO-2014/2015

There is great potential for Europe to improve productivity and foster competitiveness with knowledge, creativity and new technologies. New forms of innovation, such as public sector innovation, social innovation and new business models, can play a big role in overcoming the crisis and creating opportunities for growth, and are specifically addressed by this call.

The modernisation of public administrations is one of the priorities of the European policy in order to exit the crisis and create growth and jobs[35]. ICT can be an important enabler to facilitate this innovation process, as the take-up of new technologies increases connectivity, collaboration and openness. Moreover, the introduction of new processes will also transform the interaction between citizens, businesses and civil servants. These activities are in line with the Digital Agenda for Europe Flagship Initiative of the EU 2020 strategy and the eGovernment Action Plan 2011-2015.[36] Opening up and sharing assets in an open government context - making data, services and processes open - enables collaboration and increases bottom-up, participative forms of service design, production and delivery. This will also require cultural changes by the collaborating actors, often facilitated by showcasing and awareness of best practices.

The Innovation Union Flagship Initiative in 2010 as part of the EU2020 strategy for growth and jobs aims to create a vibrant, innovation-based economy. As its 34 policy commitments have been turned into action and the European Research Area Partnership for Excellence and Growth has been reinforced, it is time to assess the economic impact as well as to foster new forms of innovation. New knowledge on business models innovation and business models for SMEs in any sector of the economy can highly impact on European competitiveness and job creation. Open innovation and engagement of citizens and civil society are also important dimensions of innovative societies.

Proposals are invited against the following topics:

INSO-1-2014/2015: ICT-enabled open government

Specific challenge: Public administrations need to address the new challenges posed by the evolution of society. Financial constraints are making this task difficult. At the same time, expectations - in terms of burden reduction and efficiency of public services - are growing.

The take-up of new technologies, such as social media and mobile technologies, leads to increased connectivity.

The availability of open data and open services, in an open government setting support the collaborative forms of service design and delivery and they increase transparency.

Personalised public services can arise from enabling and empowering citizens and businesses to directly participate in the design, creation, selection and delivery of some of the public services. Collaboration with users plays an important role in the transformation of public

[35] Annual Growth Survey 2013, COM(2012) 750 final
[36] European eGovernment Action Plan 2011-2015, COM(2010) 743 final

services. Public services delivered or enabled by ICT need to be easy to use and shall increasingly focus on flexible and personalised interactions with public administrations. Given the availability of data, users may be provided more pro-active, higher quality and valuable services, avoiding new divides. This can make services more attractive and increase collaboration. While creating growth and jobs, *M-government* can make services effective by adjusting them to the way citizens are communicating and delivering them to a variety of mobile devices in order to accommodate the on-going transition from stationary to mobile.

Transparency is an important element of the open government approach. Open data and information lead to more transparency. Openness and technology tools can also enable monitoring of the public sector and its performance. Transparency helps to increase accountability and trust in administrations.

Scope:

a) Innovation actions

The actions should address at least one of the sub-objectives (i or ii) below, which should be piloted against a set of clearly defined goals:

i) Pilots on personalised and mobile public services which will aim to benefit from one or more of the following:

- Intelligent and innovative use of large volumes of publicly available data for new, smart and mobile public services;
- Using open services and enabling any actors, including NGOs and users, to create or co-produce new public services in all fields;
- Pro-active and personalised citizen-centric public service applications; this can be according to a user profile created and controlled by the user and structured around modular public services;
- Following changes in user behaviour in accessing and using such services, understanding when relevant which citizens are able to/excluded from active and informed use and supporting the organisational and back-office implications, including privacy.

ii) Pilots on transparency which will aim to benefit from one or more of the following:

- Actions will aim to pilot tools to increase the transparency impact of ICT-based technology platforms of the public sector;
- The transparency tools to be piloted will benefit from open data and could help in monitoring, enhancing accountability and fighting corruption (e.g. through data mining and other tools).
- Examining how transparency tools bring benefit to different sections of the population and establishing practices to challenge emerging inequalities.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 1 and 3 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

These innovation actions should include an assessment of the effectiveness as well as social and economic impact of using these approaches to deliver the public administrations' goals.

The results of these assessments should also provide feedback into a set of recommendations for future use of these approaches to deliver more effective public administration.

b) Coordination and support actions[37]:

The activities should aim at encouraging networking of relevant stakeholders and teams working in these areas and to support constituency building. The dynamic, multidisciplinary network will include social, creative, humanities, ICT and economic expertise across the interface of research, technology and design in addition to other relevant stakeholders. Following an assessment of the needs, the network will carry out a gap analysis and identify potential applications for their successful implementation in the public sector. The activities will include the mobilisation of developers and civil servants (through events, hackatons, etc.) and awareness raising among end users in order to increase take-up of relevant newly developed eGovernment applications.

Expected impact:

- Stimulating the creation, delivery and use of new services on a variety of devices, utilising new web technologies, coupled with open public data.
- More personalised public services that better suit the needs of users.
- Reducing the administrative burden of citizens and businesses (e.g. collecting information from citizens only once).
- Increased transparency of and trust in public administrations.

Type of action:

a) Innovation actions

b) Coordination and support actions

The conditions for this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

INSO-2-2014: Understanding and supporting business model innovation

Specific challenge: Technologies as such do not have a specific value. Their value is determined by the business models used to bring them to a market. The return on Europe's investments in technology and process development therefore depends not only on the overall framework conditions for innovation and entrepreneurship, but also on effective business models. However, many European enterprises, whether large or small and medium sized, lack awareness and tools to innovate their business models. Against this background, the challenge addressed by this topic is to facilitate innovation in business models and allow a maximum number of companies to innovate their business models.

Scope: A business model describes how a company communicates, creates, delivers and captures value out of a value proposition. Current thinking summarises the functions of business models as: articulating the value created for users by the offering; identifying a

[37] This activity directly aimed at supporting the development and implementation of evidence base for R&I policies and supporting various groups of stakeholders is excluded from the delegation to Research Executive Agency and will be implemented by the Commission services.

market segment; defining the structure of the value chain required and the position of the firm in this value chain; formulating the competitive strategy.

Innovation in business models mainly comes from new activities (content), new linkages between activities (structure) new markets (context) and/or new partners (governance). Inspiration for business model innovation can come, for instance, from business models developed in other business sectors (transfer) or from analyses of patterns in business models (system). Open innovation, emerging collaborative business models and new partnership mechanisms also mean innovation in business models for SMEs and bigger companies. Further research is needed on business model innovation and the successful implementation of business models.

Within the scope of this research is to explore new knowledge how it happens and investigate access to this knowledge and the capacity of companies to adjust their existing business models.

The focus in addressing the specific challenge is therefore, with equal weight, on the following four dimensions:

- advancing existing knowledge about business model innovation, e.g. by identifying patterns, exploring management structures, analysing the potential of transfer across sectors and EU member states;
- making this knowledge easily accessible;
- developing mechanisms how to adjust the knowledge to individual companies, and
- reaching out, possibly via existing channels, to a maximum number of companies.

Different models of ownership and different management structures, including those that make use of employee involvement and emphasise workplace innovation, are within the scope of this topic. Due attention should be given to the gender dimension in developing business models and multi-disciplinarity, as well as to the broader social and environmental aspects of business model development and implementation. Specific sectors can be targeted as long as the transfer of business models across sectors is included in the approach. The aim is to turn into a self-sustainable platform after the end of the EU funding.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU in the order of EUR 3 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected impact: This topic will advance current understanding and awareness of business model innovation. It will produce new knowledge on business model innovation which will enhance European competitiveness and help address social challenges. European companies, including SMEs, will examine and change their business models, adopting solutions that increase their competitiveness.

At least 10% of Europe's 20 million SME should be reached, including the micro-enterprises with up to 10 employees and achieving a broad geographical coverage across the European Union. The impact will also be an increase of Europe's attractiveness for innovators and contribution to the overall objectives of Innovation Union. At company level, it will help companies to develop new or strengthen existing business models and thus grow in terms of jobs and turnover.

Type of action: Research and innovation actions

The conditions for this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

INSO-3-2014: The economic impact of the Innovation Union

Specific challenge: This topic will gather evidence on the impact of the EU innovation policy on growth and jobs in the EU and its Member States.

Scope: The impact of the 34 IU commitments, both individually and as a whole, needs to be analysed. The analysis should look at the innovation ecosystem, identify the routes through which the 34 commitments impact on economic performance and measure the impacts.

To identify the full economic impact of the IU, the proposals need to take into account the system's interdependences as well as its complex and adaptive characteristics. In line with the IU approach, a broad concept of innovation going beyond R&D needs to be used. The scope is therefore broader than analysing the ability of policies to limit market failures and should cover both direct and dynamic effects of the policies considered. Economic performance should be measured against (but not be restricted to) GDP, added value, productivity, well-being, net and gross job creation in both skilled and unskilled positions. A methodology that will allow the research to take into account more recent developments of Innovation Policy occurring after the 2010 landmark, with an appropriate cut off point is within scope.

Policy recommendations are out of the scope of this topic. The topic focuses on gathering and presenting evidence showing the relation between the policies and the effects.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of EUR 3 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected impact: The evaluation of the impact of innovation policies is of great importance to calibrate on-going actions and plan future ones. Understanding how innovation policy and specifically the EU innovation policy impacts on economic performance can inform future innovation policy design and adaptation of existing measures to increase effectiveness. This action will provide a more comprehensive understanding of the full impact of innovation policy in the economy. This type of assessment will strengthen the evidence base of the IU allowing for a more effective policy design in terms of its impact on economic performance.

Type of action: Research and innovation actions

The conditions for this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

INSO-4-015: Innovative schemes for open innovation and science 2.0

Specific Challenge: The specific challenge addressed by this topic is, in the context of open innovation and science 2.0, to assist universities to become open innovation centres for their region in cooperation with companies, realising the ERA priorities, and to enable public administrations to drive innovation in and through the public sector.

Scope: The actions under this topic will help universities, companies and public authorities to enhance their capacity to engage in science 2.0 and open innovation. They will build or reinforce structures and mechanisms to support effective linkages for innovation between

universities and companies and other employment sectors, and provide freely accessible innovation training platforms, including digital platforms.

The actions will be implemented by consortia that will commit to the ERA principles[38] and adopt innovative ways to create new knowledge, new jobs and promote economic growth. This challenge can be addressed through different sets of actions:

a) Inter-sectoral mobility

The actions should aim at:

- The development and implementation of a policy of double nominations of research staff in academia, companies and public and semi-public/CSO employment sectors.
- The development and implementation of a policy to further and recognise inter-sectoral mobility as a demonstrably positive career asset.

The new policies should be operational before the end of the EU funding and sustainable after the end of the EU funding.

b) Academia- Business/Public/CSO knowledge co-creation

The actions should aim to develop or (further) implement open innovative schemes to strengthen linkages between academia, industry and community. The aim is to accelerate pace and allow maximum socio-economic and environmental impact of scientific research, taking account of geographical coverage, societal needs and the needs of research communities, citizens and CSOs. This should take into account other EU actions, including the Marie Skłodowska-Curie actions fostering inter-sectoral mobility.

Research institutions together with companies are expected to build sustainable structures which help to absorb needs of users and thereby become co-creators of new solutions. SMEs should be encouraged to participate.

The new policies should be operational before the end of the EU funding and sustainable after the end of the EU funding.

Gender aspects need to be taken into account.

c) Innovation leadership programme for public administrations and researchers

The actions should focus on developing curricula and providing freely through online platforms, possibly combined with other delivery mechanisms, innovation training for public administrations and researchers. The actions would go beyond state of the art training programmes and produce curricula and modules for a 'deep-dive' short leadership programme, supported by a sustainable platform or community of innovation trainers in order to create and run the leadership programme.

[38] Commitment to the ERA Principles implies that institutions:

- advertise of all vacancies on the EURAXESS Jobs portal using the common profiles established in the European Framework for Research Careers
- fill research positions according to open, transparent and merit based procedures proportionate to the level of the position in line with the basic principles of the Charter & Code and including non-EU nationals
- apply a Gender Equality Plan

Identification of users' needs is of central importance. The R&D efforts required would involve exploration, design, development and piloting of pedagogies as well as methods and tools for collaboration and knowledge sharing, including MOOCs.

International aspects should be taken into account, while appropriate consideration should be given to the gender dimension in the design, development and delivery of the actions.

The new courses and platforms should be operational before the end of the EU funding and sustainable after the end of the EU funding.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 2.5 and 3.5 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected impact: The actions are expected to allow a wide range of research organisations to do better in areas which are essential to their performance as actors or facilitators of collaborative research and innovation. These organisations will be in a stronger position to interact fruitfully with innovators in industry and the public sector. Their increased potential to innovate will contribute to the socio-economic performance of the societies in which they operate. Universities will take a more prominent role in innovation, together with business and other actors, and thereby contribute to the objectives of the Innovation Union and ERA. The actions will also boost innovation competences in public administrations and equip researchers with innovation leadership knowledge, thereby creating more innovative societies.

a) Actions on inter-sectoral mobility are expected to increase the number of researchers with active experience in both academia and industry and thus foster fruitful interactions between the two sectors.

b) The actions on academia business co-creation will raise awareness of the potential of co-creation of new solutions and other open innovation activities. Interactions with various actors within the eco-system will also contribute to increased understanding of the culture and (potentially conflicting) objectives of partners.

c). The Innovation leadership programme and platforms, notably the online platforms, will enable public administrations and researchers to drive innovation with newly acquired skills relating to creativity, critical thinking, idea generation, visualisation and entrepreneurship. The actions will reach out to some 60.000 leaders throughout the EU, at central, regional and local level.

Knowledge sharing through the platforms will create more new ideas and innovative approaches. The actions will complement the European research base with innovation skills which are crucial for business and research in the global market.
The actions will also foster the widest possible use of new training provision through standards on inter-operability, quality assurance and recognition of the training modules towards degrees of accredited universities.

Type of action:

a) and b) Coordination and support actions

c) Research and innovation actions

The conditions for this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

INSO-5-2015: Social innovation Community

Specific Challenge: The specific challenge of this activity is to stimulate and support the establishment of a 'Social Innovation Community' of researchers, social innovators, end users (citizens) and policy-makers. Since the launch of the Innovation Union Flagship initiative in 2010, many actions have developed in the area of social innovation involving research and "hands on" innovation[39]. However many related actions in the field may appear disconnected and not fully exploit the possibilities offered by more effective communication and dissemination means. This could limit the policy uptake of research results.

What is needed is to better link research to practice, develop joint methods and concepts in the area of social innovation research and provide a common space for gathering evidence and identifying new areas for social innovation take up in various fields.

Scope: The scope is that of creating a Community, involving social innovators, researchers, citizens, policy makers, which will bring together on the one hand research actions and results and on the other implementation actions, new initiatives, and policy developments. It will systematically provide evidence and create greater synergies between social innovation activities and related EU policies. It will help promote social innovation initiatives throughout Europe, increase relevance of policies and actions, and contribute to the development of a common understanding of the necessary framework conditions and related socio-economic implications of social innovation policies, activities and initiatives in Europe and beyond.

Within the scope of the action are evidence and methodologies that contribute to social innovation up-scaling. This does not concern only European but also international developments. Such a social innovation community could be seen also as a "network of networks". In particular the Community will take account of existing networks and platforms in the field, and build upon and expand existing coordination actions with active communities of practices and related stakeholders.

Activities should include:

− the organisation of brokerage events to enhance the networking of on-going research and experimentation projects and other activities in the area of social innovation to enhance, inter alia, a cross-project understanding of the concept of social innovation;

− information and awareness activities through the gathering of researchers and various stakeholders, including civil society organisations, citizens' groups, private actors, policy-makers, user groups and other networks;

− design strategies/activities for ensuring the best possible use of the research results and setting up of a mix of dissemination tools targeting different stakeholders at EU, national and local level;

− the organisation of events aimed at identifying priorities for collaboration and research gaps and needs, and enhancing the quality, quantity and visibility of future actions in the area of social innovation;

− supporting grassroots experiments, replication, incubation and policy uptake of research results ('up-scaling');

[39] ec.europa.**eu**/bepa/pdf/publications_pdf/**social_innovation**.pdf.

− setting up of a network of 'Local Facilitators' for a better dissemination and uptake at all levels.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU in the order of EUR 3 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected impact: The 'Social Innovation Community' will enable convergence towards a common understanding of social innovation as a tool and outcome. It will help to provide more effective measures and a better use of resources. The Community will facilitate the policy uptake of research results and experimentation activities. Evidence-based policy-making will be strengthened by supporting learning processes of 'what works'/'what does not work' and under what conditions.

This will contribute to more social innovation initiatives from the ground, new possibilities for up-scaling of small social innovation experiments, and new tools of policy making in the field, thereby accelerating social innovation for growth.

Type of action: Coordination and support actions

The conditions for this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

INSO-6-2014[40]: Platform for ICT for Learning and Inclusion

Specific challenge: The aim of this challenge is engage a large number of stakeholders on a dialogue and awareness process over the role, benefits, and issues of concerns on ICT for learning and inclusion.

ICT is crucial to boost the modernization of education and training. The challenge is to reinvent the education ecosystem and re-empower teachers in the digital age. Partnerships and collaboration between public and private stakeholders - including innovative entrepreneurs - more open and innovative practices for richer and more engaging and motivating learning and teaching experiences will be key to facilitate the transformation of the education and training to embrace and fit the challenges of 21st century and to ensure our young people are equipped with the skills for employment.

More than 100 million European citizens are at the risk of digital exclusion - the elderly, unemployed and low educated, migrants, people in need of care, people living in remote or poorer areas, persons with disabilities, homeless.

This challenge contributes to the debate over these issues and opportunities by facilitating an open dialogue on how technological changes and scientific progress impact and accelerate developments, including social change, determine policy changes, and support new investments, involving diverse actors with different stakes and agendas.

Scope: Develop and maintain a sustainable platform engaging a large number of key actors, stakeholders and communities of practices on how to improve co-creation and delivery of digital tools, solutions and services for the modernization of education and training and for the

[40] This activity directly aimed at supporting the development and implementation of evidence base for R&I policies and supporting various groups of stakeholders is excluded from the delegation to Research Executive Agency and will be implemented by the Commission services.

employability of young people, as well as for tackling the risk of digital exclusion, and thereby socio-economic exclusion.

The platform should engage - and be open to all - practitioners and stakeholders wishing to contribute to decision making processes, agree on objectives and priorities, share experiences, policies and practices on the role ICT for better education and training, e-Inclusion and e-Accessibility.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of EUR 1 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected impact: The action will generate awareness and impact on a wider participation in decision making processes related to the uptake of technologies involved in education, training and inclusion.

Type of action: Coordination and support actions

The conditions for this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

INSO-7-2014[41]: Towards joint programming under Horizon 2020

Specific Challenge: In order to strengthen public-public partnerships and support Member States and their research funders in the preparation, implementation and monitoring of jointly implemented actions it is necessary to provide a common framework. The ERA-NET scheme has supported collaboration between Member States (MS) and their research programmes since the beginning of FP6. It has developed into a powerful tool creating joint transnational calls with a total volume of currently EUR 2 billion and a broad variety of additional activities between programmes that strongly support the realisation of ERA. Since its start in 2008, the joint programming process and the joint programming initiatives have gained considerable momentum and have led to the development of strategic research agendas, visions ahead and first joint activities, which in general have taken the form of common calls. The reinforced ERA Partnership calls on Member States to strategically align their national funding under common strategic research agendas.

What is now needed is moving forward to the implementation of common strategic research agendas, including joint actions with critical mass and alignment of national/regional activities. The specific challenge addressed by this action is how to realise a common approach to the preparation and implementation of joint activities and aligned national/regional activities, their monitoring and impact assessment as well as dissemination of results. This will involve the main stakeholders engaged in designing and deploying the broad structures and functions for the coordination and cooperation of national and regional research programmes.

Scope: Proposals should cover at least one of the following areas:

- Development and implementation of a user-led 'information, learning and support platform' for Public-public partnerships.

[41] This activity directly aimed at supporting public-public partnerships with Member States and associated countries is excluded from the delegation to Research Executive Agency and will be implemented by the Commission services.

The action will support the information, monitoring and evaluation needs of all users, provide learning materials and functionalities including annual events and ensure the maintenance of a web-based portal with direct and indirect IT services. The action must take into account the experiences gained from current actions (ERA-LEARN, NETWATCH, JPI to co-work). Proposers must demonstrate the ability to respond to user needs of the main stakeholders involved in Public-Public Partnerships (P2P) and ensure a representative participation.

- Optimising modalities and implementation of Public-Public Partnerships

Actions must be user –led and support improved and coherent implementation of P2Ps, e.g. the further development and common application of Framework Conditions for JPIs, the support for the development and implementation of a Joint Programming 'Knowledge Hub' concept for Less Research Intensive countries or other conceptual and methodological approaches.

- New modalities for aligning national/regional activities under common research agendas

The action should assess and benchmark current approaches and support stakeholders to introduce or scale up new approaches that allow Member States and funding bodies to increase competition, excellence, and impact in their national activities (calls for proposals, institutional funding, etc.) that implement commonly agreed research agendas.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 1 million and 3 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected impact: The action will contribute to increasing efficiency of public administrations. It will support the implementation of innovative concepts between Members states and funding bodies, and contribute to higher standards in joint programming between Member States. Monitoring and analysis will deepen the understanding of the functioning of P2P and their impact at European, national and regional level. The action will provide further opportunities to share experiences and develop common approaches among the main stakeholders engaged in designing and deploying the broad structures and functions for the coordination and cooperation of national and regional research programmes. Furthermore, the on-line platform will enable better use of research results across borders.

Type of action: Coordination and support actions

The conditions for this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

INSO-8-2014[42]: Synchronised Call initiatives

Specific Challenge: The aim of this pilot activity is to promote co-operation between national/regional funding bodies and contribute to increasing the quality of research in Europe.

To this end, national/regional funding bodies will form consortia to launch synchronised calls at European level, addressing a pre-determined scientific field with one identical call deadline and using joint international peer review. This international joint peer review will ideally

[42] This activity directly aimed at supporting pilot activities is excluded from the delegation to Research Executive Agency and will be implemented by the Commission services.

replace the national/regional evaluation procedure of the national research proposals. The funding decision will ultimately be made by each national/regional research funding body.

Synchronised Calls are intended to:

- enhance research excellence by helping Member States to improve their evaluation systems
- enhance transparency and fair treatment by providing one comparable pan-European score for proposals at national/regional level based on joint international peer review.
- improve the effectiveness of national research systems by helping Member States to benchmark areas where their researchers perform best and to guide national research and innovation strategies focused on their strengths.
- increase efficiency of research funding in Europe by highlighting topics in which different researchers are focusing on the same aspect of a research issue (in order to avoid duplication).
- increase visibility of high performing researchers in less research intensive countries by identifying them through the joint international peer review.

For each Synchronised Call, research funding bodies will determine a scientific field in which they publish a call on a synchronised basis in several European countries. There will be a common deadline for proposal submission as well as common evaluation criteria and a common scoring method. There will be a common working language for proposals. A common evaluation panel will be composed of internationally recognised experts.

After the joint international peer-review the participating funding bodies will receive the evaluation summary reports only for their national research proposals. The abstracts and metadata of proposals which are above threshold will be made available across the participating research funding bodies, e.g. to facilitate benchmarking. The actual selection of proposals for funding would ultimately be made by each national funding body: individual funding bodies would not be bound by the evaluation result, but would be encouraged to fund only those proposals which are above threshold. The project proposals may, but are not required to, have a transnational dimension.

Scope: The Synchronised Calls initiative will be open to any thematic area and each consortium will launch one call in a scientific field pre-determined by that consortium.

The consortium of national/regional funding bodies will:

a) Organise a Synchronised Call (planning, documentation, evaluation process, selection of evaluators, call publication, IT systems for proposal submission and evaluation, promotional activities, etc.)

b) Implement the joint international peer review of the Synchronised Call;

c) Provide a detailed report on the outcome of the Synchronised Call and related statistics.

Up to 5 Synchronised Call initiatives will be supported under this action. The expected duration of the project is to 2 years.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 0.2 million and 0.5 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected impact: Participation in a joint international peer review process will help Member States to improve their evaluation systems. By evaluating research project proposals on a

transparent, objective and comparable basis, it will be possible to identify the best researchers in Europe. This in turn will bring the best ideas in a particular field to the forefront and ensure equal and fair treatment.

Synchronised calls based on a joint international peer review allow Member States to benchmark how their research teams perform against their European peers. Equally, because this approach helps to identify high performing researchers in less research intensive countries, it will increase the visibility of high calibre researchers in those countries. This could also open the way to new research collaboration opportunities for these researchers and, in this way, contribute to achieving the widening objective for research in Europe.

It can facilitate the entry of new research teams to the Framework Programmes and the ERC; researchers who have not participated yet in the Framework Programme could be encouraged to submit research proposals to the Framework Programme building on the positive experience of a joint international peer review through the synchronised call.

Type of action: Coordination and support actions

The conditions for this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

INSO-9-2015: Innovative mobile e-government applications by SMEs

Specific Challenge: Current societal and economic challenges as well as rising expectations to reduce the burden on users, put pressure on all public administrations to provide efficient, open and citizen-centric public services.

Due to the increased use of mobile technology as well as the increasing availability of public information, data and online services, public services can be transformed. Coupling open public data and services with information and services offered by the private sector can lead to innovative, user-friendly and personalised services that can be accessed easily.

Because of their size, knowledge and agility, SMEs are key actors for the provision of those innovative services. The "apps" market for mobile devices is a very dynamic market, which mostly lacks application specifically for the public sector. Engaging SMEs into the potentially huge public sector innovation market is a challenge for local and regional public authorities.

The scope of this action is to provide support to innovative SMEs, including start-ups, for the design and creation of innovative applications, in order to foster the delivery of mobile public services.

The aim is to help the interaction of citizens and businesses with public administrations. This may be done through the combination of public and private sector services, through mobile technologies. Although they may be first piloted in a local context – with the involvement of public administrations and end users - the solutions need to ensure replicability, also taking into account multi-lingualism and, where necessary, the cross-border dimension. Scalability and sustainability issues are to be considered.

Scope: The SME instrument consists of three separate phases and a coaching and mentoring service for beneficiaries. Participants can apply to phase 1 with a view to applying to phase 2 at a later date, or directly to phase 2.

In phase 1, a feasibility study shall be developed verifying the technological/practical as well as economic viability of an innovation idea/concept with considerable novelty to the industry sector in which it is presented (new products, processes, design, services and technologies or

new market applications of existing technologies). The activities could, for example, comprise risk assessment, market study, user involvement, Intellectual Property (IP) management, innovation strategy development, partner search, feasibility of concept and the like to establish a solid high-potential innovation project aligned to the enterprise strategy and with a European dimension. Bottlenecks in the ability to increase profitability of the enterprise through innovation shall be detected and analysed during phase 1 and addressed during phase 2 to increase the return in investment in innovation activities. The proposal should contain an initial business plan based on the proposed idea/concept.

The proposal should give the specifications of the elaborated business plan, which is to be the outcome of the project and the criteria for success.

Funding will be provided in the form of a lump sum of EUR 50.000. Projects should last around 6 months.

In phase 2, innovation projects will be supported that address the specific challenge of business transformation and that demonstrate high potential in terms of company competitiveness and growth underpinned by a strategic business plan. Activities should focus on innovation activities such as demonstration, testing, prototyping, piloting, scaling-up, miniaturisation, design, market replication and the like aiming to bring an innovation idea (product, process, service, etc.) to industrial readiness and maturity for market introduction, but may also include some research. For technological innovation a Technology Readiness Levels of 6 or above (or similar for non-technological innovations) are envisaged; please see part G of the General Annex.

Proposals shall be based on an elaborated business plan either developed through phase 1 or another means. Particular attention must be paid to IP protection and ownership; applicants will have to present convincing measures to ensure the possibility of commercial exploitation ('freedom to operate').

Proposals shall contain a specification for the outcome of the project, including a first commercialisation plan, and criteria for success.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 0.5 and 2.5 million would allow phase 2 to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts. Projects should last between 12 and 24 months.

In addition, **in phase 3**, SMEs can benefit from indirect support measures and services as well as access to the financial facilities supported under Access to Risk Finance of this work programme.

Successful beneficiaries will be offered coaching and mentoring support during phase 1 and phase 2. This service will be accessible via the Enterprise Europe Network and delivered by a dedicated coach through consultation and signposting to the beneficiaries. The coaches will be recruited from a central database managed by the Commission and have all fulfilled stringent criteria with regards to business experience and competencies. Throughout the three phases of the instrument, the Network will complement the coaching support by providing access to its innovation and internationalisation service offering. This could include, for example, depending on the need of the SME, support in identifying growth potential, developing a growth plan and maximising it through internationalisation; strengthening the leadership and management skills of individuals in the senior management team and developing in-house coaching capacity; developing a marketing strategy or raising external finance.

Expected impact:

- Enhancing profitability and growth performance of SMEs by combining and transferring new and existing knowledge into innovative, disruptive and competitive solutions seizing European and global business opportunities.
- Market uptake and distribution of innovations tackling the specific challenge in a sustainable way.
- Increase of private investment in innovation, notably leverage of private co-investor and/or follow-up investments.
- The expected impact should be clearly described in qualitative and quantitative terms (e.g. on turnover, employment, market seize, IP management, sales, return on investment and profit).

Type of action: SME Instrument (70%)

The conditions related to this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

INSO-10-2015: SME business model innovation

Specific Challenge: Technologies and services as such do not have a specific value. Their value is determined by the business models used to bring them to a market.

Many current, widely applied business models, have developed for big companies and may be not-fitting or not-serving well the needs of SMEs nor be inspired by new knowledge on innovation in business models. In addition to this, small community-oriented companies, using their profits primarily for social objectives,[43] can build their growth on business model innovation.

The specific challenge addressed by this topic is to enable SMEs - in traditional sectors, such as manufacturing industries, in sectors of particularly rooted in Europe's history such as cultural heritage as well as in new sectors including different services and creative industries, and the social economy – to innovate and grow across traditional boundaries, through new business models and organisational change. The international dimension is included. For instance, this can involve drawing on successful business models in different sectors in the global market, and developing them for use by European SMEs in the same or different sectors. It can also involve reverse innovation in business models, where models initially created in Europe and becoming successful elsewhere, are supported to return to Europe. For business model innovation in the broad area of food, it is foreseen to organize several events in the autumn of 2015 within an appropriate European level forum. Of particular importance for the new business models will be user-oriented services, cultural heritage related services, social services and tourism. The SME instrument, providing the phased approach and mentoring schemes needed, so that the participating SMEs can build successful strategies to achieve growth, is an appropriate instrument to address this challenge.

Scope:

[43] A social enterprise is defined as an operator in the social economy whose main objective is to have a social impact rather than make a profit for their owners or shareholders. It operates by providing goods and services for the market in an entrepreneurial and innovative fashion and uses its profits primarily to achieve social objectives. See: SOCIAL BUSINESS INITIATIVE
http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/social_business/docs/COM2011_682_en.pdf

The SME instrument consists of three separate phases and a coaching and mentoring service for beneficiaries. Participants can apply to phase 1 with a view to applying to phase 2 at a later date, or directly to phase 2.

In phase 1, a feasibility study shall be developed verifying the technological/practical as well as economic viability of an innovation idea/concept with considerable novelty to the industry sector in which it is presented (new products, processes, design, services and technologies or new market applications of existing technologies).

The activities could, for example, comprise risk assessment, market study, user involvement, Intellectual Property management, innovation strategy development, partner search, feasibility of concept and the like to establish a solid high-potential innovation project aligned to the enterprise strategy and with a European dimension. Bottlenecks in the ability to increase profitability of the enterprise through innovation shall be detected and analysed during phase 1 and addressed during phase 2 to increase the return in investment in innovation activities. The proposal should contain an initial business plan based on the proposed idea/concept.

The proposal should give the specifications of the elaborated business plan, which is to be the outcome of the project and the criteria for success.

Funding will be provided in the form of a lump sum of EUR 50.000. Projects should last around 6 months.

In phase 2, innovation projects will be supported that address the specific challenge of business transformation and that demonstrate high potential in terms of company competitiveness and growth underpinned by a strategic business plan. Activities should focus on innovation activities such as demonstration, testing, prototyping, piloting, scaling-up, miniaturisation, design, market replication and the like aiming to bring an innovation idea (product, process, service, etc.) to industrial readiness and maturity for market introduction, but may also include some research. For technological innovation a Technology Readiness Levels of 6 or above (or similar for non-technological innovations) are envisaged; please see part G of the General Annex.

Proposals shall be based on an elaborated business plan either developed through phase 1 or another means. Particular attention must be paid to IP protection and ownership; applicants will have to present convincing measures to ensure the possibility of commercial exploitation ('freedom to operate').

Proposals shall contain a specification for the outcome of the project, including a first commercialisation plan, and criteria for success.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 0.5 and 2.5 million would allow phase 2 to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts. Projects should last between 12 and 24 months.

In addition, **in phase 3**, SMEs can benefit from indirect support measures and services as well as access to the financial facilities supported under Access to Risk Finance of this work programme.

Successful beneficiaries will be offered coaching and mentoring support during phase 1 and phase 2. This service will be accessible via the Enterprise Europe Network and delivered by a dedicated coach through consultation and signposting to the beneficiaries. The coaches will be recruited from a central database managed by the Commission and have all fulfilled stringent criteria with regards to business experience and competencies. Throughout the three phases of

the instrument, the Network will complement the coaching support by providing access to its innovation and internationalisation service offering. This could include, for example, depending on the need of the SME, support in identifying growth potential, developing a growth plan and maximising it through internationalisation; strengthening the leadership and management skills of individuals in the senior management team and developing in-house coaching capacity; developing a marketing strategy or raising external finance.

Expected impact:

- Enhancing growth performance of SMEs by combining and transferring new and existing knowledge into innovative solutions
- Market uptake and distribution of innovations tackling the specific challenge in a sustainable way.
- Increase of private investment in innovation, notably leverage of private co-investor and/or follow-up investments.
- The expected impact should be clearly described in qualitative and quantitative terms (e.g. on turnover, employment, market seize, IP management, sales, return on investment and profit).

Type of action: SME Instrument (70%)

The conditions related to this topic are provided at the end of this call and in the General Annexes.

CONDITIONS FOR THIS CALL

Opening dates[44]: 11/12/2013 for 2014 topics
10/12/2014 for 2015 topics

Deadline(s)[45]

INSO-1-2014/2015	29/04/2014 at 17.00.00 Brussels time 28/05/2015 at 17.00.00 Brussels time
INSO-2-2014	29/04/2014 at 17.00.00 Brussels time
INSO-3-2014	29/04/2014 at 17.00.00 Brussels time
INSO-4-2015	28/05/2015 at 17.00.00 Brussels time
INSO-5-2015	28/05/2015 at 17.00.00 Brussels time
INSO-6-2014	29/04/2014 at 17.00.00 Brussels time
INSO-7-2014	29/04/2014 at 17.00.00 Brussels time
INSO-8-2014	29/04/2014 at 17.00.00 Brussels time

[44] The Director-General responsible may decide to open the call up to one month prior to or after the envisaged date of opening

[45] The Director-General responsible may delay this deadline by up to two months.

INSO-9-2015 [SME instrument]	Phase 1 18/03/2015 17/06/2015 17/09/2015 16/12/2015	Phase 2 18/03/2015 17/06/2015 17/09/2015 16/12/2015
INSO-10-2015 [SME instrument]	Phase 1 18/03/2015 17/06/2015 17/09/2015 16/12/2015	Phase 2 18/03/2015 17/06/2015 17/09/2015 16/12/2015

Overall indicative budget: EUR 26.85 million from the 2014 budget and EUR 35.37 million from the 2015[46] budget

	2014 EUR million	2015 EUR million
INSO-1-2014/2015	a) 12.30	9.40 b) 0.60
INSO-2-2014	3.10	
INSO-3-2014	3.10	
INSO-4-2015		10.37
INSO-5-2015	3.10	
INSO-6-2014	1.00	
INSO-7-2014	3.25	
INSO-8-2014	1.00	
INSO-9-2015 [SME instrument]		4.00 out of which 0.40 for phase 1 3.52 for phase 2 0.08 for mentoring & coaching, support and phase 3
	Single stage for both phase 1 and phase 2. The budget available for phase 1 and phase 2 will be divided equally between each cut-off date.	
INSO-10-2015 [SME instrument]		11.00 out of which 1.10 for phase 1 9.68 for phase 2 0.22 for mentoring & coaching, support and phase 3

[46].The budget amounts for 2015 are subject to the availability of the appropriations provided for in the draft budget for 2015 after the adoption of the budget for 2015 by the budgetary authority or if the budget is not adopted as provided for in the system of provisional twelfths.

	Single stage for both phase 1 and phase 2. The budget available for phase 1 and phase 2 will be divided equally between each cut-off date.

Eligibility and admissibility conditions: The conditions are described in parts B and C of the General Annex to the work programme, with the following exceptions:

INSO-8-2014	Due to the specific objectives of the call, proposals shall include at least three legal entities established in three different Member States or Associated Countries.
INSO-9-2015 [SME instrument] INSO-10-2015 [SME instrument]	Proposals for phase 1 are not required to provide a draft plan for exploitation and dissemination. A proposal for phase 2 shall include a commercialisation plan.

Evaluation criteria, scoring and threshold: The criteria, scoring and threshold are described in part H of the General Annex to the work programme, with the following exceptions:

INSO-9-2015 [SME instrument] INSO-10-2015 [SME instrument]	Proposals will be evaluated individually when they arrive. They will be ranked after the respective cut-off dates. The criterion Impact will be evaluated first, then Excellence and Implementation. If the proposal fails to achieve the threshold for a criterion, the evaluation of the proposal will be stopped. For phase 1 the threshold for individual criteria will be 4. The overall threshold, applying to the sum of the three individual scores, will be 13. For phase 2 the threshold for the criterion Impact will be 4. The overall threshold, applying to the sum of the three individual scores, will be 12. The final consensus score of a proposal will be the median of the individual scores of the individual evaluators; and the consensus report will comprise a collation of the individual reports, or extracts from them. Where appropriate, a Panel Review will be organised remotely. Applicants can provide during the electronic proposal submission up to three names of persons that should not act as an evaluator in the evaluation of their proposal for potential competitive reasons[47].

[47] If any of the persons identified is an independent expert participating in the evaluation of the proposals for the call in question, they may be excluded from the evaluation of the proposal concerned, as long as it remains possible to have the proposal evaluated.

Evaluation procedure: The procedure for setting a priority order for proposals with the same score is given in part H of the General Annex.

The full evaluation procedure is described in the relevant guide[48] published on the Participant Portal.

Indicative timetable for evaluation and grant agreement:

	Information on the outcome of the evaluation (*single or first stage*)	Information on the outcome of the evaluation (*second stage)*	Indicative date for the signing of grant agreements
INSO-1-2014/2015 INSO-2-2014 INSO-3-2014 INSO-4-2015 INSO-5-2015 INSO-6-2014 INSO-7-2014 INSO-8-2014	Maximum 5 months after the final date for submission	-	Maximum 3 months from the date of informing applicants
INSO-9-2015 [SME instrument] INSO-10-2015 [SME instrument]	Two months after the corresponding cut-off date set out above for phase 1 and four months after the corresponding cut-off date set out above for phase 2.	-	One month from the date of informing applicants in phase 1 and two months from the date of informing applicants in phase 2.

Consortium agreements: In line with the Rules for Participation and the Model Grant Agreement, participants in Research and Innovation Actions or in Innovation Actions are required to conclude a consortium agreement prior to grant agreement.

[48] See: http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/grants_manual/pse/h2020-guide-pse_en.pdf

Fast track to innovation - Pilot

Full details on this pilot are provided in the separate call for proposals under the Horizon 2020 work Programme Part- Fast Track to Innovation Pilot (Part 18 of the Work Programme).

Other actions [49]

I – Actions to foster innovation policies: strengthen the evidence-base for R&I policy making

All activities in this section (from 1 to 9) aim directly at supporting the development and implementation of evidence base for R&I policies or supporting various groups of stakeholders and are therefore excluded from the delegation to the Research Executive Agency and will be implemented by the Commission services.

Analysis of Member States' R&I policies

This line of activities aims to help monitoring and assessing Member States R&I policies in the context of the European Semester and analysing their R&I performance and contribution to growth & jobs. The focus will be on developing policy analysis, indicators and scoreboards and using the R&I Observatory to identify key challenges and assess policy reforms.

1 - Analyses of R&I policy issues in the European Semester

Analyses of up to four specific R&I policy issues at EU level, national or regional level, including case studies, comparative analysis and the organisation of policy workshops. The policy issues will be selected on the basis of the outcome of the 2014 European Semester and could include: options for a European knowledge market for patents and licensing; the conditions for smarter public procurement of innovative products and services and setting aside dedicated national procurement budgets for innovation; and measures for improving the linkages between the science base and the business sector.

Type of action: Public procurement through a framework contract

Indicative timetable: 2014

Indicative budget: **EUR 0.25 million from 2014 budget**

2 – Cluster policy and open innovation

Analysis of national and regional policies in support of clusters and open innovation based on the existing cluster observatory, including the development of a taxonomy/methodology and a mapping of such policies in the EU and beyond.

Type of action: Public procurement

Indicative timetable: 2014

Indicative budget: **EUR 0.60 million from 2014 budget**

3 - Framework conditions for High Growth Innovative Enterprises (HGIE)

Analyses and comparison across the EU of specific policy features favourable to different sources of private funding of HGIE (e.g. business angels, crowd-funding, VC, corporate VC,

[49] The budget amounts for 2015 are subject to the availability of the appropriations provided for in the draft budget for 2015 after the adoption of the budget for 2015 by the budgetary authority or if the budget is not adopted as provided for in the system of provisional twelfths.

targeted public schemes) and of specific framework conditions favourable to these firms (e.g. IP rules, standard-setting procedures, taxation)

Type of action: Public procurement through a framework contract

Indicative timetable: 2014 and 2015

Indicative budget**: EUR 0.15 million from 2014 budget**

4 – Observatory of R&I Tax Incentives

Setting-up of an Observatory of tax treatment of R&I, aimed at estimating foregone tax revenues on account of R&I tax incentives and other forms of favourable tax treatment of R&I expenditure.

Legal entity: The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) 2, rue André Pascal, 75775 Paris Cedex 16, France

Type of action: Grant to identified beneficiary - Coordination and support actions

The standard evaluation criteria, thresholds, weighting for award criteria and the maximum rate of co-financing for this type of action are provided in parts D and H of the General Annexes.

Indicative timetable: 2014

Indicative budget: **EUR 0.50 million from 2014 budget**

Economic analysis and indicators

This line of activities aims to carry out economic analysis and to develop new datasets and indicators, including the regular production and publication of indicators, scoreboards and reports, with the view of underpin the economic impact of R&I policies and investments. Activities will also include the development of tools to support priority setting and allocation of funding between and within S&T fields.

5 – Econometric analyses and indicators on the impact of R&I

Further development and regular production of a few composite indicators (on e.g. innovation output, research excellence, knowledge circulation, ERA-progress and structural changes) and econometric analyses on firm level data to evaluate e.g. the effect of innovation on growth, competitiveness and employment.

Legal entity: Joint Research Center Ispra (JRC-ISPRA), Via Enrico Fermi 2749
I - 21027 Ispra (VA) Italy

Type of action: Grant to identified beneficiary - Coordination and support actions

The standard evaluation criteria, thresholds, weighting for award criteria and the maximum rate of co-financing for this type of action are provided in parts D and H of the General Annexes.

Indicative timetable: 2015

Indicative budget: **EUR 0.40 million from 2015 budget**

6 – Innovation Union Competitiveness Report 2015

Support to the development of the IUC report 2015 through the production of specific

economic analyses and peer reviews.

Similarly to the previous editions of the IUC report (2011, 2013) which provided an analysis of Europe's competitive position in science and technology, the individual experts (up to 5) will provide a critically important contribution to the scientific and economic analysis supporting the IUC report 2015, as well as to its overall quality assurance, by performing an in-depth and evidence-based economic analysis as well as peer review of the content of the IUC report. Based on their respective areas of expertise and experience in economic analysis and indicators-based studies, each expert shall provide elements to contribute to distinct parts of the report with analytical text as well as proposed changes and possibly additional elements of analysis that they consider important in view of improving the overall quality and relevance. They will also participate, upon request from the Commission's services, to meetings with policy users of the evidence base to be provided by the report.

The specialist skills required and demanding nature of the work requires highly qualified experts, which will be selected on the basis of objective criteria. Therefore, a special allowance of EUR 450/day will be paid to the experts appointed in their personal capacity who act independently and in the public interest.

Type of action: individual expert contracts. Indicative timetable: 2014

Indicative budget: **EUR 0.10 million from 2014 budget**

7 – Data mining on R&I activities

Data mining on R&I activities including licencing and funding flows and co-publication and co-patenting activities to reveal cooperation patterns amongst different actors of the European innovation system (public and private alike) and underpin the link between these R&I activities and economic activities.

Type of action: Public procurement

Indicative timetable: 2015

Indicative budget: **EUR 0.40 million from 2015 budget**

8 - Monitoring of innovation performance

There are several on-going contracts funded under CIP which support the monitoring of innovation performance at national and regional level and an opinion survey on innovation ('Innobarometer'). Some of these contracts include options for renewal at the end of their first phase in 2014.

a) Development of the Innovation Scoreboards

Development of the Innovation Scoreboards (Innovation Union Scoreboard, Regional Innovation Scoreboard, Public Sector Innovation Scoreboard) in the period 2015-2016.

Type of action: Public procurement - renewal of an existing contract in 2014

Indicative timetable: 2014

Indicative budget: **EUR 0.60 million from 2014 budget**

b) Regional Innovation Monitor 2015-16

Continuation of the Regional Innovation Monitor 2015-16.

Type of action: Public procurement - renewal of an existing contract in 2014

Indicative timetable: 2014

Indicative budget: **EUR 0.80 million from 2014 budget**

c) Innobarometer survey

The innobarometer is an annual survey of a pool of businesses and general public on innovation-related policies and issues.

Type of action: Public procurement through a framework contract

Indicative timetable: 2014

Indicative budget: **EUR 0.40 million from the 2014 budget and EUR 0.40 million from the 2015 budget**

Strategic programming activities

This line of activities aims to support strategic programming of Horizon 2020 through strategic intelligence and sense-making, by bringing together and building upon existing forward looking activities in the EU with regard to R&I priority setting. It aims at optimising the EC R&I effort by bringing forward common (EU+MS) orientations which allow synergies and reduce duplications.

9 – Support for the strategic programming of Horizon 2020

Support to the Commission for the strategic programming of Horizon 2020 and priority-setting under resp. the Industrial Leadership and Grand Challenges parts through expert advice and analysis of available knowledge.

In particular one expert groups will be set up, in each of four topics, thus making four in total: strategic foresight for R&I policy in Horizon 2020; foresight on key long term transformations of the EU Research, Innovation and Higher Education system; foresight on trust and emerging risks; and foresight on emerging challenges and opportunities in the junction of health, environment and bio-economy. The groups will perform horizon scanning and sense-making activities that are important for strategic programming in Horizon 2020. These activities involve harvesting evidence and evaluating their relevance, validity and reliability, in addition to performing highly specialized analyses and syntheses, preparing contributions and exposing those contributions to debate, through which the groups will develop their foresight reports. Therefore, a special allowance of EUR 450/day will be paid to the experts appointed in their personal capacity who act independently and in the public interest.

The activities carried out by the groups will be essential to the development of the mentioned policy areas, and without them the EU reference policy framework concerned would not be achieved. The experts will be highly qualified, specialised, independent experts selected on the basis of objective criteria, following an open call for expressions of interest.

In areas where there is a lack of existing data, and which therefore would not be appropriate for the work of expert groups, public procurement will be used to support specific studies which will include data collection.

a) Type of Action: Expert contracts

Indicative timetable: 2014 and 2015

Indicative budget: **EUR 0.40 million from 2014 budget and 0.30 million from 2015 budget**

b) Type of Action: Public procurement

Indicative timetable: 2014 and 2015

Indicative budget: **EUR 0.40 million from 2014 budget and 0.37 million from 2015 budget**

II – Actions to foster innovation policies: support the development of R&I policies

All activities in this section (from 10 to 20) aim directly at supporting the development and implementation of evidence base for R&I policies, supporting various groups of stakeholders or public-public partnerships with Member States and associated countries and are therefore excluded from the delegation to the Research Executive Agency and will be implemented by the Commission services.

Support the achievement of ERA

This line of activities aims to contribute to the further development and realisation of the European Research Area (ERA) further to the adoption of the ERA Communication on 17 July 2012[50] *and taking into consideration the provisions of the TFEU. It will focus in particular on the monitoring*[51] *and assessment of the actions implemented by Member States, Associated Countries, research funding and research performing organisations.*

Activities will also cover the development of a genuine open labour market for researchers as well as support and facilitation of public-public partnerships and coordination of national research activities[52].

Overall implementation of ERA

10 – Data gathering and analysis of the policy developments and reforms

The studies and the expert groups will focus on data gathering and analysis of the policy developments and reforms in Member States and Associated Countries and support to the implementation of the ERA actions by Member States and research funding and research performing organisations, as to enhance and measure progress at national level, and document wider policy implications emerging from the development of the European Research Area (studies and/or expert groups to do a follow up of the yearly MS studies and RPO/RFO surveys and support implementation of the actions).

[50] COM(2012)392 final
[51] Linked to the Research and Innovation Observatory developed by the JRC
[52] as foreseen in the Communications on ERA, on Partnering and on Joint Programming

The activities carried out by the groups will be essential to the development of the European Research Area (ERA) and without them the EU reference policy framework concerned would not be achieved. Notably, these expert groups will provide input and support for the development of an ERA Roadmap, for the implementation of actions by Member States and Research Organisations and for the 2015 ERA Survey. The experts will be highly qualified, specialised, independent experts selected on the basis of objective criteria, following an open call for expressions of interest.

Therefore, a special allowance of EUR 450/day will be paid to the experts appointed in their personal capacity who act independently and in the public interest.

In areas where there is a lack of existing data, and which therefore would not be appropriate for the work of expert groups, public procurement will be used to support specific studies which will include data collection.

a) Studies in 2014 and 2015:

Type of action: Public procurement

Indicative timetable: 2014 / 2015

Indicative budget: **EUR 0.40 million from 2014 budget and 0.30 million from 2015 budget**

b) one expert group in 2014 and two expert groups in 2015:

Type of Action: Expert contracts

Indicative timetable: 2014 / 2015

Indicative budget: **EUR 0.11 million from 2014 budget and 0.18 million from 2015 budget**

11 – Methodologies and statistical analysis to assess the economic impact of different actions

Expert groups will work on the identification and development of appropriate methodologies and statistical analysis to assess the economic impact of different actions proposed or taken by Member States, Associated Countries, research funding and research performing organisations, as well as to refine the assessment of the progress and/or develop new indicators (expert groups/studies to do impact assessments and/or refine methodologies).

The activities carried out by the groups will be essential to the assessment of the ERA Monitoring and develop and refine the methodologies for assessing the impacts of ERA actions in Member States and Research Organisations. The experts will be highly qualified, specialised, independent experts selected on the basis of objective criteria, following an open call for expressions of interest.

Therefore, a special allowance of EUR 450/day will be paid to the experts appointed in their personal capacity who act independently and in the public interest.

In areas where there is a lack of existing data, and which therefore would not be appropriate for the work of expert groups, public procurement will be used to support specific studies which will include data collection.

a) Studies in 2014 and 2015:

Type of Action: Public procurement

Indicative timetable: 2014 / 2015

Indicative budget: **EUR 0.10 million from 2014 budget and 0.10 million from 2015 budget**

b) One expert group in 2014 and one expert group in 2015:

Type of Action: Expert contracts

Indicative timetable: 2014 / 2015

Indicative budget: **EUR 0.10 million from 2014 budget and 0.10 million from 2015 budget**

12 – Communication of ERA policy

Communication of ERA policy and the ERA actions to the research community and stakeholders at large, including the organisation of ERA related conferences and/or support to Presidency Conference :

Type of Action: Public procurement

Indicative timetable: 2014 / 2015

Indicative budget: **EUR 0.30 million from 2014 budget and 0.30 million from 2015 budget**

Accelerating the open labour market for researchers

13 – Pan European Supplementary Pension Fund

The European Research Area aims at a single market for research and researchers thereby highlighting the need for ensuring such issues as supplementary pensions for mobile researchers. A framework contract[53] to provide four years of operational support, including technical assistance and expertise, in the context of setting up the structure of a future pan European supplementary pension fund by external stakeholders. Services covered by the contract will include support services such as a Service Centre that will function as a one-stop-shop for supporting potential participants in the fund, and communication campaigns to raise awareness including project websites, publications and different events.

Type of action: Public procurement (framework contract)

Indicative timetable: second half of 2014

[53] The duration of the framework contract will be 4 years, and its indicative budget ceiling will be EUR 4 million. The indicative budget for the first specific contract for 2014 is 1.5 M€.

Indicative budget: **EUR 1.50 million from 2014 budget** (for the first specific contract)

Towards Joint Programming

14 – Analysis of ERA-NET Cofund by individual experts

The experts will perform an in-depth analysis of ERA-NET Cofund proposals submitted to thematic ERA-NET calls and of the first experiences in their implementation, taking into account operational, strategic and policy related criteria. A special allowance of EUR 450/day will be paid to the experts appointed in their personal capacity who act independently and in the public interest.

Type of Action: Individual Expert contracts

Indicative timetable: 2015

Indicative budget: **0.10 million from 2015 budget**

15 – Strategic evaluation of Joint Programming

Strategic evaluation of Joint Programming, involving also Member States in a mutual learning exercise, to estimate the degree of coordination across the ERA in areas covered by Public-public partnerships, to evaluate the 10 on-going JPIs and to assess the alignment of national research programmes with respect to these JPIs.

Type of action: Public procurement through a framework contract

Indicative timetable: 2014

Indicative budget: **EUR 0.50 million from 2014 budget**

Support to policymaking

This line of activities aims at supporting the development of R&I policies at EU, national and regional level, with a first focus on providing support to bodies advising the European Commission on research and innovation policy issues and a second focus on the setting up of a dedicated Policy Support Facility offering on a voluntary basis expert advice to national/regional authorities for developing national and regional R&I policies and strategies. Activities will also support policy coordination and mutual learning among MS with a view to better exploit transnational synergies and coherence in R&I policies within the EU.

16 – Setting up of the Policy Support Facility

Setting-up and operation of the Policy Support Facility (PSF) to assist Member State in the successful implementation of research and innovation policy reforms with an integrated and evidence-based approach. The PSF is aimed at improving the design and implementation of research and innovation policies by providing access to relevant evidence-base, expertise and evaluation results through added-value systems and services. In line with the Commission Communication 'Research and innovation as sources of renewed growth' (COM(2014)339 final), the PSF will draw on the experience and mutual learning of policy shapers and makers together with external advice for formulating, adapting and implementing policy measures, including with technical assistance and peer reviews.

The PSF will provide the following range of concrete services to national and regional policymakers in the field of research and innovation in line with the four steps below:

1. an **Innovation policy database** gathering and providing access to easily searchable information on 'R&I policy cases' in EU Member States, regions and selected third countries;
2. an interactive **innovation policy helpdesk** providing support to national/regional policymakers through the innovation database or by helping them to formulate a policy-support request corresponding to their needs;
3. the organisation of in-situ **innovation missions** to address policy support requests (i.e. corresponding to policy needs that could not be serviced through the innovation database) and to gather complementary information in view of providing policy options to the users
4. **Dissemination/outreach activities** (e.g. newsletters, subject-specific or country-specific dissemination events) to support policy mutual learning.

The four steps above will be implemented in three phases, which will implement steps 1, 2 and part of 4 (regular dissemination activities) of the PSF. The first phase (2015-2017) will cover the development and the initial operations of the PSF. The second phase (2017-2019) will support the operation of the Facility. The third phase will consolidate and expand the PSF activities (2019-2020).

The first two phases shall be covered by the 2015 funding. The third phase shall be the subject of a funding decision in 2019 through the allocation of a further EUR 2.00 million pending a positive review of the second phase by end of 2018.

Type of action: Public procurement

Indicative timetable: 2015

Indicative budget: **EUR 4.00 million for 4 years from 2015 budget** (a further EUR 2.00 million could be foreseen in 2019, pending positive review of the second phase by end of 2018)

In addition, a Service Contract[54] will implement steps 3 and 4 above with funding under either this part of the work programme (starting in 2016) or from 'Spreading Excellence and Widening Participation' part of the programme (as of 2015).

Type of action: Public procurement

Indicative timetable: 2015

17 –Identification of key technology domains

Development of a tool for identifying scientific fields and technology domains which play a

[54] The indicative budget ceiling for this framework contract is EUR 20.00 million. It will facilitate the implementation of specific actions under 'Spreading Excellence and Widening participation' (for a maximum amount of EUR 13.00 million) and under Societal Challenge Europe in a changing world – inclusive, innovative and reflective Societies' (for a maximum amount of EUR 7.00 million).

predominant role in the development of key advanced technologies and systems. It should be based on a sound methodology for assessing the relative importance of a given scientific field or technology domain in the patent applications and whether it covers multiple technology domains presenting high growth rates. The methodology should preferably comprise an automatic data treatment. It should be applicable to Horizon 2020 to help prioritise research with the greatest potential of diffusion, in support of strategic programming for Key Enabling Technologies and Societal Challenges.

Type of action: Public procurement

Indicative timetable: 2015

Indicative budget: **EUR 0.60 million from 2015 budget**

18 – Development of an econometric model linking R&I to jobs and growth

Development of an econometric model linking R&I to jobs and growth to support policymakers when allocating funding and setting priorities for R&D.

Type of action: Public procurement through a framework contract

Indicative timetable: 2014

Indicative budget: **EUR 0.60 million from 2014 budget**

19 – Support to mutual learning activities

Support to annual mutual learning seminars, peer reviews and ad hoc policy learning workshops on specific policy issues.

Type of action: Expert contracts

Indicative timetable: 2014 and 2015

Indicative budget: **EUR 0.15 million from 2014 budget and 0.10 million from 2015 budget**

20 – Development of a Strategic Advice Capacity

a) Support to the activities of the body that will be succeed to the European Research and Innovation Area Board (ERIAB), the Innovation for Growth (I4G) and the European Forum for Forward Looking Activities (EFFLA) to provide strategic advice to the Commission on the development and realisation of the ERA, the IU and on forward looking activities, including operational costs and dedicated studies feeding into the preparation of recommendations and opinions.

The High Level Group of Research, Innovation and Science policy Experts (RISE) will provide strategic support to the European Commissioner for research, innovation, and science and to the European Commission, essential for the development of research and innovation policy. It will contribute directly to the achievement of the Innovation Union initiative, the Europe 2020 strategy and the Innovation Union flagship initiative.

The activities carried out by the group will be essential to the development of the mentioned policy areas, and without them the EU reference policy framework concerned would not be achieved.

The high level experts will draw on their professional networks to develop, through thorough analysis of evidence and synthesis of state of the art knowledge, specialized policy briefs on pertinent issues. Therefore a special daily allowance of EUR 450 will be paid to the experts appointed in their personal capacity who act independently and in the public interest The experts will be highly qualified, specialised, independent experts selected on the basis of objective criteria, following an open call for expressions of interest.

a) Type of action: Expert contracts

Indicative timetable: 2014 and 2015

Indicative budget: **EUR 0.50 million from 2014 budget and 0.50 million from 2015 budget**

b) Type of action: Public procurement

Indicative timetable: 2014 and 2015

Indicative budget: **EUR 0.30 million from 2014 budget and 0.30 million from 2015 budget**

c) Development of the Science 2.0 Observatory. The observatory will provide a real-time monitoring of the trends of 'Science 2.0' which entails the following three interrelating macro trends in Science: (1) an explosion of science/research output, including not only open science but also the replicability of scientific discovery (access to methods, tools, data, and articles, new ways of scientific collaboration); (2) a diversification and increase of actors which produce scientific deliverables, among other, citizens science, with the increasing role of citizens and amateurs in the scientific process; and (3) a new way of doing science: data-intensive science, enabled by the availability of large-scale datasets, processed through simulation software and enabled by high performance computing. The monitoring should provide continuous updates over the period 2014-2015 of these three trends in quantitative terms.

Type of action: Public procurement using an existing framework contract

Indicative timetable: 2014 and 2015

Indicative budget: **EUR 0.10 million from 2014 budget and 0.20 million from 2015 budget**

III – Actions to foster innovation policies: new forms of innovation

All activities in this section (from 21 to 24) aim directly at supporting new forms of innovation as well as highlighting excellence in innovation through the means of awards. They are therefore excluded from the delegation to the Research Executive Agency and will be implemented by the Commission services

21 – European Capital of Innovation 2016

With their capacity to connect people, places, public and private actors, urban areas can substantially enhance innovation in Europe. This award will aim to provide European level recognition to those cities that make the most to promote innovation within their communities and thereby improve the quality of their citizens' lives. It will address the challenge of fostering innovation through actions at city level, by acknowledging innovative solutions to

build up an innovation ecosystem and ideas to further expand and scale up these initiatives, thereby leveraging and inducing further systemic innovation in cities.

For the purpose of this award, a "city" is understood to be an urban area, excluding metropolitan areas, larger urban zones and conurbations, and is understood as an administrative unit governed by a city council or another form of democratically elected body. It will be considered as a whole system, including built environment, municipal authorities and citizens, organizations and public structures, as a platform capable of facilitating the growth and development of creativity and innovation in its different meanings.

Expected results: The award will look at proposals which should be focused on:

- Developing an effective innovation ecosystem that captures the five I's of an innovative, inclusive, inspiring, interactive, integrated and impactful city;
- Reaching out to citizens' in a way which makes innovation visible.

Applications should also describe innovation activities planned to be implemented until 31 December 2017, which will help to realise the potential and scale up past and on-going achievements, thus contributing to the city's innovation ecosystem and innovation capacity building. Limited support activities, such as planned events and the setting up of a dedicated Coordination Unit to coordinate and communicate innovation activities will be considered beneficial to realisation of the innovation potential of the prize.

Expected impact: The award will illustrate at the European level the commitment to innovation at the city level and to inspire and share best practice with other cities in Europe and act as innovation ambassadors further afield. At the city level, the first impact will be the recognition of successful innovation policies within a city which raises the profile of the team and the political leaders that have developed and implemented these policies. Secondly, the award will help the city open up connections with other cities that would wish to learn from the city and analyse which policies and activities could be transferable. This will allow the city to attract international interest in its activities. Thirdly, the prize should encourage and contribute to enabling the city to develop new innovation activities made possible only by the access of funding from the prize and by attracting investors, industry, top class researchers as well as talented and entrepreneurial individuals and so strengthening the innovative potential of the city in general.

Eligibility Criteria:

1. The candidate cities must be established in an EU Member or in Associated Country and have a population above 100,000 inhabitants
2. The submission consists of a complete application.
3. The achievements must relate to completed or on-going initiatives started after 1st January 2012.
4. The achievements have not been previously awarded with a monetary prize by an EU institution.

Essential Award Criteria:

The following criteria will be applied to judge the actual achievements and the potential intended scaling up activities:

1. Innovative – in terms of concepts, processes and tools
2. Inspiring – attracting talent, resources, funding, investment
3. Integrated – covering the entire innovation ecosystem and its links with Europe 2020
4. Interactive– facilitating the interactions within the innovation ecosystem, particularly ensuring citizens' involvement and engagement
5. Impactful - outlining the city's potential to realise the expected impacts of the prize and its current commitment towards future, sustainable plans based on the above mentioned achievements

Types of action: Prize/Expert contracts

Three prizes will be awarded: a first prize of EUR 950,000, a second prize of EUR 100,000 and a third prize of EUR 50,000. Prizes paid in one instalment.

Date of publication of the contest: 1st July 2015

Date of opening of the contest: 1st July 2015 at 12:00:00 Brussels local time

Deadline to submit applications: 15th November 2015 at 12:00:00 Brussels local time

Indicative budget: **EUR 1.15 million from the 2015 budget** of which EUR 1.10 million for the prizes and EUR 0.05 million for the jury of external experts evaluating the proposals.

22 – European Social Innovation Competition (prize and support mechanism)

Social innovation designates novel solutions which have a social impact or outcome. While there is no shortage of good ideas in Europe, social innovations are not yet producing the impact that they could have in generating solutions to social needs or societal challenges. This is a missed opportunity.

Social innovation also represents a source of jobs, markets and business opportunities which is not yet exploited enough, despite the acute needs evidenced in Europe.

Approaches that have clear advantages over current practices compensate for market failure or appropriately complement/contribute to improving public services need to be supported at an early stage, tested, commercialised (when applicable) scaled up and disseminated across Europe.

Objectives pursued:

A prize for social innovators meets various objectives in this regard:

- it stimulates entrepreneurship and rewards applicants upon concrete ideas;
- it lowers entry barriers and therefore encourage some applications from social innovators which might not participate in other Horizon 2020 calls or similar public programmes;
- it may include a coaching component to progress the maturity and feasibility of projects;
- it operates as seed money and, combined with the exposure it offers, it can attract further support from public funders, private investors and incubators;

- it draws media attention and widely raise awareness about the benefits of social innovation.

The first two editions of the Contest were launched under the Competitiveness and Innovation Programme and proved to be successful. The Action will build on this experience with three more editions along similar principles and enhanced benefits for participants. Prizes will be used as 'seed money' by winners to develop, prototype and finally launch their project. But benefits of the Contest will not be limited to prizes. In addition, the Contest will provide for substantial and bespoke coaching and mentoring support in order to build capacities and turn the best ideas into tangible and sustainable projects.

The rules of contest stating the exact focus of the Contest will be published in early 2015 on the participant portal. It is expected to link social innovation to solutions for employment, job/business creation, (social) entrepreneurship and market uptake.

Expected results:

The prize shall contribute meeting social/societal needs while at the same time creating jobs and encouraging more entrepreneurs, business and authorities to engage in social innovation.

Expected impact: The prize will encourage other organisations and public authorities to support social innovation, thereby contributing to meet the objectives of the Innovation Union flagship initiative with respect to social innovation capacity building.

Eligibility Criteria[55]:

Any legal entity (including single persons or group of legal entities except public administrations) established in EU Member States or Associated countries to Horizon 2020.

Essential Award Criteria: (1) degree of innovation (2) potential for impact (3) potential for sustainability and scale.

More specifically, 'degree of innovation' will be understood in this context as (i) including both disruptive and incremental innovations; and as (ii) innovations in a given context.Type of action: Prize and Public Procurement

Date of publication of the contest: January 2015

Date of opening of the contest: January 2015

Deadline to submit applications: March 2015

Indicative timetable of contests: Like the first two editions, the Contest is expected to be run in several steps to select from the initial and fully open phase a first group of ideas and to progressively narrow the sample down to the winners. This allows supporting ideas more extensively than solely with prizes and this makes innovators benefit from mentoring, peer to-peer review, networking and other contest related activities.

Stages	**Indicative period**
Launch event and publication of the rules of contest	January 2015
Deadline for the first phase	March 2015
Evaluation of semi-finalists	April 2015
Mentoring of semi-finalists	May 2015

[55] Please see Articles 106(1), 107, 108 and 109 of the Financial Regulation

Deadline for the second phase (semi-finalists only)	June 2015
Awards ceremony	July 2015

Rules for exploitation and dissemination of results: There will be open access to ideas submitted throughout the Contest. No protection of intellectual property is foreseen within the Evaluation process or in communication activities.

Total amount of prize(s): There should be 3 prizes of EUR 50,000 for the 2015 edition or **a total of prize money of EUR 0.15 million from the 2015 budget**.

In addition, the action includes a service contract of EUR 1.25 million to assist the Commission over those 3 editions of the Contest (2015 but also for 2016 and 2017) in the design and organisation of the Contest, in the preparation and management of related events, in communication activities, in bespoke mentoring and support to best contestants.

The Contest timetable implies to launch a call for tenders in 2014 for a service contract to be signed in 2014 for a maximum amount of EUR 1.25 million from the 2014 budget.

Communication activities in the service contract will stimulate applications from across Europe and all categories of stakeholders. It should encourage public/private funders to support those ideas and therefore trigger further financing for social innovation. Ultimately, it should make the case for social innovation towards politicians, media and citizens. The service contract should also cover all travel and accommodation costs incurred by contestants participating in activities and events, so as to lower entry barriers to the extent possible.

Indicative budget: **EUR 1.40 million of which EUR 1.25 million from the 2014 budget and EUR 0.15 million from the 2015 budget.**

23 – Development of the Public Sector Innovation Observatory

The Observatory will provide access to knowledge on how governments are using innovation in the public sector to improve their performance and hence, create a more responsive state.

Legal entity: The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
2, rue André Pascal, 75775 Paris Cedex 16, France

Type of action: Grant to identified beneficiary - Coordination and support actions

The standard evaluation criteria, thresholds, weighting for award criteria and the maximum rate of co-financing for this type of action are provided in parts D and H of the General Annexes.

Indicative timetable: 2014

Indicative budget: **EUR 1.50 million from the 2014 budget**

24 – Platform for ICT-enabled public sector innovation

ICT-enabled public sector innovation related studies, conferences and other events

In addition to calls for proposals, other actions are also expected to be undertaken on specific activities that the European Commission Directorate General for Communications Networks, Content & Technology (DG CONNECT) will support. These include:

- Studies including socio-economic and impact analysis studies, policy support activities, benchmarking activities as well as studies to support the monitoring, evaluation and strategy definition for eGovernment and ICT-enabled public sector innovation.
- The organisation of events related to eGovernment and ICT-enabled public sector innovation;
- Publications and support to other events (e.g. information, communication, dissemination etc.), either through the use of existing Framework Contracts, or the launch of new calls for tenders.

Details will be provided in the texts of the relevant calls for tender.

Type of action: Public procurement. Indicative number: around 8 public procurements

Indicative timetable: 2014, 2015

Indicative budget: **EUR 1.45 million from the 2014 budget and EUR 0.80 million from the 2015 budget.**

IV – International Cooperation

All activities in this section (from 25 to 29) directly aimed at supporting the promotion of coherent and effective cooperation with third countries are excluded from the delegation to the Research Executive Agency and will be implemented by the Commission services.

25 – Experts to assist in the review of Science and Technology Cooperation Agreements

The objective is to perform an evaluation of the S&T cooperation with countries with an S&T agreement which is up for renewal. Individual expert, normally two experts for an agreement, will be appointed to review/evaluate STI Agreements. A special allowance of EUR 450/day will be paid to the experts appointed in their personal capacity who act independently and in the public interest.

Type of action: Expert contracts.

Indicative timetable: throughout 2014 and 2015

Indicative budget: **EUR 0.20 million from the 2014 budget and EUR 0.20 million from the 2015 budget**

26 – Experts to assist in project's reviews.

The objective is to perform an assessment of the outcomes of international cooperation projects in support of policy dialogue in view of drawing lessons for future activities.

Type of action: Expert contracts.

Indicative timetable: throughout 2014 and 2015

Indicative budget: **EUR 0.20 million from the 2014 budget and EUR 0.24 million from**

the 2015 budget

27 – Support to Presidency events

The objective is to support an event of the Italian Presidency (second half 2014) on research and innovation cooperation with emphasis on the Mediterranean.

Legal entity: Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Piazzale Aldo Moro, 7 – 00185 Roma (I), Italy

Type of action: Grant to identified beneficiary - Coordination and support actions

The standard evaluation criteria, thresholds, weighting for award criteria and the maximum rate of co-financing for this type of action are provided in parts D and H of the General Annexes.

Indicative timetable: second half of 2014

Indicative budget: **EUR 0.10 million from the 2014 budget**

28 – Expert Group on science and innovation for development

The objective of the work of the expert group is to assess strengths and weaknesses of programmes intended to foster science and innovation cooperation with developing and neighbourhood countries –focusing on EU programmes but drawing also lessons from others- and to provide advice on how the complementarities between the different programmes (including between Horizon 2020 and other programmes) can be strengthened. The expert group will be composed of around 10 experts who will analyse data and write policy briefs and a synthesis report on the subject. They will also present the work in dedicated sessions with policy makers and in a public event. The activities carried out by the group will be essential to the development of the mentioned policy areas, and without them the EU reference policy framework concerned would not be achieved. The experts will be highly qualified, specialised, independent experts selected on the basis of objective criteria, following an open call for expressions of interest. A special allowance of EUR 450/day will be paid to the experts appointed in their personal capacity who act independently and in the public interest.

Type of action: Expert contracts.

Indicative timetable: third quarter 2014

Indicative budget: **EUR 0.20 million from the 2014 budget**

29 – Outreach activities in support of the European Year of development 2015.

The objective is to promote and increase visibility of the positive impact of international cooperation in science and innovation for development. It will include conferences, vide

reports and testimonials and other communication actions engaging a variety of audiences in Europe and international partner countries/regions: policy makers, researchers, CSOs, media. The outreach work will be performed by individual experts working on specific tasks in relation to relevant communication products and events. A special allowance of EUR 450/day will be paid to the experts appointed in their personal capacity who act independently and in the public interest.

Type of action : Expert contracts

Indicative timetable: fourth quarter 2014 and throughout 2015

Indicative budget: **EUR 0.15 million from the 2014 budget and EUR 0,10 million from the 2015 budget**

V – External expertise

30 – Independent external assistance

This action will support the use of appointed independent experts for the evaluation of project proposals submitted to non-ICT related topics under the following Calls:

- Call - Overcoming the crisis: new ideas, strategies and governance structures for Europe
- Call - The young generation in an innovative, inclusive and sustainable Europe
- Call - Reflective societies: cultural heritage and European identities
- Call - Europe as a global actor – part 'Research to support Europe's role as a global actor'

This action will support the use of appointed independent experts, where appropriate, for the monitoring of running projects and for the reviews of projects funded under FP7 'Socio-economic sciences and humanities' and their outcomes.

Type of action: Expert contracts.

Indicative timetable: 2014, 2015

Indicative budget: **EUR 0.70 million from 2014 and EUR 0.78 million from 2015**,

31 – ICT for cultural heritage - independent external assistance

Support for independent experts assisting in proposal evaluations, project reviews and the evaluation and monitoring of the ICT part of Call - Reflective societies: cultural heritage and European identities.

Type of action: Expert contracts.

Indicative timetable: 2014, 2015

Indicative budget: **EUR 0.30 million from the 2014 budget and EUR 0.30 million from the 2015 budget**

32 – International cooperation in research and innovation - independent external assistance

Support for independent experts assisting in proposal evaluations, project reviews and the evaluation and monitoring of the part of Call - Europe as a global actor dedicated to International cooperation in research and innovation.

Type of action: Expert contracts.

Indicative timetable: 2014, 2015

Indicative budget: **EUR 0.15 million from the 2014 budget and EUR 0.15 million from the 2015 budget**

33 – ICT for public sector innovation, learning and inclusion - independent experts assisting in proposal evaluations and project reviews

This action will support the use of appointed independent experts for the evaluation of project proposals and, where appropriate, for the monitoring of running projects of the ICT part of the calls:

- Call - Overcoming the crisis: new ideas, strategies and governance structures for Europe
- Call - The young generation in an innovative, inclusive and sustainable Europe
- Call – New forms of innovation

Type of action: Expert contracts.

Indicative timetable: 2014, 2015

Indicative budget: **EUR 0.30 million from the 2014 budget and EUR 0.51 million from the 2015 budget**

34 – New forms of innovation – independent experts assisting in proposal evaluations and pilot assessments

Support for independent experts assisting in proposal evaluations, project reviews, assessment of pilot call [CDRP-2013-Incubators], as well as evaluation and where appropriate, for the monitoring of running projects of parts of Call – New forms of innovation.

Type of action: Expert contracts.

Indicative timetable: 2014, 2015

Indicative budget: **EUR 0.10 million in 2014 from the 2014 budget and EUR 0.40 million in 2015 from the 2014 budget**

VI – COST

Scene-setter:

COST was established as an intergovernmental framework in 1971 for promoting cooperation among researchers across Europe. Within COST, research carried out at national level is funded by the COST Member States, while the EU funds central administration and coordination.

Starting from 2003, under FP6 & FP7, support to COST was provided through a grant agreement between the Commission and an external legal entity designated by COST as its implementing agent, whose identity was communicated to the Commission by the General Secretariat of the Council.

COST has now decided to establish its own dedicated implementation structure (COST Association, an AISBL under Belgian law) under the direct governance of the Committee of Senior Officials (CSO) in order to handle directly EU support to COST activities. It is

therefore through this entity that future support to COST under Horizon 2020 is expected to be channelled. Such new governance should lead to increased efficiency in management and lower administrative expenditure levels.

36 – Support to COST (European Cooperation in Science and Technology) [56]

COST, as an integral part of the Innovation Union and the European Research Area shall contribute to the delivery of the Europe 2020 agenda and the Innovation Union goals through efficient implementation of the COST networking activities.

COST has a long experience in networking European researchers and a high leverage power. In fact, a recent review concluded that the COST Action portfolio corresponds to nationally funded research inputs estimated in excess of EUR 2 billion. Furthermore, through its openness and inclusiveness policies, COST has a significant role in bringing new partners, notably outstanding younger researchers or researchers from less research-intensive countries, into contact with excellent researchers elsewhere in Europe.

During Horizon 2020, COST will receive EU funding from two different lines, but shall manage it in an integrated manner to consistently contribute to both:

- **A) Scientific and Technological Cooperation**. COST will reinforce its networking activities carried out by COST. This part will be funded under "Societal Challenges 6 – Inclusive Societies".

- B) Widening Activities.

COST will contribute to fostering inclusive research and innovation policy by bringing together "pockets of excellence", outstanding researchers who are not yet well integrated in European and global research, also enhancing capacity building. Moreover, COST will include a set of measures aimed at providing structural support to ERA, widening the European research base and promote S&T cooperation with other countries, beyond COST current membership[57]. This second component will be funded under the "Widening Participation" heading.

It is expected that half of the overall COST budget available under Horizon 2020 will be allocated to Scientific and Technological Cooperation Activities and half to Widening Activities, although the budget split could be adjusted on a yearly basis depending on the actual needs.

The grant beneficiary must ensure that there will be no double funding of the same COST Activities during the overlapping period of time between FP7 and H2020 Grant Agreements.

Legal entity: COST Association AISBL, Belgium

Type of action: for 2014: 7-years Framework Partnership Agreement with identified beneficiary and specific grants awarded to identified beneficiary for Coordination and Support Action under the Framework Partnership Agreement.

[56] This activity directly aimed at supporting the promotion of coherent and effective cooperation with third countries is excluded from the delegation to REA and will be implemented by the Commission services.

[57] Current COST members are: Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Israel is a Cooperating State, non-voting member of COST Committee of Senior Officials (CSO).

The standard evaluation criteria, thresholds, weighting for award criteria and the maximum rate of co-financing for this type of action are provided in parts D and H of the General Annexes.

Indicative timetable: Q 2-3 of 2014

Indicative budget: "Scientific and Technological Cooperation"- **EUR 19.207.865 from the 2014 budget**

Type of action for 2015: specific grant awarded to identified beneficiary for Coordinator and Support Action under the Framework Partnership Agreement

The standard evaluation criteria, thresholds, weighting for award criteria and the maximum rate of co-financing for this type of action are provided in parts D and H of the General Annexes.

Indicative timetable: 2015

Indicative budget: "Scientific and Technological Cooperation" - **EUR 20.644.171 from the 2015 budget**

Budget table

	2014 Budget EUR million[58]	2015[59] Budget EUR million
Calls		
Call H2020-EURO-2014/2015 Overcoming the Crisis: New Ideas, Strategies and Governance Structures for Europe	*36.00* *from 08.020306*	17.00 *of which 5.00 from 08.020306 and 12.00 from 09.040302*
Call H2020-YOUNG-2014/2015 Young Generation in an Innovative, Inclusive and Sustainable Europe	*20.00* *of which 15.00 from 08.020306 and 5.00 from 09.040302*	9.45 *from 08.020306*
Call H2020-REFLECTIVE-2014/2015 Reflective Societies: Cultural Heritage and European Identities	*23.00* *of which 9.00 from 08.020306 and 14.00 from 09.040302*	27.50 *of which 17.50 from 08.020306 and 10.00 from 09.040302*
Call H2020-INT-2014/2015 Europe as a Global Actor	*8.55* *from 08.020306*	34.10 *from 08.020306*
Call H2020-INSO-2014/2015 New forms of innovation	*26.85* *of which 13.55 from 08.020306 and 13.30 from 09.040302*	*35.37* *of which 21.37 from 08.020306 and 14.00 from 09.040302*
Contribution from this societal challenge to call 'H2020-FTIPilot-2015' (under Part 18 of the work programme)		3.05 *of which 2.25 from 08.020306 and 0.8 from 09.040302*
Other Actions		
Grants to identified beneficiaries	*2.10* *from 08.020306*	0.40 *from 08.020306*
Public procurement	*9.70* *of which 8.25 from 08.020306 and 1.45*	7.77 *of which 6.97 from 08.020306 and 0.80*

[58] The budget figures given in this table are rounded to two decimal places.

[59] The budget amounts for 2015 are subject to the availability of the appropriations provided for in the draft budget for 2015 after the adoption of the budget for 2015 by the budgetary authority or if the budget is not adopted as provided for in the system of provisional twelfths.

	from 09.040302	*from 09.040302*
Prizes	*0.0* *from 08.020306*	1.25 *from 08.020306*
Experts (expert evaluators, experts groups, monitors)	*3.66* *of which 3.06 from 08.020306 and 0.30 from 09.040302 and 0.30 from 09.045001*	4.01 *of which 3.20 from 08.020306 and 0.81 from 09.040302*
COST	*19.21* *of which 16.98 from 08.020306 and 2.23 from 09.040302*	20.64 *of which 18.10 from 08.020306 and 2.54 from 09.040302*
Estimated total budget (without Horizontal activities)	***149.07***	***160.54***

Contribution to the Horizontal activities (08.020500 in 2014 and 2015)		
Dissemination activities (see Part 17 of the work programme)	*0.13* *of which 0.10 from 08.020306 and 0.03 from 09.040302*	0.14 *of which 0.10 from 08.020306 and 0.04 from 09.040302*
Corporate communication (see Part 17 of the work programme)	*0.07* *of which 0.05 from 08.020306 and 0.02 from 09.040302*	-
Estimated total budget for the horizontal activities	***0.20***	**0.14**

Estimated total budget including the horizontal activities	***149.27***	***160.68***