European Commission

EN

Horizon 2020

Work Programme 2016 - 2017

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

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Important notice on the second Horizon 2020 Work Programme

This Work Programme covers 2016 and 2017. The parts of the Work Programme that relate to 2017 (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(2017)2468 of 24 April 2017)

Table of contents

Introduction

The European integration project has for over six decades contributed to the advancement of peace and reconciliation, democracy and human rights in Europe, and it is a world example in balancing prosperity and social welfare.

The European Union is currently faced with manifold challenges within and beyond its borders. Internally, growing inequality undermines its potential to create prosperity and provide stability. Six million people lost their job during the crisis, more than 120 million people are at risk of poverty and fourteen million youth (15-29 years) are not in education, employment or training. Beyond the need to find new sources of growth and employment, the need to deliver quality public services and renew the legitimacy of public policy-making across Europe put additional strain on governments. At the same time, the inclusion of fairness in the objectives of the European Commission means that social dialogue should be enhanced in order to meet the social demands of inclusive growth. The innovation divide is evident, private investment in research and innovation is falling short of the target, while there is a growing brain drain mostly from regions strongly hit by the crisis and the austerity that followed. Externally, the Union's neighbourhood has become an area of high risk with an increasing number of open conflicts challenging Europe's security. Developments like the crisis in Ukraine and the increasing influence of radical Islam in the Middle East and Africa put the EU's reactive capacity to a test. They pose immediate threats to Europe's security and trigger asylum seeking and immigration that puts pressure on EU external borders and relevant policies – from migration to humanitarian assistance and development cooperation.

Migration has recently being challenging Europe's capacity to act in coherent and unified way. The large influx of refugees and other migrants largely caused by conflicts, geopolitical shocks and poverty poses short, medium, and long term challenges. It goes from immediate hosting of refugees to the lasting integration in the EU of all legally staying migrants.

While this context demonstrates a need to reflect on the past to better understand the emergent instability and risks, it also provides the opportunity to actively contribute to shaping more inclusive, innovative and reflective societies that empower and protect all citizens in Europe and can help to enhance the EU's capacity to tackle regional and global geopolitical changes. This requires the development of a long-term vision and pathways to support policymakers, public and private actors to deliver on it. Horizon 2020 has the scope and breadth to take on this task. This Societal Challenge 6 Work Programme addresses key challenges of the beginning of 21st century like radicalisation and migration that appear directly and in a cross-cutting way in several Topics throughout the Work Programme and complementarily with Societal Challenge 7 - Secure societies "Protecting freedom and security of Europe and its citizens". Many of the Topics of this Work Programme aim also to reduce the gap between institutions and citizens - through better understanding, analysis and practical solutions - in order to build a more trustful European society. Many Topics also integrate the gender dimension as a key element of inclusive societies.

Modes of economic organisation relying on creativity and collaboration are driven by continuously increasing interconnections in society and have further been triggered as a response to the crisis. In many European cities and communities, citizens, together with public and private sectors, are engaged in jointly identifying issues and needs, trying to solve problems through innovative and inclusive responses. They co-create the future through new solutions that have the potential to ensure sustainability, participatory governance, openness and transparency in policies and markets, the respect of the rule of law and social cohesion. Inside the Union, this process could lead to more inclusive, collaborative and participative societies via greater engagement of all involved parties. In the same vein, it could also help to reinforce the necessary measures to reverse inequalities within societies, including reviving social dialogue. For the Union's role in the world, the abovementioned external risks can be faced effectively, and the external opportunities can be better realised, if the EU's foreign policy players possess insightful knowledge and are fully empowered to jointly address risks, and if international research and innovation dialogue and cooperation are enhanced. All these efforts to make Europe a more resilient continent internally and in its external relations will be greatly helped if informed by reflections of Europe's cultural and social diversity and a thorough understanding of its past.

The approach adopted in the present calls is in line with the Horizon 2020 Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI) cross-cutting issue, engaging multiple actors including society, integrating the gender and ethical dimensions, ensuring the access to research outcomes. Some Topics deal specifically with formal and informal (science) education.

The ethical dimension of the activities undertaken should be analysed and taken into account, including relevant socio-economic implications. This implies the respect of ethical principles and related legislation during the implementation (cf. personal data protection and privacy, ensuring informed consent, dual use and potential misuse of the research results, fair benefit sharing when developing countries are involved, and environment protection).

Coordination and Support Actions (CSAs) should ensure the engagement of a broad and multidisciplinary community of stakeholders including public administrations, research community, companies, civil society and citizens. The CSAs are expected to organise networking, awareness-raising and consultation among the communities, connecting with the Research and Innovation Actions (RIA/IA).

The following applies for all calls with opening dates falling between 14/10/2015 and 25/07/2016 inclusive: A novelty in Horizon 2020 is the Pilot on Open Research Data which aims to improve and maximise access to and re-use of research data generated by projects. Projects funded under the Societal Challenge 6 'Europe in a changing world – inclusive, innovative and reflective Societies' Work Programme 2016-17 will by default participate in the Pilot on Open Research Data in Horizon 2020. Projects have the possibility to opt out of the Pilot under certain conditions. Participation in the Pilot is not taken into account during the evaluation procedure. In other words, proposals will not be evaluated favourably because they are part of the Pilot and will not be penalised for opting out of the Pilot. More information can be found under General Annex L of the work programme.

A further 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 DMP is required for projects participating in the Open Research Data Pilot. Other projects are invited to submit a DMP if relevant for their planned research. Only funded projects are required to submit a DMP. Further guidance on the Pilot on [Open Research Data](#) and [Data Management](#) is available on the Participant Portal.

The following applies for all calls with an opening date on or after 26/07/2016: Grant beneficiaries under this work programme part will engage in research data sharing by default, as stipulated under Article 29.3 of the Horizon 2020 Model Grant Agreement (including the creation of a Data Management Plan). Participants may however opt out of these arrangements, both before and after the signature of the grant agreement. More information can be found under General Annex L of the work programme.

With regard to the broader international sustainability agenda, activities funded under Societal Challenge 6 are expected to have an impact on the implementation of the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), in particular *'Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels'*. Societal Challenge 6 also addresses two other SDGs: *'Reduce inequality within and among countries'* and *'Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and stable'*.

Call - CO-CREATION FOR GROWTH AND INCLUSION

H2020-SC6-CO-CREATION-2016-2017

Europe has many competitive strengths: the talent and creativity of its people, a strong industrial base, a vibrant services sector, a performing education system, its position as the world's biggest trading bloc and leading destination for foreign direct investment. Likewise, Europe can also count on its strong values, democratic institutions, its consideration for economic, social and territorial cohesion and solidarity, and its respect for the environment and cultural diversity.

Europe is facing the need to identify the obstacles to and to find untapped sources of growth and employment, renewing the legitimacy of public policy-making, especially through greater citizens' involvement, and of delivering better public services for all.

These issues need to be understood and addressed (cf. stronger evidence-base) in order for Europe to progress at socio-economic, political, educational and cultural levels, taking into account an increasingly interconnected and interdependent world. An emerging approach for tackling many of these issues is to encourage creativity and collaboration between various societal actors through co-creation. It is therefore proposed to focus on co-creation for growth and inclusion: engaging citizens, users, academia, social partners, public authorities, businesses including SMEs, creative sectors and social entrepreneurs in processes that span from identifying problems to delivering solutions.

The potential for societal and innovative development through co-creation in all sectors of society is widely recognised and the current socio-economic context, despite many difficulties, provides for manifold opportunities to fully exploit it.

A clear link with co-creation and social innovation in culture may also be found in CULT-COOP call.

Proposals are invited against the following topic(s):

CO-CREATION-01-2017: Education and skills: empowering Europe's young innovators

Specific Challenge: Creativity, entrepreneurial skills, risk taking adaptability and innovation capacity, problem solving skills, skills related to effective teamwork and sharing information and knowledge, may all be key competitive advantages for Europeans, starting from young children. To make the best of this potential, it is essential that schools and educational institutions, as well as non-formal ways of learning, empower Europe's young innovators with the skills they need from early on in life. Empowering the young through skills for innovation and entrepreneurship, including social entrepreneurship, is particularly important to building more inclusive societies giving opportunities to all, including young innovators from less privileged backgrounds or those with disabilities in order to address inequalities.

The challenge to be addressed by this topic is to improve learning and teaching in innovation-related skills for young boys and girls at the age of primary and secondary education through the design and piloting of new innovative ways of skills education, including technologies, processes and relations.

Scope: New approaches for educating skills need to be developed, piloted and scaled up. There is a lack of sufficient collaboration with entrepreneurial stakeholders in teaching and students practice, and a lack of inter-generational learning. Young people need to be supported with tools, resources and an open environment encouraging experimentation and the development of joint projects including based on interdisciplinary approaches. Effective supporting schemes should guide young people into their entrepreneurial journey.

Building upon existing initiatives in Europe, the consortia (which shall include entrepreneurial partners, and may include partners from civil society and the social economy) shall develop new approaches and innovative models for skills education targeted at young people.

The involvement of young people in the activities of the consortium (not just as recipients of the outputs) is essential. This may include new inter-active methods and new pedagogical modules that will be easily accessible and part of an open platform, which will aim to reach out to thousands of schools and learning sites across Europe. The innovative schemes and new modules will enable the young, future innovators, to develop new capabilities and experimentation attitudes and turn their ideas into successful entrepreneurial and social projects[1].

Promising new models combining technologies with organisational change and building new participatory relations in learning processes - can be tested and adapted in different regions. The innovative models shall be piloted through the schools and/or other businesses and communities, providing young people with a practical set of creative and entrepreneurial skills that will open them up to a world of new possibilities and future jobs.

Within the scope of the action is to develop new models, to investigate and to test new mechanisms that the young generation is engaging in, for addressing societal challenges coupled with an entrepreneurial spirit as well as effective ways and mechanisms for collecting and promoting innovative ideas from the young people. Particular attention should be paid to gender issues.

The action should take into account and coordinate with, where appropriate, with other EU and national initiatives in the field, such as those supported in the context of Erasmus+ strategic partnerships and policy experimentation.

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

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[1]   Links with SCIENTIX – The Community for Science Education in Europe –may be established

Expected Impact: The action will pave the way for innovating learning and teaching practices, so that innovation skills are part of a person's education, formal and informal, at schools and interacting communities as well as on-line. This will boost innovation and entrepreneurship capacity, bringing together many stakeholders including from education, traditional business, the social and service economy and volunteering schemes. It will thereby empower young innovators across Europe, provide for innovative business models and give them tools to engage in society and channel their energies to create opportunities for the future. In the long run the topic contributes to higher youth employment and to creating new markets and new jobs.

The knowledge generated as a result of the actions should be disseminated across Europe to benefit the largest numbers of young innovators.

Type of Action: Innovation action

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

CO-CREATION-02-2016: User-driven innovation: value creation through design-enabled innovation

Specific Challenge: With competitiveness being increasingly based on intangibles and a mix of products and services that respond to users' needs, applying design thinking, tools and methods can improve performance and efficiency in the commercial and public sector. Design-enabled innovation can be considered as a prominent example of "user-driven" innovation, where user involvement in the process is central, as in many cases innovation can better succeed through co-creation. User-centred design thinking and the application of design tools and methods, when applied to services, systems and organisations, enable structured service and business-model innovation, organisational innovation as well as other intangible forms of innovation. The focus is on applying design tools and methods, since this offers a systematic approach to conceive user-driven innovations.

The specific challenge to be addressed by this topic is that many public sector organisations and businesses, especially SMEs, miss out on the potential to utilise design as a source for improving efficiency and stimulating growth.

Scope: The consortium should plan and run a European pilot including selecting and allocating funding primarily to the concept development phase of the selected projects. Aspects of inclusiveness and social objectives of addressing inequalities in citizens' access to the innovations should be taken into account. The pilot should build on national and European level actions on design, incorporating a robust selection process to ensure that projects selected are likely to be further developed and implemented beyond the concept phase. The emphasis should be on practical experimentation, piloting and demonstrating activities as well as concept testing and incubating to improve organisations' processes, services, products or business models in the private, public or third sectors. Drawing on the experience of the

funded projects, the pilot will a) gather data and metrics concerning the impact of design-related policies and programmes in terms of user benefit and business impact, b) develop a transferable methodology to evaluate the effectiveness of design in the innovation process, c) develop a methodology on how actors in different sectors can better connect with design-enabled innovation to increase efficiency and competitiveness in their respective sectors as well as a common impact evaluation methodology and respective indicators, to be applied across sectors and scalable to organisational, regional, national and European level. The activities could also involve showcasing success stories and disseminating the accumulated knowledge, particularly illustrating the applicability and potential of design-enabled innovation for all sectors, be they public or private or commercial or non-commercial activities.

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

This action allows for the provision of financial support to third parties in line with the conditions set out in Part K of the General Annexes to the Work Programme.

Expected Impact:

- Robust and commonly accepted guidance on embedding design in value-creating networks and identification of barriers and enablers;

- Creation of data, data sets and metrics to evaluate impact regardless of sector;

- The methodology developed and the analysis will contribute to incorporating diverse user perspectives into design policies and practices and for their further development and implementation. The results, e.g. the impact evaluation methodology, should be applicable and give clear guidance particularly to SMEs and public administrations;

- Development of new approaches and solutions which translate into new products, services and processes increasing public sector effectiveness and private sector competitiveness, and sustaining innovation capabilities and processes;

- Producing assessment and simulation tools to verify results in the increase of efficiency and/or effectiveness through the use of design;

- Mainstreaming design, making it an integral part of value creation and a self-sustaining element of innovation processes;

- Integration of design and user-driven innovation into innovation policies and support mechanisms, including funding programmes.

Type of Action: Coordination and support action

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

CO-CREATION-03-2016: Piloting demand-driven collaborative innovation models in Europe

Specific Challenge: Facilitating open innovation would ensure that ideas and knowledge are transformed into socio-economic value for European citizens. An important market failure in Europe is that it has an abundance of unexploited ideas and research results with considerable innovation potential, which are not being brought to the markets.

Some of the main issues are linked to the difficulty in matching demand and supply of ideas due to the great amount of information available and to the difficulties in communicating it. The latter can be aggravated by the lack of absorptive capacity and the difficulty of certain actors to formulate a demand for innovative ideas or to adopt/adapt existing ones.

In open innovation and collaborative innovation projects it is more difficult to find appropriate sources of funding, since investors might fail to identify the potential of such projects, the actors involved and they might perceive an increased level of risk stemming from such configurations.

Scope: Experimenting mechanisms to facilitate the match between supply and demand for innovative ideas, as well as the development of absorptive capacities within businesses and other knowledge users. Addressing such issues would facilitate knowledge co-creation among actors that better understand each other's needs and language.

The pilots need to address at least two of the following elements of the innovation eco-system:

- Designing and piloting systematic ways of connecting innovation systems across Europe, so that knowledge flows from one to the other easily and meaningfully. One way of achieving this could be by facilitating human capital mobility and therefore the absorptive capacities of the parties involved. This could include ideas such as "Innovation Human Capital Vouchers" aimed at stimulating SMEs to contact higher education institutes in order to find a solution to their problems;

- Focus on the skills and capabilities of businesses to tap into the European knowledge-base, by developing and piloting specific skills-sets that allows for an effective monitoring of new relevant knowledge, as well as skills that allow a better formulation of a demand for innovative solutions fit for the companies' needs (facilitating interaction between business and academia and/or between businesses);

- Design and pilot public/private funding mechanisms aiming at increasing private funding participation in collaborative innovation projects, contributing to bring innovative ideas to the market. Such mechanisms could build on or combine existing mechanisms;

- Piloting other concrete measures favouring collaborative forms of innovation from a demand-side point of view (i.e. with a focus on businesses needs).

All activities must be concrete experiments or pilots with quantifiable results. All piloted actions will be ready for replication and scale-up.

Activities that fall out of the scope of this call include: research activities, mapping of existing initiatives, collections of best practices, etc.

Applicants could include partners from different sectors, such as knowledge transfer offices, regional development agencies, business associations, business accelerators, networks bringing together businesses and academia, innovation hubs, innovation centres, investment funds, venture capital, crowdfunding platforms, research and technology organisations etc.

The action should take into account and coordinate with, where appropriate, with other EU and national initiatives in the field, such as those supported in the context of Erasmus+ Knowledge Alliances.

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

This action allows for the provision of financial support to third parties in line with the conditions set out in Part K of the General Annexes to the Work Programme.

Expected Impact: It is expected that by better linking demand and supply of ideas and knowledge through new collaborative models, the projects will contribute in the medium term to an increase of innovation and competitiveness in Europe. In addition, starting from in the short to medium term, they will promote socio-economic benefits for European citizens, through the co-creation of solutions adapted to their needs, enabled by increasing the capacity of companies to absorb information. In the long term, due to the replication and scale up potential that the pilots will demonstrate, this will contribute to creating a European innovation ecosystem able to transform ideas and knowledge into socio-economic value for the European citizens.

The mechanisms and pilots supported by this topic will improve the flow of information though collaborative models with increased business participation. By strengthening business innovation through empowering the innovators to screen, identify and formulate a demand for relevant information, as well as increasing their capacity to absorb it and turn it into value, the projects will contribute to boosting innovation across Europe.

Type of Action: Innovation action

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

CO-CREATION-04-2017: Applied co-creation to deliver public services

Specific Challenge: While efforts have been made to make public services user-friendly and reduce the administrative burden, for example by making them increasingly available online, studies show that service design often does not meet the expectations of citizens and businesses, who require more usability, responsiveness and transparency, reflecting the different needs of users - some of whom may not be computer literate - and the variety of activities public services encompasses. Weak service design and high administrative burden often lead to non-use or non-take up by citizens and businesses of the public services and benefits available to them.

The profound understanding of end users including specific groups, like disabled elderly people, single parent families, disadvantaged citizens or immigrants, the re-design of services to respond to their capacities, needs and preferred delivery channels are important elements for governments to prove their ability to fulfil the needs of citizens and businesses. The old 'one-size-fits-all' approach is not appropriate for all spheres of the public sector; complex and varied service delivery; historical, cultural and socio-economic backgrounds play an important role in the expectations of interactions with public services.

The steady integration of new technologies into the everyday lives of people, businesses and governments is helping to open up public administrations, offering opportunities for more collaborative and participatory relationships that allow relevant stakeholders (i.e. citizens, business and non-governmental organisations) to actively shape political priorities, collaborate in the design of public services and participate in their delivery to provide more coherent and integrated solutions to complex challenges[2]. Co-creation of public services in this context is a public service that is provided by government, citizens, NGOs, private companies or individual civil servants, in collaboration or not with government institutions, based on government or non-government data or services.

Collaborative service creation (co-creation) requires public service actors to engage with stakeholders in the design, production and delivery phases, to gather the necessary user insight, re-define their operational processes and identify appropriate sustainability models to deliver an effective high quality service.

Given the opportunity to actively participate in service delivery, stakeholders (citizens, businesses, civil society organisations, social partners, etc.) can contribute distinctive resources (time, effort, ideas and expertise) and can keep public officials accountable[3]. The increased sense of ownership, greater efforts for the sustainability of public initiatives, as well as more creative ideas lead to an important shift in the role that civil society and the private sector can play in contributing to good governance[4]. It is also expected to help better prioritise and target public spending to the most important purposes and urgent needs.

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[2]   OECD Recommendation of the Council on Digital Government Strategies, 2014.
[3]   United Nations eGovernment Survey 2014.
[4]   United Nations eGovernment Survey 2014.

Scope: Innovation actions will pilot the co-designing and co-creation of public services, using ICT and relying on open data or open public services. They need to bring together a variety of actors in society, such as for example public authorities, citizens, businesses, researchers, civil society organisations, social innovators, social entrepreneurs, social partners, artists and designers, to co-create demand-driven, user-friendly, personalised public services and make effective decisions. Proposals need to identify the particular policy area, public institution or function to assess the suitability of incorporating co-creation and the transferability of good practices. Piloting needs to be carried out in a representative set of Member States in order to test different cultural/socio-political context for co-creating public services.

Proposals need to address several of the below aspects:

- Using open services provided by public administrations and allowing third parties to design, aggregate, produce and deliver in collaboration with or without government value added complementary or new public services;

- Demonstrating how government can act as a broad, open collaboration 'platform' in practice by demonstrating and/or piloting use cases for sharing data, services, tools, cloud infrastructures and assets between public administrations (e.g. experiments of hybrid teams in government) and resulting in re-usable services or processes;

- Demonstrating how government can act as a broad, open collaboration 'platform' in practice by demonstrating and/or piloting use cases for sharing data, services, tools and assets with third parties and generating new or complementary services or making decisions;

- Demonstrating how the perspectives of citizens, service users, and others can be taken on board through, for example, the use of design principles or behavioural analysis, in the creation of new public services or policies;

- Demonstrating how transparency of government data, information or processes and the engagement of relevant stakeholders can lead to accountability and trust;

- Developing business models that would enable financial remuneration for the public as data (or other asset) providers.

Proposals need to ensure that privacy and data protection issues have been appropriately addressed and that the tools piloted could be re-used. Any policy area may be subject to the piloting, including social policies and those addressing the vulnerable.

Proposals need to demonstrate the feasibility of their service or solution through a number of real-life pilots, demonstrate the concrete commitment of the piloting sites and need to propose a sustainability approach or model for the period beyond the project.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 4 and 5 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. This does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected Impact: Proposals need to demonstrate that they can achieve impact beyond the project phase, inter alia, in terms of efficiency and effectiveness gains, transactional cost reduction, productivity growth, stimulating the growth of new businesses, greater transparency leading to reduced errors and less public spending, administrative burden reduction, improved societal evidence, increased take-up of electronic public services by citizens, user satisfaction as well as in terms of the democratic dimension, such as increasing level of civic participation and social inclusion. Quantitative and qualitative aspects are to be taken into account. Additional impact may be improving the skills and adding new skills of public sector employees as well as third parties being agents and enablers of change and acting as innovation actors.

Type of Action: Innovation action

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

CO-CREATION-05-2016: Co-creation between public administrations: once-only principle

Specific Challenge: Some of the main benefits of co-creation in public services are personalised approaches that appropriately suit the needs of citizens and businesses. A challenge for co-creation in the public sector is organising the collaboration between the different actors, including between public administrations themselves, in order to share information, knowledge and resources. Co-creation across borders contributes to achieving an effective Single Market.

Co-creation and collaboration between administrations can improve their efficiency and effectiveness by opening up and sharing knowledge and resources with the aim to unlock productivity improvements and foster the creation of more public value. Public administrations and government agencies can re-use the data already in their possession on citizens and businesses, under the control and consent of citizens and businesses, by sharing it between themselves. This can allow them to provide administrative services in a pro-active manner. Administrative burden of citizens and businesses will be reduced, legal obligations will be fulfilled faster and citizen services will be simpler and less cumbersome. Applied on a wide scale it can lead to a smart, inclusive and effective "Once Only principle"[5] at European level.

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[5] The "once-only" principle in the context of public sector can be defined as that citizens and businesses should supply certain standard information only once to a public administration. Public administration offices take action to internally share this data, respecting data protection rules.

In order to preserve privacy of citizens and business confidentiality, administrations would open up their information to another administration under the control and the consent of the citizen or business, in line with the EU's Data Protection legislation.

Scope: In order to facilitate this personalisation and improve user experience, increasing digitisation of public services and the providing of key data only once with public administrations are important aspects. Its implication is that relevant public authorities need to cooperate not just at national level but also cross-border at EU level and share such data in a secure and user-friendly manner, respecting data protection and privacy and the sensitive nature of some of this data.

a) Innovation Actions

The countries participating in a proposal – covering the diversity of approaches across the EU - will need to enable the exchange of information or documents of businesses between their public administrations. The users, public administrations in the EU, will engage in the co-creation process, in order to collaboratively elaborate a common architecture. The project will enable the interaction and co-creation based on the existing national systems, and will re-use when relevant existing cross-border services, in particular services operated by the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) telecom programme. To demonstrate the robustness and the benefit to businesses the project must pilot the system for at least 12 months in real conditions. The free access to the foreground must be guaranteed to enable access by any Member State to the results specifications. The project will also identify the drivers, barriers, potential vulnerabilities and legal issues (such as legal barriers or gaps) for the implementation of the once-only principle for businesses across borders in Europe. The ultimate aim is that businesses should supply information only once to any public administration in Europe. Public administration offices take action to share this data also cross-border, thereby contributing to making the Digital Single Market a reality. The specific administration processes for businesses for piloting purposes will be identified in the proposal, building from a number of use cases.

The large scale pilot (IA) shall include a minimum of six relevant national administrations (or legal entities designated to act on their behalf) in at least six different EU Member States or Associated Countries.

The Commission expects to finance only one project under this action.

b) Coordination and Support Action[6]

Proposals for a Coordination and Support Action will support networking, discussion, exchange of experience and planning for the implementation of the cross-border application of the once-only principle for citizens, taking into account data protection aspects and the

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

control and consent of citizens. The proposals will need to develop a strategic stakeholder engagement plan and roadmap for future areas of action.

The Commission expects to finance only one Coordination and Support Action for a maximum value of EUR 1 million.

Expected Impact: Proposals need to demonstrate that they can achieve impact, which could be expressed, inter alia, in terms of time savings, administrative burden and cost reduction for businesses, improved service quality and administrative efficiency. Additional impact may be a step towards the 'whole-of-government' approach where the public sector acts as one entity, especially in its interactions with other actors including citizens and businesses.

Type of Action: Innovation action, Coordination and support action

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

CO-CREATION-06-2017: Policy-development in the age of big data: data-driven policy-making, policy-modelling and policy-implementation

Specific Challenge: As societal challenges are growing more complex and interlinked, public policy innovation and experimentation, using ICT can improve the effectiveness, efficiency and the quality decisions in the public sector. Effective and reliable policies need to consider the available data (including its structure and topology) and evidence to ensure accurate and meaningful information. Big data offers many opportunities; using data analytics to generate new insights, increasing predictive power and identifying unexpected patterns and relationships that can help inform policy making. For instance data analytics tools can also help public authorities to better detect and evidence patterns of non-compliance in many policy areas affecting the health, the safety and the welfare of citizens in the internal market of goods, services and persons. Effective processing power and expertise are widely used in the retail and commercial sector, the challenge is to create effective resources to make this available to governments, allowing policy choices to become more evidence-based and analytical.

In addition, open policy-making and the integration of the citizens' perspective through the effective engagement of relevant social actors - for example over online platforms or by crowd-sourcing - can potentially generate vast amounts of data, which can allow policy options to become more informed. Furthermore, open policy-making can support a participatory, open and collaborative government vision. Besides simulations, perceptions data pose a further promising source of information. Conducted on a regular basis, e.g. by the Eurobarometer, identifying perceived bottlenecks in relation to policy reforms as well as assessing the perceived performance of past reforms becomes feasible; in some cases these official statistics may be complemented by new sources of data. Taken together, this may lead to developing second generation data tools and assessment for more targeted policy design. It also offers opportunities for different communities to take ownership of the use and analysis

of data in an age where they are at risk of being alienated by too much information. In addition, policy implementation can significantly benefit from efficient enforcement and monitoring tools that are informed by data from various sources.

Scope: In order to enable governments - at all levels - to benefit from the availability of relevant data and thereby introduce and implement effective policies, new or improved methods and tools are needed to support and establish new types of evidence-informed policy design and implementation and to facilitate the interpretation of big data for public communication, including new outcome-based. For public administrations to experiment with the possibilities offered by big data – for example through policy modelling, monitoring, enforcing, simulation, testing, analysis and policy compliance – there is a need to thoroughly understand the legal frameworks and to take into account sociological, cultural, political, legal and economic as well as behavioural aspects. Proposals should also elaborate on the relationship between evidence-based policy-making and citizens' participation, integrating the analysis of participatory elements.

a) Research and Innovation Actions

Proposals need to address several of the following aspects:

- Methodological development for using big data in policy development, examining the extent to which policy-making structures and systems are ready to absorb and analyse big data;

- Critical interdisciplinary assessment of the economic, political, epistemological, ethical and legal premises and implications of big data practices (including algorithmic governance, smart cities, etc.), allowing for the reflection on the potential benefits and risks;

- Develop scalable and transferable methods and re-usable tools for compilation, analysis and visualisation of data, including relevant open, official or certified data;

- Develop scalable and transferable methods and re-usable tools for mining, compilation, analysis and visualisation of data from any source, including data related to social dynamics and behaviour;

- Develop scalable and transferable methods and re-usable tools for data curation, meta-data schemes, data linking or for reconciliation of multiple data sets to render coherent narratives;

- Understanding the implications of the increasing materiality of data with the development of the Internet of Things and its implications for the sustainability of government's effective use of big data for improved policy making in the longer term;

- Develop scalable and transferable methods and re-usable tools for opinion-mining of large data sets in order to avoid the situation that the bigger the data, the less clear how they have been produced;

- Develop scalable and transferable methods and re-usable tools for policy modelling and simulation to improve the predicative analysis capacity of governments;

- Develop scalable and transferable methods and re-usable tools for iterative policy design and implementation (e.g. through the greater use of randomised controlled trials based on behavioural science);

- Develop scalable and transferable methods and re-usable tools for policy enforcement and compliance monitoring tools.

Proposals should apply their methodology to policy areas addressing societal challenges (e.g. environment, migration, radicalisation, inequalities, unemployment, internal market obstacles to the free movement of persons, goods and services). When using open and big data in order to enlarge the evidence base for effective policy-making, principles such as independence, quality, coherence and consistency, confidentiality, impartiality and objectivity as well as representativeness and extrapolation to meaningful populations need to be considered. Data protection, ethical and privacy issues will also have to be addressed as well as ethical issues around storage, use and re-use of data. Application and improvement of existing quantitative tools is preferable. Sociological as well as behavioural science approaches are encouraged, especially where they aim to develop a deeper understanding of how public policy and services interact with citizens. If relevant, proposals also need to analyse the suitability of the proposed software.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 4 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 Action[7]

The activities should aim at encouraging networking of relevant stakeholders and teams working in the area of data-driven policy-making and policy-modelling and to support constituency building. Following an assessment of the needs of public administrations, the multidisciplinary network will identify methods, tools, technologies and applications for their implementation in the public sector, taking into consideration activities also undertaken outside the European Union and considering specificities relevant to different policy domains of public activity. The activities will conclude with the outlining of a roadmap for future research directions.

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

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

Expected Impact: Proposals need to demonstrate the impact to be achieved after the project phase, inter alia, in terms of improved public policy effectiveness, efficiency gains, precision gains, improved consistency, and reliance on evidence leading to increased policy compliance as well as in terms of the democratic dimension, such as greater transparency, good governance, increased trust in and the perceived legitimacy of government. Additional impact may be increased accessibility to the non-governmental players.

Type of Action: Research and Innovation action, Coordination and support action

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

CO-CREATION-07-2017: Towards a new growth strategy in Europe - Improved economic and social measurement, data and official statistics

Specific Challenge: Over the past decades, the insight has grown among national, European and international policymakers that policy action cannot be solely guided by reference to gross domestic product and its growth without integrating intangible investment, social and environmental dimensions, individual well-being and qualitative dimensions in the GDP. The changing characteristics of economies and societies in Europe require inclusion of multiple dimensions, including gender and age, new measurement and data for developing new policy for economic growth and well-being.

European growth prospects, job creation and well-being of citizens largely depend on economically successful innovations which address global and EU challenges and create new opportunities for firms. However, the importance of capital stock developments and investments, as well as labour skills, at a detailed industry level and for all types of tangible and intangible assets has not been fully integrated into the analysis of EU innovation and growth performances mainly due to data issues. Better measurement of tangible and intangible investments together with labour skills, in existing categories as well as inclusion of potentially relevant asset categories outside the current asset boundary (such as economic competences, organisational capital, co-creation, skills, marketing assets, firm specific human capital investments, culture and arts) − by taking gender and age into account - would improve the understanding about growth in knowledge-based, globalised and connected economies. Moreover, innovation driven growth strategies require a better understanding on the roles of services (including business services) and the use of ICT and internet at industry level. Equally vital for new growth strategies is a better understanding of the complementarities of firms' investments in global value added chains and the creation of new dynamic market industries.

Europe needs to understand and analyse the changing frame of references for the evaluation of the state and development of societies. Official statistics need to be modernised to provide a more complete picture through the incorporation of new metrics, based on new sources and data collection methods, in coherent frameworks delivering consistent evidences and narratives to policymakers. New sources (including social media) offer unparalleled opportunities to elicit information on welfare, wellbeing and societal progress by other means than traditional sample surveys and require the development of modern, innovative methods for official statistics. With all strata of the population being in scope, methodologically sound official statistics ensure that for e.g. a "silent majority" (those who do not tweet) or marginalised minorities (those who for e.g., lack bank accounts and credit cards and hence leave no trace in certain electronic systems) remain visible to policymakers when innovative, non-traditional sources are used to measure progress. The protection of individual data is furthermore a concern that should be taken into account.

Scope: a) Research and innovation actions

Research aims to improve the availability and quality in the data on tangible and intangible investments, capital stock and the composition of labour inputs at industry level and/or firm level which in longer perspective qualifies for the endorsement from official statistics.

Compilation of data on tangible and intangible investment categories within the existing asset boundary of the national accounts standards (SNA 2008/ESA 2010) need to be targeted and supplemented with national sources and other types of calculations. Creating new data for potentially relevant asset categories outside the current asset boundary at a detailed industry level need statistical work together with implementing strategies and novel approaches to minimise cost and burden of compiling. Piloting and proof of concepts can be useful. All efforts to improve data availability and quality need to be consistent with the current statistical classification of economic activities (NACE Rev.2), National Accounts concepts, methodologies and quality criteria. It is important to use internationally harmonized official source statistics. Future extensions of official statistics can benefit from the already existing work on tangible and intangible capital stocks and labour input outside the official statistical systems by improving their quality in line with statistical quality criteria. It is essential to work out a strategy in which the statistical community cooperates with the economic and other social sciences communities to integrate the improved and/or newly created data into established official statistics to guarantee their lasting reproducibility.

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. This does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

b) Coordination and Support Action[8]

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

The coordination and support action should focus on the incorporation and alignment of new, possibly unofficial and unstructured, sources with established official statistics. It should build on the rich body of results in the alternative growth approaches, social, environmental and sustainable indicators, new consumption models and "Beyond GDP" domain – in consistency with National Accounts - covering both novel domains and non-traditional sources as well as innovative data collection approaches. It should incorporate a strong statistical methodological component focusing on obtaining consistency, representativity/social inclusion (in particular when innovative data collection methods are used) and measures of uncertainty. Piloting and proof of concept should be at the forefront. Disaggregation of statistics - geographically, or by other domains (e.g. identifying vulnerable population groups) - to provide greater insights and providing evidence allowing more focused policy decisions should be covered, as should metadata and other aspects of quality of statistics. At the same time data protection concerns should be addressed.

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. This does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected Impact: Better data and official statistics should improve our understanding about the changing nature of overall investment and growth dynamism in Europe. Widening of the concept of investment should bring insights for the European growth strategy and reveal cross-country differences in growth and productivity performances taking into account the role of tangible and intangible capital in the modernisation and competitiveness of EU industries and services. Moreover, through the investigation of the practical applicability of new sources, frameworks and methods for official statistics across a wide range of aspects regarding social and sustainable progress will provide a coherent framework of reliable evidence to the benefit of society. Public statistics and measurements being more explorative and future-orientated should provide new innovative policy support frameworks in "Beyond GDP" perspective.

Type of Action: Research and Innovation action, Coordination and support action

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

CO-CREATION-08-2016-2017: Better integration of evidence on the impact of research and innovation in policy making

Specific Challenge: The growing attention given to research and innovation over the past decades has resulted in increased amounts of public funding being channelled to research and innovation, but also to a variety of policies and funding programmes being put in place in Europe, in order to maximise the quality and impact of this funding.

These policies have been wide in scope, ranging from basic research all the way up to supporting the market introduction of innovation and used a variety of instruments, oriented

not only towards the production of knowledge and innovation, but also towards optimising the processes by which innovations are generated (including Co-Creation).

Investments in R&I must be smart and efficient and obtain the most value for every euro invested. This requires clear strategies for investing in R&I coupled with quality R&I programmes and strong institutions capable of implementing these programmes in close connection with the business sector and other stakeholders such as civil society. In addition, there is a clear need to improve the overall framework conditions for transforming R&I investments into tangible results, whether as new products or services or in terms of less tangible impacts such as improvements in the quality of life or inclusion.

The challenge for policy makers is to design policies and programmes with targeted funding to address well identified bottlenecks and which are adapted to the specific context of the research and innovation system in question. This is key to improving the efficiency of the European research and innovation system as a whole, as was stressed by the Commission in its Communication on 'Research and innovation as sources of renewed growth'. [9]

Designing such policies and programmes requires a sound evidence base around the performance of research and innovation systems, the impact of research and innovation policies, the impact of research and innovation on economic growth, job creation and societal progress, and on the way in which public funding and policies can influence performance and impact. The Commission regularly publishes authoritative reports (e.g. the Innovation Union Scoreboard and the Innovation Union Competitiveness Report) which contribute to this evidence base, but given the increasing importance of research and innovation and recent evolutions in this field, the analysis regarding these issues needs to become more sophisticated.

Scope: Research will focus on establishing new methodologies for assessing the performance and impact of research and innovation and the ways in which public policies and funding can influence these. This should focus in particular on the following aspects:

(2016) Integration of research and innovation in macro-economic models: fiscal policies are often supported by macro-economic models to make an ex-ante assessment of the impact of budgetary measures and structural reforms. This includes dynamic stochastic general equilibrium (DSGE) models, macro-sectoral models and econometric modelling. A common shortcoming of these macro-economic models is that they typically do not account for the long-term benefits of public research and innovation investments and policies, fail to take full account of the quality of these investments, or do so only in a limited manner. Projects should focus on developing modelling approaches which go beyond the current state-of-the-art by incorporating for instance: the distinction between public and private research sectors and the different ways in which public funding and policies can incentivise increased activity and quality in these sectors; the fact that quality of research and innovation is not homogenous

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[9] COM(2014) 339 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Research and innovation as sources of renewed growth.

(including at sectoral level) or the influence public policies can have on the quantity and quality of the stock of highly skilled people, on the link between human capital and the production and use of knowledge, on the productivity of knowledge production or on spill-over and technology diffusion mechanisms;

(2016) Improving the parameterisation of the aforementioned models: in addition to developing novel modelling approaches, further work is also needed on empirically determining the underlying parameters (elasticity factors) used in the aforementioned models and which link for instance the human capital stock to knowledge production, the production, diffusion and use of knowledge to innovation or which quantify the effect public policies have on these parameters;

(2017) New indicators for assessing research and innovation performance: projects should focus on developing and applying new indicators for assessing the performance of distinct elements of the research and innovation system, including the impact of research and innovation policies. These should go beyond the typical bibliometric and patenting indicators, as these only offer a limited view, in particular in an evolving landscape in which for instance open access mechanisms, social media, social innovation people mobility assume an increasing role. Such new indicators should allow policy makers to assess in a broader and more comprehensive way evolutions in performance and how these are linked to policy reforms;

(2017) Determining the societal impact of research and innovation funding: policy makers need to justify research and innovation spending by demonstrating the impact it has in terms of broader societal benefits. Projects should develop and test new ways to assess the societal impact of public funding allocated to research and innovation, for instance by building on examples of quantitative approaches (such as the USA's Star Metrics initiative or the European SIMPATIC project) or could develop qualitative approaches . Projects should take a broad approach and go beyond evaluating impacts in terms of productivity growth, economic growth and job creation, by also assessing the impact of public funding on tackling major societal challenges such as those defined in Horizon 2020.

Projects to be funded on the 2016 budget should address either the first or second issue described above or can combine them in one project. Projects to be funded on the 2017 budget should address either the third or fourth issue described above or can combine them in one project.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 1 and 1.5 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. This does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected Impact: Depending on the aspect addressed, and in line with the scope above, projects are expected to respectively deliver the following impact:

- The development of models which provide a realistic assessment of the variety of ways in which research and innovation activities transmit into outputs and impact and of the ways in which public funding and policies can influence this transmission;

- An empirical determination of realistic values for the underlying parameters used in the models;

- A monitoring of research and innovation performance which captures the broader spectrum of ways in which research and innovation activities translate into outputs and impact, in which knowledge circulates between public and private sectors and internationally or through which quality of research and innovation can be assessed;

- A reliable assessment of the societal benefits generated by public funding for research and innovation, not only in terms of productivity growth, economic growth and job creation, but also the impact it has on tackling major societal challenges.

Type of Action: Research and Innovation action

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

CO-CREATION-09-2016: A European map of knowledge production and co-creation in support of research and innovation for societal challenges

Specific Challenge: Research and innovation dynamics are increasingly being influenced by the development of interactions among all stakeholders ("quadruple helix" approach). More actors are involved in knowledge creation and the innovation process. Universities and research institutions collaborate with business enterprises, hospitals, local municipalities, administrations for public services and citizen organisations. At the same time, the research and innovation process is changing with the transition towards open science and open innovation. The focus is increasingly on developing, testing and rolling out solutions to societal challenges for the benefit of citizens and local jobs. Since 2014, the EU has boosted its support to this dynamics through new funding instruments and modalities, incl. smart specialisation strategies. This show the way for new hot-spots of knowledge production and co-creation in Europe.

However, information and data on this new research and innovation dynamics is relatively unknown and fragmented. Local and regional actors are often not aware of which relevant and complementary knowledge, and possible project partners, can be found in other places in Europe. And national and European policy makers do not have the overview of hot spots in Europe. This information would enable them to refine their policies and funding instruments, improving the effectiveness and efficiency of national and European knowledge systems.

Scope: The aim of a European map of knowledge co-creation is to create a methodology and web-based platform that presents data on institutional, regional and national knowledge co-creation hot-spots. The resulting maps will enable web-based search for co-creation and

knowledge production hot spots addressing societal challenges or Key Enabling Technologies. The methodology will make use of state of the art of all available data sets (e.g. webometrics, bibliometrics, patent data, EU-funded collaboration, institutional data) and methods for linking them, ensuring synergies and avoiding overlaps, also taking into account social sciences and humanities and big data. It will also be flexible enough to connect to existing and complementary data systems with more traditional input and output indicators on Higher Education Institutions (HEI) and Public Research Organizations.

The funding will enable methodological developments and a European-wide pilot mapping of knowledge production, co-creation and cooperation. As a first stage, all institutions actively involved in knowledge production, co-creation and cooperation in Europe will be identified. In parallel, a common terminology will be established corresponding to specific societal challenges or technologies. The platform should have an interactive graphic interface to allow users to quickly parameter their request and obtain European maps of knowledge production, co-creation and cooperation in a specific societal challenge or technology at regional and local level.

The platform shall be fully compliant with all existing definitional standards in the field of S&T and be inter-operable and scalable, from an IT point of view.

The Union shall support the initial development of the Map. The Union therefore asks proposers to suggest a convincing, sustainable, commercially viable business model for the operation and further development of the Map in the absence of follow-up support from the Union.

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

Expected Impact: The proposed Map of knowledge co-creation shall provide a more effective basis for evidence-based policy making in the EU, through giving a novel insight to the driving forces bringing about knowledge production, co-creation and cooperation for societal challenges or key enabling technologies. It will also allow actors at local and regional level to identify possible partners and peers in other countries in Europe. The map crosses over disciplines and territories and go beyond the current state of the art to identify and assess the complete range of parameters linked to measuring actors, and hot-spots addressing different challenges. It fully capitalise on recent developments in the availability of data and in computational techniques. In such a way, it shall enrich the knowledge base upon which research investment decisions are taken and harness the full power of data visualisation tools by way of collecting large datasets and presenting them in a clear and understandable way, thus allowing essential policy insights quickly, in a flexible manner, and at a reasonable cost.

Type of Action: Coordination and support action

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

Conditions for the Call - CO-CREATION FOR GROWTH AND INCLUSION

Opening date(s), deadline(s), indicative budget(s):[10]

Topics (Type of Action)	Budgets (EUR million)		Deadlines
	2016	2017	
Opening: 27 Oct 2015			
CO-CREATION-08-2016-2017 (RIA)	3.50		04 Feb 2016
CO-CREATION-09-2016 (CSA)	2.00		
Opening: 05 Jan 2016			
CO-CREATION-05-2016 (CSA)	1.00		24 May 2016
CO-CREATION-05-2016 (IA)	8.00		
Opening: 29 Jul 2016			
CO-CREATION-02-2016 (CSA)	4.00		15 Nov 2016
CO-CREATION-03-2016 (IA)	5.00		
Opening: 04 Oct 2016			
CO-CREATION-01-2017 (IA)		5.00	02 Feb 2017
CO-CREATION-04-2017 (IA)		10.00	
CO-CREATION-06-2017 (RIA)		11.50	
CO-CREATION-06-2017 (CSA)		0.50	
CO-CREATION-07-2017 (RIA)		2.00	
CO-CREATION-07-2017 (CSA)		1.00	
CO-CREATION-08-2016-2017 (RIA)		4.05	
Overall indicative budget	23.50	34.05	

Indicative timetable for evaluation and grant agreement signature:

For single stage procedure:

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[10] The Director-General responsible for the call may decide to open the call up to one month prior to or after the
   envisaged date(s) of opening.
   All deadlines are at 17.00.00 Brussels local time.
   The Director-General responsible may delay the deadline(s) by up to two months.

- Information on the outcome of the evaluation: Maximum 5 months from the final date for submission; and

- Indicative date for the signing of grant agreements: Maximum 8 months from the final date for submission.

Eligibility and admissibility conditions: The conditions are described in General Annexes B and C of the work programme.. The following exceptions apply:

CO-CREATION-05-2016	Innovation Action: the large scale pilot shall include a minimum of six relevant national administrations (or legal entities designated to act on their behalf) in at least six different EU Member States or Associated Countries.

Evaluation criteria, scoring and threshold: The criteria, scoring and threshold are described in General Annex H of the work programme.

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

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

Consortium agreement: Members of consortium are required to conclude a consortium agreement, in principle prior to the signature of the grant agreement.

Call - REVERSING INEQUALITIES AND PROMOTING FAIRNESS

H2020-SC6-REV-INEQUAL-2016-2017

Current trends in European societies bring with them opportunities for a more inclusive and united Europe on the one hand and risks and challenges on the other. Large disparities in human and social capacities are counterproductive to a sustainable and creative economy and participatory governance and inclusion. They jeopardise economic growth while threatening the very foundations of democracy, the rule of law and respect of human rights in Europe. These questions have to be analysed from a theoretical perspective and practical solutions to overcome inequalities have to be recommended.

For more inclusive societies to take shape in the medium term, coherent visions will need to be devised on how to foster a social and economic framework that promotes fairness and sustainability in Europe as key policy objectives, while enhancing social dialogue, respecting the continent's diversity and considering the global context.

The current migration crisis calls for a better European coordination of research on migration and asylum as well as a cross-national comparative research on migration. Two specific Platforms are envisaged in this call. In addition a research action on employability, skills, and labour market integration of migrants will provide new and policy relevant knowledge on this subject.

The rise in inequalities in Europe and other parts of the world comprises hitherto unknown quantitative and qualitative dimensions: in the wake of the financial and economic crisis, highly increased levels of inequality (e.g. income and wealth concentration, gender inequality) can be detected alongside novel types of inequalities (e.g. debt inequality, inequality in access to justice or political life, spatial inequality). Options to reverse inequalities should be evidence-based and suggested at EU level.

These recent trends will need to be fully understood and effectively tackled through comprehensive research and innovation activities. Based on a sound understanding of inequality trends, policies and measures aimed at reversing various kinds of inequalities need to be examined. Different options for policies and measures (e.g. social dialogue, tax policy, new forms of evidence-based education, public service innovation, welfare state reforms, labour market, employment and consumer policies and practices) should be identified and their usefulness be compared. Specific emphasis should be given to the objective of reversing territorial inequalities, equal enjoyment of human rights and the conditions enabling comprehensive urban policies, the mobile provision of social services and an equal access to ICT use.

Most of the Topics of REV-INEQUAL concern primarily the EU, although a certain number of issues clearly have an international dimension. This is particularly the case for Topic 2 on radicalisation, Topic 4 on mobility, and Topics 11, 12 and 13 on migration. The content of these Topics is linked with the ENG-GLOBALLY call (Topics 1, 3 and 10) and with the

Societal Challenge 7 Topic SEC-06-FCT-2016: *"Developing a comprehensive approach to violent radicalization in the EU from early understanding to improving protection"*. In these Topics the participation of entities from the international partner countries and regions concerned is strongly encouraged.

Proposals are invited against the following topic(s):

REV-INEQUAL-01-2016: An empirically informed European theory of justice and fairness

Specific Challenge: The ongoing financial, economic and social crises in Europe have brought the issue of rising inequalities to the fore. Whilst increases in inequalities vary between (Member) States and have evolved at different speeds at different times, it is clear that inequalities have been on the rise generally over the last three decades, both in Europe and globally. There is increasing evidence and awareness that rising inequalities have both contributed to the crises and been a consequence of them. The spatiality of institutions and the socio-economic context have contributed to the financial crises differently, while banking systems – e. g. decentralized versus centralised systems – have also played a major role. Despite evidence showing that more equal societies fare better on core quality of life indicators, there continue to be differences in perceptions of inequality. It is therefore high time to address, and possibly reappraise, the concepts and realities of equality, justice and fairness at a fundamental level, both normatively and empirically. The specific challenge is to formulate a theory of justice and fairness which is normatively sound, reflective of European values and at the same time rests on solid empirical ground with regard to citizens' attitudes and views.

Scope: The research to address this challenge should in particular focus on the following key dimensions. It is expected to either comprehensively address one of these dimensions or to combine them. The research may also cover other issues relevant for addressing the specific challenge.

1) Towards a European Theory of Justice and Fairness

Research should take stock of and, if necessary, issue with past and existing theories of justice with a view to constructing a, possibly specifically European, theory which is in tune with European values and reflective of the achievements and shortcomings of the European integration process. In particular, such conceptualisations should adopt a historical and philosophical perspective in various European countries and consider not only how conceptions of justice and fairness have evolved and developed in European politics, societies, cultures and economies, but also whether novel, alternative conceptions of justice fairness are called for and conducive to reinvigorating democracy. Such attempts should take into account the growing sense of exclusion and marginalisation felt inter alia by ethnic and religious minorities. Apart from (re)distributive approaches and rights, other resources for building just and fair societies such as the significance of recognition in society and of individual and collective capabilities and the practice of the rule of law should also be

considered. Research may ponder 'post-secular' approaches to democracy and justice. The meaning of 'equal opportunities' should be normatively reassessed and substantiated. Whilst the focus of the research should lie on theory building and development, the ambition of the theory should also be to serve as an inspiration and reference point for policies designed to reverse inequalities. The research should take into account the international and third countries perspectives.

2) How Europeans perceive, experience, relate to and contest inequalities

Building on existing data, including projects financed by the European Union, in particular the European Social Survey, research should conduct comprehensive empirical, quantitative and qualitative investigations on the scale of inequalities accepted and acceptable to Europeans as well as the psychological processes leading to the perception of inequalities and innovative methods for studying these phenomena. This should encompass the attitudes regarding inequalities at least in relation to debt, wealth, income, access to financial services and to the labour market, education, age, gender and health. The study should cover a representative range of EU countries. If justified, non-European countries may also be covered, especially with a view to comparing them with European perceptions. The central questions that should be addressed are how much inequality people accept, find appropriate or perhaps regard as beneficial and why. Evidence on people's attitudes should be set into relation to their real-life experience with inequalities. Research should also explore attitudes about the precept of 'equality of opportunities' versus 'equality of outcomes'. How do people understand these notions? What expectations do people harbour about it? Apart from drawing on survey data, research should gather new data, in particular in the field of psychology, to explore preferences for redistribution and related questions. Current and previous policies aiming at redressing inequalities should be critically assessed in the light of the findings of the research. Research should combine quantitative and qualitative methods.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU in the order of EUR 2.5 million for each dimension would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. This does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected Impact: Research under this topic is expected to provide comprehensive data and analysis on the extent to which inequalities are regarded as acceptable across a range of dimensions and Member States. Research will lead to a greater understanding and reassessment of the notions of justice and fairness and should aspire to formulate a European theory of justice which is conducive to providing political guidance for the political challenge of reversing inequalities. In particular, research is envisaged to considerably enhance and deepen the knowledge base on the foundations of the concepts of justice and fairness. Research should inform policy makers at various levels on how to implement policies.

Type of Action: Research and Innovation action

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

REV-INEQUAL-02-2016: Contemporary radicalisation trends and their implications for Europe

<u>Specific Challenge</u>: Radicalisation is on the rise, not just in Europe. It is manifest not only in the increased success of radical political parties and movements at both ends of the political spectrum. Whilst many if not most expressions and manifestation of radicalism are peaceful and often driven by idealistic conceptions of a better world or life, this topic is inspired by recent developments which have seen small minorities resorting to violence seemingly motivated by extremist ideologies and in some cases religion. Thus, the focus lies on forms of radicalisation that lead to violence, intolerance, racism and hate crimes. Stark examples include the involvement of radicalised young people born and raised in the EU in atrocities committed in the name of the so-called Islamic State as well as highly visible terrorist attacks of political nature. In parallel to these trends, xenophobic, anti-Semitic and islamophobic radicalism and violence are also increasing. The reasons for these trends seem multifarious and complex in Europe: growing inequalities in European societies and their expressions such as unemployment and the absence of concrete life perspectives for younger populations, the increasing and permanent exposure to social media and life in a virtual world as well as disappointments with existing democratic regimes. Outside Europe, inequalities, poverty, vulnerability, conflicts and political ideologies lead to rising trends in various kinds of radicalisation. The challenge for research is to better and more fundamentally understand the scope of these phenomena, as well as their origins, causes, psychological and emotional dynamics as well as socialisation processes at play in radicalisation. Solutions and practices conducive to preventing this radicalisation should be identified.

<u>Scope</u>: The research to address this challenge should focus on one or two dimensions that have to be comprehensively addressed. They may include additional aspects which are relevant to addressing the specific challenge.

1) Radicalisation, violence and hate crime

Research should map out and provide a sound overview of the scope of recent radicalisation trends, in Europe and possibly beyond, also through comparisons across time. It should explore the origins, psychological and emotional dynamics and drivers of radicalisation, as well as effective barriers to its spread, in particular in relation to the young. In this context, the phenomenon of self-radicalisation specifically needs to be much better understood. Research needs to investigate both structures and agency, also in relation to each other: it should ask, on the one hand, which contexts, ideologies and environments, and, on the other hand, which mind-sets and individual, including psychological and affective, dispositions and ideas of 'grievance' are conducive to self-radicalisation. The influence of inequalities and discrimination and their connections with ideologies ought to be scrutinised as well as the direct and indirect communication channels by which the radicalising messages reach their audience, especially the young. In particular research should address the question of whether

enduring societal polarisation and sustained inequalities of certain groups lead to stigmatisation and discrimination and how this impacts upon radicalisation. Research also needs to enhance the understanding of preparedness to commit acts of (extreme) violence and atrocities, sometimes deliberately conducted to maximise visibility and even media attention. The drivers which push individuals beyond a certain threshold to commit violence and hate crimes need to be studied, also as a basis for identifying possible remedies and strategies aimed at preventing radicalisation or at favouring de-radicalisation. Socialisation processes linked to these crimes as well as re-socialization processes which can reverse them should be considered and gender aspects included. Research under this topic requires a multidisciplinary effort involving a wide range of disciplines including for instance psychology, criminology, anthropology, cultural studies, ethnology, history and law.

2) Radicalisation and religious fundamentalism

Projects under this dimension should study the possible roles and significance of religions in radicalisation in various guises, e.g. religion as a radicalising ideology in itself, as a potential (ideological) justification or legitimation for violent attacks against others, including groups and/or entire cultures and ideologies. Research should also investigate whether, how and to what extent religion is instrumentalised for political pursuits. This may require investigation of the evolution of religious fundamentalism in and outside of Europe and its embeddedness into broader global phenomena. Research also needs to examine the contexts and dynamics of recruitment strategies and initiatives, including the motivations and receptiveness of targeted groups and individuals. The role of networks, organised crime, prisons, social media and the internet in general must be explored, too. Due regard must be had to the gender dimension. At a policy level, possible migration, asylum and integration policies need to be examined in a comparative perspective and solutions identified for preventing and countering radicalisation in the name of any religion. This requires multidisciplinary collaborative research, drawing from psychology, criminology, anthropology, sociology, economy, political sciences, political philosophy, law, and cultural and religious among others.

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

Expected Impact: Research under this topic will considerably enhance the knowledge base on the scope, origins, causes and cognitive as well as emotional dynamics of radicalisation. Projects will also devise new methods for studying radicalisation beyond traditional perspectives in particular in relation to young people. Research will provide the basis for future evaluation of policies, envisaging innovative solutions, in particular with regard to their effects on radicalisation and (dis)integration. Research will also furnish recommendations on how to address religious fundamentalism in and outside of Europe. Projects will also produce profiles of recruiters and targeted individuals and groups such as young women. Recommendations on effective strategies, practices and new options of de-radicalisation and for the prevention of radicalisation will be made not least in relation to education policies.

Type of Action: Research and Innovation action

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

REV-INEQUAL-03-2016: Dynamics of inequalities across the life-course [11]

Specific Challenge: Existing and rising inequalities pose fundamental challenges to European societies and economies. The sources of inequalities in contemporary societies are complex and highly intertwined. A key concern and indeed challenge is the increasing gulf between rich and poor exacerbated by the financial and economic crises and ensuing high unemployment rates, especially among the young and marginalised groups. The action should address the underlying mechanisms behind existing inequalities in general and the development of inequalities across the life-course in particular. In this context, time is a significant and often neglected key resource. The evolution of disposable time over the life-course can be an important indicator of intergenerational inequalities and raises questions of intergenerational justice and solidarity. A new understanding of the complex dynamics of inequalities across life-courses and between generations as well as their relationships with social cohesion in a contemporary historical perspective is therefore needed. The specific challenge of this call is to address these dynamics comparatively in their social, cultural, economic and political dimensions.

Scope: Activities under this topic should contribute to exploring the underlying dynamics, structures processes and measurement of inequality across life-courses and contribute to better understanding some of the most pressing problems of present-day society related to inequality and social cohesion. They aim to engage, bring together and broaden the research community including in Southern and Central and Eastern Europe, and facilitate capacity-building for research into inequalities and life-courses on a comparative, multi-disciplinary and cross-national basis which has to take account of the variety of situations, including in Southern and Centrals and Eastern Europe. The participation of disciplines such as sociology, education, law, demography, population health, political science, economics, history, anthropology and psychology is anticipated and encouraged.

Building on and taking stock of existing data, research should compare the life-courses of different generations in Europe and also set them into relation to disposable time and income. Comparisons should be made between time-use patterns of various generations, whereby special attention should be paid to the elderly, gender differences and of rural and urban populations in Europe, in order to investigate the conditioning factors of disposable time at various stages of the life-course at both the individual and structural level.

Research should examine how crucial points in the life-course of individuals and crucial demographic events can precipitate or mitigate the risk of poverty and social exclusion. It

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

should disentangle the impact of past events and current circumstances on later outcomes. Research could also address issues such as intergenerational justice. It may be opportune to employ demographic modelling. Research should provide the evidence base for effectively planning time in the working environment, but also insights on how relevant policies, such as pension, employment including extended working life, social, housing or education policies, can provide the frameworks in which men and women feel that they can use their life time in a manner they experience as healthy, comfortable and fair. Research should make recommendations regarding possible harmonization of European data sources available to study inequalities.

The proposed ERA-NET Cofund should include countries from all regions of Europe, including the Southern and Central and Eastern European countries. It aims at coordinating the research efforts of the participating Member States, Associated States and Regions in the field described. Proposals should pool the necessary financial resources from the participating national (or regional) research programmes and implement a joint transnational call for proposals with EU co-funding (resulting in grants to third parties) 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.

Participation of legal entities from international partner countries is encouraged in the joint call as well as in other joint activities. Participants from countries which are not automatically eligible for funding [12] may nonetheless request a Union contribution on to cover the coordination costs of additional activities on the basis of the ERA-NET unit cost.

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. This does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected Impact: Effective trans-national, pan-European research networking and synergies among national/regional and EU research programmes in the area, including in Southern, Central and Eastern Europe, will increase the knowledge base on the dynamics of inequality over life-courses and especially the role of time with regard to inequalities, realities and conceptualisations of life-courses and intergenerational justice. It will lead to sustainable approaches to work/family/recreation balances. Research is expected to draw conclusions and make recommendations on sustainable future interactions between human capital and social capital in order to help reversing inequalities. The projects should provide practical solutions to reverse inequalities across the life course. A survey of approaches to inter-generational justice systems, projections of future scenarios as well as recommendations on the feasibility and extent of European convergence should be provided.

Type of Action: ERA-NET Cofund

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[12] http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/docs/h2020-funding-guide/cross-cutting-issues/international-cooperation_en.htm

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

REV-INEQUAL-04-2016: Intra-EU mobility and its impacts for social and economic systems

Specific Challenge: Free movement is not only a fundamental principle of the European single market, but also a fundamental right of European citizens entitling them to move freely across borders and reside anywhere in the EU. With the 2004 and 2007 enlargements and, more recently, with the lifting in 2014 of the last transitional restrictions on free movement of Eastern Europeans to move to the EU-15, the issue of intra-EU mobility, and particularly the mobility of EU citizens, has become heavily politicised. Negative portrayals of internal migrants, whether EU citizens or third country nationals (TCNs), in terms of economic and social costs are prevalent in the media and have also been widely used in national and European electoral campaigns.

Scope: The research to address this challenge should in particular focus on the following key dimensions. Proposals can comprehensively address one dimension or combine them. They may include additional aspects which are relevant to addressing the specific challenge.

1) Social and economic impact of intra-EU mobility

Research should investigate patterns and networks of intra-EU mobility, i.e. of all EU citizens who are currently residing in another Member State than the Member State of citizenship as well as mobile third country nationals (TCNs), both legal and 'irregular' and their family members, possibly including involuntary migration. It should map the paths of their geographical mobility and devise a set of innovative comparative cross-country indicators of mobility. Research also needs to investigate the causes of mobility and to address the legal, economic, social and cultural factors that influence patterns and routes of mobility of male and female EU citizens and TCNs (current and emerging push and pull factors, location-specific utility).

In terms of geographical distribution, the overwhelming majority of mobile EU citizens and mobile TCNs reside in the EU-15 countries. Research should investigate the scale and impact of this group on the social and economic systems of these receiving countries. Special consideration should be given to collecting data on employment and welfare benefits. Such data could include, but should not be restricted to, the type of jobs taken on by mobile EU citizens and TCNs, whether they substitute or complement local labour, the effect on local wages and tax collection, and the use of social benefits. The responsiveness of migration flows to changes in the minimum wage should also be considered. Issues of language, including language barriers and multilingualism may also be explored. Research should consider the law relating to intra-EU migration, welfare, and the tension between social and economic rights under EU law. Projects should ascertain whether and to what extent intra-EU migration constitutes a burden on receiving state's welfare systems and job markets. The

wider socio-economic spill over effect of negative trends in the job markets should also be considered.

Research may also consider the socio-economic impact on (predominantly) sending Eastern European countries including reverse migration. In this regard, issues to be explored may include remittances, loss of human capital, impact of migration on family life (separations, impact on children and the elderly) and local communities, gender, equality, demographic trends as well as the impact on the tax base and labour market. Research could compare migration flows and impacts following the so-called Eastern enlargement round with migration effects after previous accession rounds. Research could also consider whether and to what extent intra-EU mobility relates to inequalities, in particular whether and to what extent it helps to reverse or exasperates existing inequalities and/or generates new ones.

2) Perceptions on and politicisation of intra-EU mobility and representation in the media

Research should survey and examine discourses and perceptions on intra-EU mobility. The role of the media, including social media, and of political parties and other groups in opinion formation must be analysed. A representative range of Member States ought to be studied comparatively. Research could also compare, and if opportune contrast, these discourses with those following previous accession rounds and assess the connections with the development of xenophobia in Europe. It should also consider whether and to what extent discourses distinguish between intra-EU mobility and migration into the EU. Awareness and knowledge of the historical and current realities of migration, including and in particular with regard to the actual costs on the welfare systems, should be tested, and if necessary contrasted, with claims regarding threats to local employment or 'welfare tourism commonly made. Projects will also consider the role of educational systems in the EU in this regard. Research should analyse the underlying processes and dynamics of the politicisation of intra-EU mobility. It should analyse whether and how this politicisation relates to increasing inequalities in Europe. Finally, it should be explored whether and how perceptions of and attitudes towards migration are related to support for the welfare state.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU in the order of EUR 2.5 million for each dimension would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. This does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected Impact: Research will considerably enhance the knowledge base on the socio-economic impact of intra-EU mobility in general and on national welfare systems in particular. Projects will inform on the necessity of any additional regulation on intra-EU mobility and develop practical solutions. Research should make recommendations on how sending countries can harness the talents and resources of their citizens abroad. Research will reveal whether and to what extent there is synchronicity or divergence between the socio-economic effects of intra-EU migration and its perceptions and politicisation.

Type of Action: Research and Innovation action

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

REV-INEQUAL-05-2016: Inequalities in the EU and their consequences for democracy, social cohesion and inclusion

Specific Challenge: While a core value of all democratic countries in the EU is equality, inequalities have increased in recent decades. Democracies seem powerless to stop the trend and may sometimes even seem to encourage such inequalities. There is however considerable controversy on whether and how rising inequalities impact upon democracy and social and political inclusion. Inequalities are not only economic and social phenomena, but they also empower and constrain individuals' and groups' political capacities and therefore provide indicators as to how we live together as a community and organise politically. Faced with the growing feeling among citizens that the political institutions in European democracies have become less powerful and allow for inequalities to grow instead of reducing them, it is important to enquire to what extent the increase in social and economic inequalities affects the cohesion of society, the future of our democratic systems and the European project as a whole. It is often claimed and/or assumed that a flourishing middle class constitutes the backbone of European democracy and that its demise at the centre leads to the rise of more polarised, and possibly populist, politics which threatens to undermine the stable and predictable democratic state which emerged gradually after WWII and became characteristic and indeed an essential prerequisite of European Integration. Given that high concentrations of wealth and income among a small proportion of society impacts negatively on social cohesion, the EU and its Member States have to reassess and reappraise the democratic effectiveness and functioning of their political systems. The specific challenge is to consider and evaluate the political ramifications of increasing social and economic inequalities and polarisation for democracy in Europe and the types of policy interventions available, including in terms of democratic revival and participatory and inclusive innovations. Whenever relevant, comparative work on case studies outside EU is encouraged.

Scope: The research to address this challenge should in particular focus on the following key dimensions. Proposals can comprehensively address one dimension or combine them. They may include additional aspects which are relevant to addressing the specific challenge.

1) The relation between democracy and the 'middle class'

Over the last decade, a polarisation of income by education has been noticed in most EU Member States as well as in North America. Recent research has found that the share of employment in jobs located in the middle of the skills distribution has declined considerably. At the same time, the proportion of employment at the upper and lower ends of the occupational skills distribution has increased substantially. In the face of this evolution, the so-called 'decline of the middle class' has come to the forefront of the debate. As 'middle class' is itself a contested concept, research should attempt to define it more precisely on the basis of relevant comparative and historical work and also be open a critical reassessment of the continued appropriateness of the notion. It should also test whether the common assumption

that increasing inequalities and a growing polarisation between 'rich' and 'poor' are likely to lead to an erosion of the middle class. It will also critically reappraise the claim that a solid and flourishing middle class is a precondition for and guarantor of a thriving democracy. Research should also consider the implications of a declining middle class on levels of trust and cohesion in the EU as well as traditional democratic and political structures more broadly.

2) Increasing inequalities and their impact on classical and non-classical political participation

As analysed by European research projects, the links between income, voter turnout, institutional factors, psychological factors and other forms of democratic participation and citizenship are complex.[13] Historically, the rise in inequalities has coincided with a decline in voter turnout and membership of political parties in most Western democracies. A potential further evolution is therefore that, as inequalities increase, several segments of the population in European democracies cease to engage in public participation and become depoliticised, indifferent or even hostile to democracy, at least in its current forms. Research should study correlations between increasing inequalities in its various dimensions and electoral participation and consider causalities in both ways. Due regard should be had also to participatory action repertoires beyond participation in elections. Civil society, civic culture and social participation are important in this regard, but research should be open towards genuinely alternative and innovative, including digital, forms of participation in public discourses too. The impact of these forms of participation on (shared) identities should also be considered. Research should compare, and if opportune contrast, the impact of heightened inequalities between traditional democratic participation on the one hand and engagement in alternative, including more ad hoc action repertoires on the other. Particular attention should be paid to links between non-institutionalised forms of participation and inequalities with regard to education whereby marginalized and vulnerable groups should be taken into account. Research should combine qualitative and quantitative methods and develop causal explanations rather than mere correlations.

3) Young people and the future of European democracies

While young people seem to have a fairly substantial interest in politics and political issues, this seems to translate less and less into comparable levels of engagement with formal politics and the political system in the orthodox sense. This is an alarming sign for the future of European democracies. A more differentiated policy approach is needed, taking into account and responding to social structural inequality affecting young people as well as diversity. Young people's conceptualisation and access to power should also be studied. Research should explore new ways of political engagement and interaction, with the aim of countering the de-politicisation of socially excluded young people. On the basis of qualitative and quantitative empirical work on young people and their links to democracy, it should assess how to "reinvent" democracy in Europe and make our political systems evolve, whereby

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[13] See, for instance, the projects PIDOP (http://www.fahs.surrey.ac.uk/pidop/) and MYPLACE (http://www.fp7-myplace.eu/), as well as the policy review "An even closer union among the peoples of Europe? Rising inequalities in the EU and their social, economic and political impacts", European Commission 2015.

existing action repertoires and the role of technology may also be considered. Finally, it should also look at how children in Europe, as future citizens, consider the central values of democracy such as equality and solidarity and how such views can determine their future political participation and level of support to various forms of democracy.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU in the order of EUR 2.5 million for each dimension would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. This does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected Impact: Research will increase the knowledge base on the effects of increasing socio-economic inequalities and ensuing polarisation between different parts of the citizenry and European democracy(ies). The relationships, understandings and interplay between democracy, politics and inequalities will be considerably elucidated. Research will make recommendations on the future role of a shrinking middle class for democracy and social cohesion and the ramifications this will have for political engagement and social cohesion. Research will also inform policy makers on how more novel, including ad hoc and digitally supported participation repertoires may or may not qualify to substitute for more traditional democratic, especially electoral, participation. Most importantly, research will provide a critical assessment of current democratic practices in order to build more inclusive and reflective societies and reinvigorate democracies. Research will also inform policy makers of different future scenarios of the development of democracy and political participation in Europe in the light of varying trends in inequalities, putting particular emphasis on implementing new democratic models.

Type of Action: Research and Innovation action

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

REV-INEQUAL-06-2016: Tackling inequalities at their roots: new policies for fairness in education from early age

Specific Challenge: Despite ample analysis and many recommendations, educational inequalities remain pervasive in all European education systems regarding access, treatment and outcomes. European education systems need to cater for considerable diversity and enable all citizens to succeed and develop their full potential, irrespective of their background and according to their specific learning needs. Yet, whole social groups or sub-sets of the population persistently perform less well in education. There are also wide geographic disparities in education, between and within Member States, also regarding early-childhood (pre-primary) education. Finally, many learners with disabilities and/or special educational needs are still placed in segregated institutions or in mainstream settings with inadequate support, frequently leaving school with insufficient qualifications. The role of pre-primary and primary education has been recognised as being of fundamental importance in the

educational cycle, as they lay the foundations for future educational and professional attainment. However, huge disparities exist within Europe also at this level.

The goal of reducing inequality and discrimination in European education systems is particularly challenging and relevant. However, it is both more efficient and equitable to invest in education in the very stages. Correcting failure later on is inefficient in comparison. Early childhood education facilitates later learning, and can produce large socio-economic returns, especially for disadvantaged children. Moreover, innovative practices for increasing the efficiency of education systems could also play an important role for equity.

Scope: The research to address this challenge should focus on one or two dimensions that have to be comprehensively addressed. They may include additional aspects which are relevant to addressing the specific challenge and they should take stock of most recent research in the field.

1) Reducing educational disparity and disadvantage from an early age

How can better or more enhanced educational and early childcare experiences for children improve the quality of their life? What policies are needed to reduce educational poverty in early childcare and early-childhood education? The research will focus on early childcare and early childhood education (pre-primary) and primary education. Proposals should build on the evidence of the successful contexts in which educational and care practices are demonstrating to be effective, considering the diversity of structures and agents influencing children's learning and psychosocial capacities. Research will assess the successes or failures of educational and care policies against inequalities in a comparative way and analyse institutional, cultural and ideological resistance to changes towards equality. It will seek to generate concrete policy guidance for system-wide, integrated and - where necessary - cross-policy strategies for effective intervention at an early age. Particular attention should be devoted to strategies for strengthening inclusive care and education, and providing for the successful inclusion of learners in early childhood education and care. This could include combating social, economic, gender and spatial segregation and discrimination; promoting the success of migrant-background learners; better equipping institutions and educators to deal with diversity and social inequality; providing active and inclusive pedagogies and psychosocial care policies; promoting citizenship and enhancing democratic values; better measuring and monitoring inequalities in education, including at the regional and local level, whereby microsimulation could be envisaged as a tool. Research will help define the roles of care and education at an early age as an essential tool against inequalities, taking into account the wider context of societies and education in Europe, and also adequately addressing the specific problems encountered by marginalised people (for example Roma).

2) The contribution of innovative forms of organisation management or professional practices in educational systems to equity and efficiency

Research should investigate how innovative forms of organisation and management or innovative professional practices (e.g. teachers' training and professional development) in

educational systems and institutions may contribute to equity and efficiency. The research should address barriers, including cultural ones, to innovation in education systems and propose strategies for overcoming them. It should concentrate on European countries with higher levels of educational poverty and include comparisons with countries outside of Europe when relevant. The focus should lie on (long term) outcomes in terms of level of competence of pupils and students, taking into account all relevant dimensions of outcomes and the pupils' background in European educational systems (ISCED 0 to 4). Possible dimensions to be analysed include: governance issues (decentralisation of responsibility for expenditure, decision-making, assessing results, allocating public funding); teachers training; organisation of the curriculum; degree of autonomy of schools; level of segregation; accountability issues; availability and quality of facilities, including ICT, innovative teaching/learning methods; gender balance, and learning environments, including the role of teachers and community members.

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

Expected Impact: Education is one of the five key objectives targeted by the Europe 2020 strategy for growth essential to combat (social) inequality and social exclusion by equipping the next generation with the skills and qualifications needed to build a socially and economically strong Europe and to provide for social cohesion and democratic values. Further specific research, taking into account the recent economic, demographic and social developments in Europe, and recent advances in approaches to teaching and learning practices will contribute to the identification, transferability and up-take of effective and efficient measures to combat inequalities in education right from the early age, increase educational outcomes, promote social and inclusive innovation and foster broad cross-policies cooperation among researchers, stakeholders, practitioners and policy-makers. Research should provide knowledge, evidence and propose practical options of e-learning and pedagogical methods that will improve the educational systems across Europe. The research will advance knowledge and options for the educational system and its potential for reform in order to become more creative and cost effective.

Type of Action: Research and Innovation action

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

REV-INEQUAL-07-2016: Spatial justice, social cohesion and territorial inequalities

Specific Challenge: Location matters. This could hardly be truer than with regard to the place where people live, including neighbourhood, city, region, and country. Where one is born and raised (still) determines to a considerable extent one's opportunities and constrictions and it also impacts on one's personality. Spatial influences on the quality of life, development and opportunities of children and the elderly are also significant in this regard. Attention should be

paid to access and quality of health as well as to the gender dimension. Despite technological developments which are making the notion of 'space' somewhat more relative, social mobility is constrained by many spatial and institutional factors, especially for the young and those living in precarious conditions. Yet, from an equality and spatial justice perspective, the place of birth or living should have as little impact as possible on socio-economic chances and public policies should be in place to lessen such inequalities. At a political level, it seems that regional, and sometimes sectarian, movements and parties appear to be gaining ground in Europe, whereas Member States and the European Union are losing political credit. After a long period of catching-up for most of the disadvantaged regions, inequalities among regions within Member States are now growing again. As 'hollow' States find it hard to develop appropriate answers to increasing inequalities, citizens are seeking locally and socially inclusive innovative solutions within their immediate environment or communities. Territorial patterns are shifting and some cities are taking the lead in global challenges (e.g. with regard to sustainability, transport and climate change) while others are lacking behind.

Scope: The research to address this challenge should focus on one or two dimensions that have to be comprehensively addressed. The research may also cover other issues relevant for addressing the specific challenge.

1) Territorial Cohesion, Spatial Justice and Solidarity in Europe

Research should explore links and tensions between territorial cohesion, sustainable development and spatial justice in Europe at times of crisis. Different concepts of spatiality ought to be considered inter alia in the light of their institutional contexts. In particular, research should assess whether and if so how and why territorial cohesion could or should be understood as a prerequisite for achieving sustainable economic growth, including environmental sustainability, and maintaining democratic capacities for adaptation and change. Research will survey empirically existing and emerging spatial and territorial inequalities and evaluate them normatively from perspectives of justice and fairness. A representative number of divergent spatial entities in Europe (and beyond, where appropriate) have to be studied. Research should in particular explore and appraise the socio-economic and political consequences of the financial strains for territorial cohesion in times of austerity. The links between socio-economic disparities, regional inequalities, the urban/rural divide and identities should also be considered. Conceptual connections between social and economic cohesion, the European Social Model and human rights should be explored. The distribution, size and availability of public services in the fight against spatial inequalities should be thoroughly assessed.

2) Regionalism, a question of political and social equality?

Research should explore whether, and under which circumstances, claims to (more, or partial) regional autonomy or decentralisation are - or are not - justifiable on account of economic, political and social justice. Cross-country comparisons of different concepts of regional development are invited, especially in the context of a growing North-South divide in Europe. In particular, research should explore whether and why a relatively high degree of regional

distinctiveness in terms of economic development, social structures and, where appropriate, culture and identity, may require certain degrees of autonomy. Research should consider whether and to what extent the quest for regional autonomy could be seen as an alternative for EU social cohesion policies. The relationship between the use of the potentials of distinctive spatial resources on the one hand and equality, equal opportunities and justice on the other ought to be considered.

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

Expected Impact: Research will contribute to conceptually and empirically enhancing the knowledge base on spatial justice and territorial inequalities. It will also contribute to identifying policies promoting spatial justice and socio-economic well-being at various levels of governance (incl. local organisations and stakeholders). Research will reappraise existing cohesion policies and instruments, as well as the essential role of public services and make recommendations for their continuation under conditions of austerity. Research will also make a contribution to conceptualising the European Social Model. Research will improve the knowledge base on the relation between regional policy and political claims to regional autonomy and decentralisation. Solutions for a more cohesive European territory should be proposed.

Type of Action: Research and Innovation action

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

REV-INEQUAL-08-2016: Fighting inequalities through policies against tax fraud and tax evasion

Specific Challenge: Tax fraud and tax evasion represent a complex challenge for European countries. Also voluntary schemes for tax optimization and tax heavens in Europe and globally are significant in this regard. The scale of the lost revenue is staggering, with possible consequences for the fight against inequalities.[14] First, unpaid taxes limit the capacity of Member States to invest in and implement social and economic policies and services as well as social protection systems. Second, tax fraud and tax evasion also constitute a direct impediment to equal treatment and in fact exacerbate inequalities as they lead to additional and potentially excessive fiscal burdens on those who fulfil their tax obligations. The foregone revenue could help to stimulate economic growth, prevent cuts in public services

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[14] There are many different estimates and reports on the scale of tax avoidance generally, and in relation to certain companies in particular, coming from tax administrations, NGOs, academics and press. There is no conclusive figure quantifying the scale of corporate tax avoidance, although the general consensus is that it seems to be substantive. One of the highest estimates refers to the amount of € 860 billion a year for tax evasion and € 150 billion a year for tax avoidance. The link to the study is; http://europeansforfinancialreform.org/en/system/files/3842_en_richard_murphy_eu_tax_gap_en_120229.pdf.

and mitigate fiscal and social inequalities. Moreover, the fact that well-off or well-connected people benefit from privileged tax treatment decreases and potentially undermines the trust citizens have in the fairness of policies and democratic institutions. The specific challenge is to identify and analyse deficiencies in tax law and enforcement at EU level and across Member States in a context of economic globalisation, including the role of (off-shore) tax havens and to obtain a clearer picture on perpetrators' attitudes.[15]

Scope: The research to address this challenge should in particular focus on the two dimensions described below. Proposals can comprehensively address one dimension or combine them. They may include additional aspects which are relevant to addressing the specific challenge.

1) The state dimension: the role of governments; tax law and tax enforcement regimes

Research should identify deficiencies at governmental level, in tax laws and in tax collection and enforcement regimes, whereby the role of the banking and tax advisory sectors should also be considered (see below point 2). A good range of Member States' legal regimes and tax collecting practices including statistical capacities and methodologies should be comparatively surveyed, their strengths and shortcomings analysed and evaluated. Due regard must be given to all forms of corruption as well as systemic, including voluntary, deficiencies. The research should provide a comparative cross-analysis of tax fraud and tax evasion prevalence in European countries. Attention should be paid to the analysis of money laundering techniques. Research should also identify deficiencies in tax enforcement and tax administration practices, technical setup and legal frameworks at national, regional, local, European and global levels. Due regard must be given to the international dimension of taxation. This relates, on the one hand to interconnectedness of economies and markets, and on the other hand to international initiatives and standard setting notably on undue transfer pricing, base erosion and profit shifting (BEPS) and transparency. Based on these insights, research should compare the impact of strategies to enhance tax compliance such as adjusting tax laws including rates, altering sanctions and sentencing provided by law or putting in place amnesty programmes and better information exchange between countries. Innovative and reliable methodologies to study the effects and effectiveness of different government policies are called for.

2) The perpetrators' side: practices, motivations and attitudes across Europe

Research should inventory practices, mechanisms and strategies and attitudes of perpetrators comparatively. It should investigate the economic, social, psychological, ideological, historical and cultural drivers behind fraudulent tax practices behaviour. Variation in terms of location, income brackets, sector of activity and any other relevant variables should be explored. In addition, research should analyse fiscal non-compliance through the lens of ethics, morality and social justice. This research requires, if and where possible, a temporal

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[15]   COM(2015) 136 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on tax transparency to fight tax evasion and avoidance.

dimension, assessing whether and to what extent practices and especially attitudes have been changing in particular in recent years in the wake of the financial crisis.[16] Research should also assess whether and to what extent the prevalence of tax fraud, optimisation, evasion and avoidance might be socially and/or culturally or gender embedded. Regard should be had to amnesty programmes where applicable and their impact should be assessed. Due regard must be given to the international dimension of fraudulent tax practices behaviour. This relates, on the one hand to illicit financial flows from and to third countries, notably resource rich developing countries and on the other hand to differences in European legislation concerning tax avoidance, corruption and bribery in third countries. Special attention should be paid not only to tax fraud and evasion, but also to tax avoidance, especially regarding individuals in top income brackets and corporations. These groups have access to more sophisticated means of non-compliance or 'bending the rules' such as storing money in tax havens, moving to a different tax jurisdiction or using shell companies to hide profit, in particular through targeted tax and finance advisory services. In turn, combating tax evasion in these cases will require investigating and developing sophisticated methods of data sharing and administrative collaboration at trans-national level and a better understanding of the interplay of tax authorities, tax payers and tax consultants.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU in the order of EUR 2.5 million for each dimension would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. This does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected Impact: Research will significantly enhance the knowledge base of various tax law and enforcement systems among Member States in general and identify their deficiencies in a comparative way in particular. It will make recommendations and suggest practical options which help redress and reverse tax fraud, optimisations, evasions and avoidance. Furthermore, research will considerably improve understanding of practices, motivations and attitudes of perpetrators, both individual and corporate, with the role of the intermediary financial sector better understood. Recommendations will be made on how tax compliance can be improved, and how it could to a greater extent be portrayed and seen as a virtue. Research is expected to propose readily applicable instruments and strategies to reduce tax fraud, tax optimisation, tax evasion, money laundering and to incentivise tax compliance, whereby national circumstances should be taken into account. The quantitative and qualitative data collected will contribute to increasing the efficiency of tax administrations in European countries by enabling them to better target their compliance and inspection efforts on the individual and company level as well as in sectors of economy with a higher probability of non-compliance. Research should also set out best practices for enhancing cooperation, trust and confidence between tax administrations and taxpayers.

Type of Action: Research and Innovation action

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[16] Among the possible channels for crisis induced changes: modifications in current and expected levels of income and wealth, as well as possible changing norms, including because of a perceived reduction in state efficiency.

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

REV-INEQUAL-09-2017: Boosting inclusiveness of ICT-enabled research and innovation[17]

Specific Challenge: The deployment of information and communication technologies induces changes that impact individuals, societies and the environment in profound and pervasive ways. Harnessing the expertise of social sciences and humanities (SSH) in ICT-related research and innovation is key to contribute, notably, to cohesion, fairness, and inclusiveness. Although the need for a constructive, reflective and critical interactions between social sciences and humanities, on the one hand, and technological disciplines, on the other hand, is widely acknowledged, it is a challenge to make it happen and ensure that insights and innovation stemming from both perspectives join up in order to deliver inclusive ICT-enabled innovation. It calls for a smart approach to multiple disciplinarity[18] that combines different tools and relies on the dynamic uptake of social sciences and humanities' perspectives. With this in mind, a structured distributed approach to the mainstreaming of social sciences and humanities across all topics aiming at ICT-related research and innovation has been set up. This approach strives to nurture a horizontal and mutually enriching relationship between SSH and ICT communities. For responsible and inclusive innovation to come true, one has to move beyond a reactive and risk-based approach, and encourage ongoing critical accompaniment of this innovation, rather than seeking mere acceptance of technological artefacts. This expands the remit of what is expected from SSH expertise. Instead of being confined in a "watchdog" or an "airbag" role for S&T developments, SSH is itself a source of innovation[19].

Scope: This topic calls for the coordination and support action that will bring life to the distributed and structured approach designed to ensure a responsible approach to research and innovation thought the uptake of SSH expertise across all H2020 areas leading to ICT-related innovation. It should act as a "hub" and activate the constructive interactions of SSH research with the ICT-related projects across H2020.

The purpose of the hub is to stimulate responsible and inclusive ICT research and innovation by encouraging the uptake of the SSH expertise in ICT-related projects and by coordinating and supporting the embedded expertise within the H2020-funded ICT-related projects, as well as linking these H-2020 projects with the relevant SSH expertise and initiatives both in Europe and in the world, to ensure that this important knowledge basis is fed into the H2020-funded ICT related research and innovation. The coordination and support action is expected

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

18   http://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/news/how-carry-out-multiple-disciplinary-research-effectively

19   https://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/responsible-research-and-innovation-horizon-2020

to generate in a collaborative way a shared understanding what it takes for ICT research and innovation to be responsible and inclusive, and to make it happen.

In terms of **coordination** efforts, the hub is expected to ensure an active dialogue and the sharing of experience among ICT developers, SSH researchers and other stakeholders (NGOs, citizens and users e.g.) across H2020 ICT-related projects[20]. It is also expected to channel the fruits of this dialogue into discussions with policymakers, into the shaping of future research agendas, and into a reflexive assessment of the SSH research practice in the remit of the digital transition.

In terms of its **supporting** function, the hub will catalyse information sharing about activities in Europe that are enhancing responsible and inclusive approaches to ICT-related research and innovation. Drawing on ongoing developments, it will provide tools and advice for fostering responsibility and inclusiveness of ICT research and innovation. It will support the visibility of the relevant activities through sustained communication efforts (annual conferences, awareness raising, interactive web-based platform e.g.). It will encourage debates on the challenges raised by hyper connectivity and support experimental activities in interactive labs to stimulate reflection on cutting-edge issues.

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

Expected Impact:

- Improved level and efficacy of the interaction between SSH and ICT disciplines with a view to harnessing ICT-related innovation for reversing inequalities and contributing to responsible and inclusive innovation processes through SSH expertise;

- Improved take-up of societal concerns in ICT-related research and innovation;

- Increased worldwide visibility and influence of a European community with a shared vision for inclusive ICT research and innovation;

- The proposals themselves are expected to identify key measurable success indicators –to be further framed in the course of the project- that measure impact in community building and engagement, and uptake of inclusive responsible ICT research and innovation approaches within and beyond the consortium.

Type of Action: Coordination and support action

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

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[20] A particular attention will be paid to ensuring synergies with the projects flowing from the ICT-LEIT topic "ICT35-2016: Enabling responsible ICT-related innovation"

REV-INEQUAL-10-2016: Multi-stakeholder platform for enhancing youth digital opportunities[21]

Specific Challenge: Today's children and young people lack opportunities to participate actively in policy and decision making, as well as in designing their digital agenda. Children and young people are major users of the internet and online services, it needs to be ensured that they are equipped with the right and trusted environments to take advantage of this as active participants in the digital society. The online environment is rapidly changing and we need to develop the tools to identify and understand the needs of the young generation.

Young people in Europe need not only the space to discuss and to engage with multiple stakeholders and decision makers across borders and boundaries, but also to be given the instruments to actively shape the research agenda as well as to participate in research related to their use of digital technologies. Innovative research methods are needed to empower children and young people by giving them an active role in research. Efforts need to be undertaken to give a voice and to empower children and young people who are marginalised or at risk of exclusion. Only an active participation of all citizens, and especially of all young people in shaping policy and broader societal developments, can create the basis for a well-functioning European society.

Scope: This coordination and support action should aim at the creation of an online platform to engage children and young people, framed by research according to their needs and behaviours. Children themselves will be able to take initiatives on the research topics and methods, while the researchers will act as facilitators. Children and young people will be given more active and participative roles that allow empowerment. The vulnerability of children and young people in the online environment and how to build online resilience will also play a role in this action. Gender issues will be paid particular attention. Furthermore, gender and diversity balance among the participating children and young people will be ensured.

The platform should bring together stakeholders from research and policy makers, together with children and young people around Europe. Synergies with the existing platforms such as the participation platform on the European Youth Portal should be envisaged. Specifically it should:

- allow for child and youth-directed research, where researchers and policy makers act as facilitators;

- conduct research and develop a knowledge base as well as critical perspective on the use and interactions with the digital world of children and young people. This will be done in collaboration with interdisciplinary researchers and social scientists;

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

- discuss within peers but also with decision makers, industry and civil society on their needs and expectations from the digital society;

- co-create with multiple stakeholders research and policy priorities.

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. This does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected Impact:

- Stimulate children and young people's civic engagement through online participation;

- Allow for innovative research methods on children's and young people's use of internet and digital technologies through their active participation in the research;

- Empower children and young people by allowing them to take an active role in policy making and societal developments;

- Leverage youth participation and dialogue with stakeholders and decision makers;

- Ensure full and safe participation of children and young people in accessing and creating online content and services.

Type of Action: Coordination and support action

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

REV-INEQUAL-11-2017: Current European and cross-national comparative research and research actions on Migration [22]

Specific Challenge: The fragility of many countries around the world, including in the EU's vicinity, makes migration more prevalent. New and cheaper means of global mobility and social networks render migration easier. Migration featured prominently in the Seventh Framework Programme and continues to do so under Societal Challenge 6. [23] The challenge is to map, assemble and survey currently running migration research conducted especially at EU and Member State level. The objective is to scientifically inform and possibly improve the policy responses to the recent migration waves to Europe (post - 2014).

Scope: The research platform CROSS-MIGRATION will bring together pertinent research communities to map, assemble and synthesise the currently running European migration research as well as research conducted at Member State level. Research-related actions and

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

[23] For previous research activities on migration, see: Migration and Mobility project synopses and NORFACE

initiatives at national and EU level in response to current migration flows to Europe should also be surveyed and analysed. Research projects that extend comparisons beyond European countries are welcome so long as they draw lessons for Europe. The platform will make recommendations on ways of better integrating research on migration across the EU.

It will in particular focus on research exploring the interrelations between migration drivers such as conflict, underdevelopment, poverty, inequality and climate change. The issue of exploitation of migrants, including refugees, and vulnerable groups, in particular children and women on migratory routes in transit and destination countries should also be considered as well as the interplay between policies and flows. Migration-related data as well as data collection and processing by Member States, organisations such as Eurostat, UN agencies and the OECD will be analysed with the aim to facilitate comparability and possibly make proposals to revise or expand the list of current common EU-level standards.

CROSS-MIGRATION should also synthesise the best available research on reactions to the ongoing migration challenge, on the migration-development nexus, on scenario-mapping of geopolitical developments, and their impact on migration trajectories. It will also explore the viability of the Schengen *acquis* and develop alternative adjustment scenarios as appropriate.

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: A comprehensive survey of currently running research and research actions on migration conducted at EU and Member State level should be presented with a view to distil policy recommendations that can facilitate the design of required and acceptable policies, including research policy, needed to address the migration challenge. The data collection and analysis is envisaged to produce comprehensive cross-national comparative knowledge on trajectories, including onward or return migration and categorisations of migrant cohorts. An interactive database of migration research conducted across the EU should be established to facilitate future research and policy advice on migration.

Type of Action: Coordination and support action

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

REV-INEQUAL-12-2017: Research Social Platform on Migration and Asylum[24]

Specific Challenge: Over these last two years, the European Union has been faced with the largest influx of migrants, including refugees, in decades. Caused mainly by violent conflicts,

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

geopolitical shocks and economic disparities in Europe's neighbourhood and beyond, this influx poses short, medium and long-term challenges, from the immediate accommodation and hosting of migrants *in loco* to their lasting societal integration in their new regional and/or urban context.

Migration features prominently in both President Juncker's policy priorities as well as in Societal Challenge 6. Global migration drivers and flows have economic, socio-political and cultural consequences (e.g. costs and benefits, varying impacts on sending and receiving countries, tensions with and within local populations, budgetary implications, impact on cultural diversity, challenges to the international protection of human rights) that must be better understood in order to find appropriate solutions.

Scope: The Research Social Platform on Migration and Asylum (ReSOMA) will bring together the relevant research communities with stakeholder representatives and practitioners such as international organisations, non-governmental organisations, social partners, local and regional authorities, cities as well as European and national policy stakeholders.

Taking stock of existing scientific literature linked to best practices in the management of migration and immigrant integration in the EU, and asylum practices, the Research Social Platform will organise stakeholder workshops and elaborate synthetic policy briefs on evolving forms of migration and mobility, on reception and asylum procedures, on integration measures, including language provision, social and psychological support to refugees, on skill recognition and training for migrants, and on other innovative actions to ensure the best possible reception and integration of migrants in their new local environment. Gender issues and the specific challenges related to the education and integration of minors should be addressed.

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: A new interactive platform/network of stakeholders will be created, which should aim at continuing beyond the duration of the action. Recommendations from participatory workshops and policy briefs are to be discussed and agreed by key stakeholders, practitioners and policymakers therefore strengthening communication, bonds, learning and best practices among the participants and beyond. Findings should be translated into policy advice that is tailored for end-user policymakers, notably the European Commission, the Member States and the Associated States. The Research Social Platform will contribute to the knowledge base informing the future shaping of European migration policy.

Type of Action: Coordination and support action

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

REV-INEQUAL-13-2017: Research on employability, skills and labour market integration of migrants

Specific Challenge: The post-2014 inflow of refugees and asylum applicants can pose significant challenges to EU economies, societies and processes of integration. In the medium and long term, much will depend on how fast and well these new migrants will be integrated into European labour markets. International experience suggests that they have lower employment rates and lower wages than EU workers, but that these differences diminish over time as migrants improve their language skills and gain professional experience in the host country. At the same time, their successful labour market integration could also help alleviate the fiscal effects of negative demographic trends. Nonetheless, the situation of post-2014 refugees and asylum applicants is more complicated since they may face a number of specific barriers to accessing labour markets, including related to xenophobia and discrimination. These obstacles include the loss of identity documentation and education certificates, non-acceptance of qualifications or educational attainment, family separation, long periods of inactivity in the asylum system, lack of educational opportunities, geographical mobility restrictions and discrimination. Initial obstacles and failure to develop efficient integration policies, including at sectorial level, may ultimately lead to chronic underemployment and social exclusion. The specific aim is to examine the challenges and opportunities faced by refugees and asylum applicants in connection with their skills, qualifications, access to education, and employability. The goal is to estimate the economic and social impacts of the policies designed to improve the integration of migrants and to provide policy recommendations for facilitating integration.

Scope: Research to address this challenge should take stock of skills and qualifications of post-2014 migrants, including asylum seekers and refugees, with a view to estimate the potential for integration. Analysis should provide insights on the reasons behind rates of unemployment and inactivity of international migrants, including at local level. Comparisons with earlier cohorts from similar sending countries should be explored to estimate gaps and challenges, identify transferable practices, and provide better calibrated policy recommendations. Special attention should be given to facilitating the integration of women and young migrants in the labour market through access to education and training.

Research should also review policies which aim to facilitate the labour market integration of asylum seekers at sectorial level, taking into account sectorial shortages and needs. Comparative explorations (involving multiple Member States and, where relevant, third countries) should cover a wide range of interventions e.g. education and training, recognition of qualifications and skills, access to housing, migration-induced linguistic diversity and its consequences for society, removing legal restrictions to early labour market entry, language skills, active labour market policies, the effectiveness of wage subsidies and entrepreneurial incentives (including access to credit), tax and benefits schemes, and wage levels. In combination with the above, the analysis should also assess barriers to labour market integration specific to post-2014 international migrants and potential avenues for the EU in

facilitating access to employment. Finally, the social and economic fallout from social exclusion of the recently arrived international migrants should be explored.

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

Expected Impact: The analytical data sets on skills, qualifications and employability of post-2014 refugees and asylum applicants provided by this research action are meant to inform the design of policies and programmes that facilitate their labour market entry or further training. The identified best practices and benchmarks ought to allow for measuring the effectiveness of pro-active employment policies targeting the specified migrant cohorts across Europe.

Type of Action: Research and Innovation action

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

Conditions for the Call - REVERSING INEQUALITIES AND PROMOTING FAIRNESS

Opening date(s), deadline(s), indicative budget(s):[25]

Topics (Type of Action)	Budgets (EUR million)		Deadlines
	2016	2017	
Opening: 27 Oct 2015			
REV-INEQUAL-01-2016 (RIA)	37.50		04 Feb 2016
REV-INEQUAL-02-2016 (RIA)			
REV-INEQUAL-04-2016 (RIA)			
REV-INEQUAL-05-2016 (RIA)			
REV-INEQUAL-06-2016 (RIA)			
REV-INEQUAL-07-2016 (RIA)			
REV-INEQUAL-08-2016 (RIA)			
REV-INEQUAL-03-2016 (ERA-NET-Cofund)	5.00		
REV-INEQUAL-10-2016 (CSA)	1.00		
Opening: 04 Oct 2016			
REV-INEQUAL-09-2017 (CSA)		3.00	02 Feb 2017
REV-INEQUAL-11-2017 (CSA)		2.00	
REV-INEQUAL-12-2017 (CSA)		2.00	
REV-INEQUAL-13-2017 (RIA)		2.50	
Overall indicative budget	43.50	9.50	

Indicative timetable for evaluation and grant agreement signature:

For single stage procedure:

- Information on the outcome of the evaluation: Maximum 5 months from the final date for submission; and

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[25] The Director-General responsible for the call may decide to open the call up to one month prior to or after the envisaged date(s) of opening.
All deadlines are at 17.00.00 Brussels local time.
The Director-General responsible may delay the deadline(s) by up to two months.

- Indicative date for the signing of grant agreements: Maximum 8 months from the final date for submission.

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

Evaluation criteria, scoring and threshold: The criteria, scoring and threshold are described in General Annex H of the work programme.

Evaluation Procedure: The procedure for setting a priority order for proposals with the same score is given in General Annex H of the work programme.. The following exceptions apply:

REV-INEQUAL-01-2016, REV-INEQUAL-02-2016, REV-INEQUAL-04-2016, REV-INEQUAL-05-2016, REV-INEQUAL-06-2016, REV-INEQUAL-07-2016, REV-INEQUAL-08-2016	At least 1 proposal per topic will be selected for funding provided it passes all evaluation thresholds.

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

Consortium agreement: Members of consortium are required to conclude a consortium agreement, in principle prior to the signature of the grant agreement.

Call - ENGAGING TOGETHER GLOBALLY

H2020-SC6-ENG-GLOBALLY-2016-2017

The global environment in which the EU operates is constantly evolving. Recent developments show just how dynamically the strategic and geopolitical contexts are changing. These developments represent intricate challenges but also opportunities for Europe to develop and vary its analysis and build more robust anticipative, proactive and reactive capacities.

In such turbulent times, greater emphasis should be placed on fostering new types of actions that allow for engaging together globally, which strengthen the position of Europe on the global scene, including by improving the coordination between EU Member States and broadening its means of external action.

To better anticipate and address challenges in key regions, it is essential to maximise the EU's clout in global affairs. Research activities will look into the best means of ensuring synergies and consistency between Member States, EU foreign policy goals and instruments. Maximising its clout also presupposes understanding Europe in a global context and its historical and cultural legacy.

It is also imperative to implement the EU strategy for international cooperation in research and innovation by strengthening activities to promote the position of Europe on the global scene, attract international partners to Horizon 2020, enhance research and innovation exchanges and dialogue, and strengthen the European R&I presence in strategic partner countries and regions.

In Work Programme 2014-2015 topics focused on issues in the immediate EU neighbourhood regions (both South and East), as well as joint challenges with strategic partners such as cultural, scientific and social relations with Latin America.

In complement, this Work Programme presents Topics 1 and 2 on challenges of geopolitical shocks and radicalisation that appear in cross-cutting way in several Topics and Calls of SC6[26] and SC7, as well as integration and science diplomacy. Proposals to this set of topics are encouraged to address issues across these challenges.

Topic 4 targets the use of scientific knowledge on the EU's neighbouring countries and regions for EU policy-making. Topic 5 investigates EU external trade strategies and their inter-linkages, coherence and effectiveness vis-à-vis other external policies.

Topics 6, 7 and 8 broaden the geographical coverage of the first Work Programme focusing on Asia-Pacific, Central Asia, and China specifically.

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[26] Topics REV-INEQUAL-02-2016 and REV-INEQUAL-04-2016 address radicalisation and migration trends within Europe.

Topic 9 addresses the challenge of strengthening the position of Europe as a global actor by reinforcing the presence of European research and innovation actors in selected international partner countries and regions.

Topics 3 and 10 deal with migration and asylum systems.

In all Topics the participation of entities from the international partner countries and regions concerned is strongly encouraged.

Proposals are invited against the following topic(s):

ENG-GLOBALLY-01-2017: Strengthening Europe's position in the global context: science diplomacy and intercultural relations

Specific Challenge: Europe is faced with numerous challenges that are increasingly global in nature and that have become of more immediate importance: peace and stability, migration, climate change, resource efficiency, health pandemics, etc. In many cases, responding to these challenges requires science-based evidence to inform decisions and joint international efforts that often include also scientific and technological cooperation. This is where science and diplomacy can join forces to form a 'soft power' tool in external policy – science diplomacy.

A main challenge is how to best link scientific expertise and cooperation with diplomacy and political influence to tackle major global challenges, promote knowledge and improve international relations. Science diplomacy has a particular added value in providing additional communication channels, particularly in stalemate situations and relations where few other mechanisms are feasible as well as on sensitive bilateral and multilateral issues. It promotes cooperation and conflict prevention, rebuilds trust and fosters shared understanding across countries, regions and cultures.

At the same time, the global context is characterised by competing understandings of central values and organising principles of society, including the meaning and direction of politics, economics, culture and ultimately human life. This context, and Europe's place in it, needs to be better understood and accounted for, from both a contemporary and a historical perspective, if the European Union and its Member States want to continue to constructively take part and strengthen their position in global discourses about what constitutes a "good society" and to understand how European policy interventions have been understood and perceived globally.

Addressing this challenge requires a great dose of (self) reflexivity about European diplomacy, Europe's own history and its interactions with third countries, regions, cultures and religions. It calls for a continued investment in fostering scientific, political, economic, social and cultural relations with other non-European global actors on all continents, and for ways in which to sustain scientific and intercultural exchanges that effectively enhance mutual understanding despite differences.

<u>Scope</u>: The research to address this challenge should in particular focus on the following key dimensions. It is expected to either comprehensively address one of these dimensions or to combine two or three of them. The research may also cover other issues relevant for addressing the specific challenge.

1) Using science in the context of European diplomacy

In an increasingly complex global context, diplomacy as a social practice and profession is undergoing considerable changes. In both bi- and multilateral contexts, it is no longer sufficient for diplomats to be skilled in the art of negotiation, but they also need to have the capacity - alongside specialist knowledge – to take better advantage of science and scientific cooperation.

How to better prepare and employ 'science diplomats' remains a particularly unexplored research area. The research efforts should focus on examining the interface between scientific advice and expertise and diplomats' performance and capacity. It should analyse where science diplomacy can have the biggest impact and how it can be instrumental in strengthening EU capacities and strategic awareness and in establishing better mechanisms so as to anticipate events early and to swiftly identify common responses. This should involve 'practitioners' of science diplomacy.

Research should explore under which conditions science and scientific cooperation have contributed positively or negatively to reaching foreign policy objectives (peace, security, trade, development, humanitarian aid) in various challenging contexts and draw recommendations for the development of new actions at EU and Member States levels.

2) European culture, values and reflections of Europe's colonial past in contemporary European societies

European values are to a large extent determinants of behaviour. As values stay behind many societal patterns and organising principles of society, the knowledge of the past development of European values as well as the knowledge of their contemporary status could help to understand many aspects of behaviour of contemporary European populations.

Multidisciplinary research associating scholars from the humanities and social sciences should adopt an outside-in perspective on contemporary European societies and trace the manifold non-European and European colonial era-related determinants of present-day societal and cultural diversity in Europe. In so doing, it should pay particular attention to the way societal and cultural influences from outside of Europe have historically been framed, contested, transformed, refused or taken up in European societies. It should elucidate how and why some of these influences were able to strongly impact European societies, values, activities and culture, and why others were less successful.

Research under this topic will lead to a sound understanding of the social, cultural, linguistic and political legacies of colonialism within Europe and globally. It will assess their

implications for policy-making, EU values and intercultural and interlinguistic dialogue, including the construction of plural cultural identities in nations and countries of Europe.

3) Global trends of secularisation and religious radicalisation and the role of Europe

Over the centuries the relations between the state and religion were of key importance for the functioning of state and society. Today's world is divided between secular states where government is officially separated from religion and states where this distinction is blurred, in addition to a few theocratic states. Whereas secular states are spread all over the world, and the religions professed and practiced by their citizens represent the widest possible spectrum of beliefs, the majority of countries which have embraced religion as their central norm are predominantly, although not exclusively, following Islam and are located in Africa, the Middle East, the Mediterranean region and Asia. A wide array of differences between official norms and practices still exist and should be taken into account in order to avoid undue generalisations between such countries and states.

Taking account of the diversity of forms of secularism and religion, and adopting a historical perspective, this multidisciplinary social sciences and humanities research should investigate and compare various types and experiences of the functioning of secular and religion-based states in and outside Europe. Its findings should clarify reasons for, and pathways of, transformation of the role of religion in state governance, and should explain differing perspectives of cultural and political co-existence within the polity. Specific attention should be paid to the analysis of the impact of religious radicalisation all over the world and its consequences on states' peaceful coexistence as well as of the foreign fighter phenomenon. Research should also focus on what these trends mean in terms of internal and foreign policies for the European Union, its Member States and the state-religion relationships on the European continent. In this perspective, it could also include the possible forms of injustice, inequality and exclusion that may contribute to societal tension and marginalisation of certain minority groups, as well as the common elements between religion-based values system and secular systems that could help to counter radicalisation.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU in the order of EUR 2.5 million for each dimension would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. This does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected Impact: Research under this topic is expected to impact the foreign policies of the EU and its member states and provide enhanced coordination between them and between the EU and its international partners. It will provide in-depth insights into the multiple ties and mutual influences between Europe and its neighbours, former colonies and other countries and regions, especially in the scientific, socioeconomic, historical cultural and religious spheres. It will also provide a sound understanding of contemporary European societies, of the multiple sources and expressions of diversity in the EU and of how non-European influences impact on the formation of European identities. Acknowledging the multiple sources of today's European diversity will have strong policy implications, not just for scientific and

cultural policy, but also for immigration, integration, education and external policies. It will also facilitate Europe's future engagement with third countries.

Type of Action: Research and Innovation action

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

ENG-GLOBALLY-02-2017: Shifting global geopolitics and Europe's preparedness for managing risks, mitigation actions and fostering peace

Specific Challenge: Europe's strategic and geopolitical environment is evolving rapidly, will always be an area of change, and in a manner that increasingly raises concerns. In recent years, violent conflicts have agitated the planet, many of them located in Europe's immediate neighbouring regions. These developments take place at a time when global geopolitics is undergoing long-term transformations challenging the traditional predominance of the West, while policies of economic austerity oblige EU Member States to manage scarce resources more effectively. These trends seriously challenge the Union's capacity for guaranteeing its citizens' security - one of its principal *raisons d'être* - while also jeopardizing its aspiration of promoting European values and interests abroad. In order to evaluate and promote its preparedness for playing its role as an effective security provider, to prevent escalation, to manage and understand risks and mitigation strategies for peace beyond its borders, the EU needs to understand the implications of recent global developments and assess them against its own capacities and willingness to make synergetic use of them.

Scope: The research to address this challenge should focus on one or two dimensions that have to be comprehensively addressed. The research may also cover other issues relevant for addressing the specific challenge.

1) Recent global geopolitical developments and their implications for the European Union

Research under this dimension should adopt a comprehensive understanding of security and explore uncertainty. Based on this, it should identify and investigate long-standing and novel - global and regional - external risks facing the EU and its Member States, in connection with ongoing initiatives and programmes for risk identification and early warning. Crises in its neighbourhood (in particular East Europe and the southern Mediterranean), such as the rise of radical Islamic groups exemplified by the expansion of the "Islamic State" in Syria and Iraq, but also conflicts and risks in other regions of the world such as in South Asia (e.g. Afghanistan) and Sub-Saharan Africa (e.g. Mali) should be examined. Research should identify the most pressing risks and areas of uncertainty and unravel the causes, expressions and security-relevant consequences of such instable contexts.

It should examine possible inter-linkages between various geographically limited conflict situations as well as their embeddedness into regional and overarching global geopolitical developments. This necessitates a sound understanding of the political, socioeconomic, cultural and military contexts in which patterns of insecurity and uncertainty emerge, also

from a historical and philosophical perspective. An inventory of contemporary risks should form the basis for identifying their implications for Europe and its security needs. Research should examine how potential risks, mitigation strategies and opportunities are perceived, and how they can, do and even should become part of novel approaches and policies in the EU, its Member States and its partners in geostrategic matters. It should investigate how the EU, its Member States and other relevant partners can act to better anticipate, prevent and respond to the identified risks, mitigation strategies and opportunities, and develop scenarios on possible EU activities using a range of policy actions and instruments, including diplomatic, economic, civilian and, if needed, military means.

2) European Union's preparedness for managing risks and opportunities, fostering peace in a crisis-ridden context

Research under this dimension should comprehensively examine the European Union's and its Member States' willingness, capacities, instruments and channels for anticipating and responding to a large array of external threats. It should contrast the EU's legal basis for external security policies, including risk analysis and management, conflict prevention and resolution, post-conflict management and peace-building, to the actual practice, both prior to and after the onset of the economic and financial crises. Analyses should draw on comparative case studies from the EU's handling of various conflicts and crises (including humanitarian ones) across the globe. Research should develop criteria for effective security cooperation in the EU, distinguishing between objectives and instruments, whether military or non-military, and contribute to the ongoing development of early-warning systems to identify emerging risks. It should also identify the political, socio-economic, technological and cultural conditions that enable or hinder the emergence of effective security cooperation in the EU. Based on this evidence, research should develop information sharing and decision support systems that facilitate cooperation, identify gaps and align the interests of diverse actors towards effective EU security policies, especially in the framework of its Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP). It should also provide insights on whether and how the EU can work synergistically together with individual third countries or international institutions like NATO.

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

Expected Impact: Research under this topic will lead to an up-to-date appraisal of global and regional risks and, as such, of Europe's evolving security agenda in the light of recent geopolitical developments affecting its neighbouring regions (in particular East Europe and the southern Mediterranean), and the entire globe. It will generate critical and forward-looking evidence of Europe's preparedness for effectively facing these threats, guaranteeing its citizens' security while managing risks and fostering peace abroad. Based on this evidence, it will provide recommendations on how to improve the EU's effectiveness as a domestic and global security provider.

<u>Type of Action</u>: Research and Innovation action

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

ENG-GLOBALLY-03-2017: The European Union and the global challenge of migration

<u>Specific Challenge</u>: Migration is a central and common phenomenon in human history. The international migrant population in Europe[27] is expected to increase in the future, due to economic and demographic factors, political unrest, conflicts and climate change. One aspect that has become increasingly clear in recent years is that, if the EU wants to successfully manage immigration flows at home, it needs to strengthen its cooperation with third countries of origin and transit of migrants, by fully addressing the root causes of migration and exploiting the potential of migration as a development enabler. In this vein, the European Council conclusions of June 2014 stress that migration policies need to become a stronger integral part of the Union's external and development policies through intensifying cooperation with third countries, while also calling for improving the link between the EU's internal and external policies. Particular account should be taken of the European Agenda on Migration[28], the European Council Conclusions of 23 April 2015 and 25/26 June 2015, and the proposal to establish a new Partnership Framework with third countries[29].

The migration crisis in the Mediterranean has put the spotlight on immediate needs. But it has also revealed much about the structural limitations of EU migration policy and the tools at its disposal. This is an opportunity for the EU to face up to the need to strike the right balance in its migration policy and send a clear message to citizens that migration can be better managed collectively by all EU actors. In recent years, important steps have been taken in this direction but their success, in areas like asylum/international protection, treatment of refugees, visas, control of borders or detention regimes, remains contested. It is thus essential that the EU continues to engage in a broad debate on the links between its migration policies and other policies with an external dimensions including, but not limited to its foreign and development policies. The European policy for asylum, refugees, visas, external border regime, detention centres should be assessed. Research should also make recommendations on how to tackle migrant smuggling and those who profit from it.

<u>Scope</u>: The research to address this challenge should focus on one or two dimensions that have to be comprehensively addressed. The research may also cover other issues relevant for addressing the specific challenge.

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[27] According to EUROSTAT on 1 January 2015, the number of people living in the EU-28 who were citizens of non-member countries was 19.8 million. Also, 34.3 million persons living in the EU-28 were born outside the EU-28.

[28] COM(2015)240 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: A European Agenda on Migration.

[29] COM(2016)385 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council and the European Investment Bank on establishing a new Partnership Framework with third countries under the European Agenda on Migration

1) An integrated approach to migration and development

Building on existing studies, research should further elucidate the complex interrelation between and the implications of demographic trends, socio-economic development, environment and good governance on the one hand, and migration flows on the other, both in third countries of origin and transit of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers.

Research should cover existing migration management experiences in origin and transit countries focussing on compared practices and policy solutions for effective migration management including the gender dimension. In this perspective, cultural and religious traditions, local knowledge and practices that may affect attitudes to and practices of migration should also be taken into account.

Consortia are encouraged to target geographic areas of current and future strategic relevance for the EU, including those most likely to generate irregular flows. Researchers should be careful to capture the two-way relation between migration determinants and the impact of migration on the broader socio-economic infrastructure and processes of transformation in the sending countries. Given its increasing relevance, climate change and its effects, as well as other or environment-related reasons for migration, could also feature in the analysis of drivers of migration when relevant.

2) EU policy coherence and migration

Research should focus on the interplay between the Global Approach on Migration and Mobility (GAMM) and the deployment of EU foreign policy tools and processes and other European policies with an external dimension, in particular the European development, humanitarian and neighbourhood policies. Research should examine and clarify the links between the existing legislative framework developed by the EU concerning non-EU migration and the increasing use of new types of policy tools to achieve migration management related goals as well as their legal consequences for involved parties. The analysis will encompass the implementation of these policies in selected geographic areas of interest for the EU and the combined effects that such policies have on countries of origin and transit of migrants. Pre-departure policies, programmes and related activities could be the object of specific attention, along with other tools promoting mobility and descent treatment of migrants, in a legal and secure environment. Finally, the effectiveness and coherence of the overall EU approach to third-country cooperation on migration will be assessed, including aspects of inter- and intra-Member States cooperation and coordination, along with areas where further synergies are needed to create greater leverage effects between different EU policies (e.g. trade and labour markets, agriculture and fisheries). In selected cases, consortia should look at the role of bilateral migration policies conducted by Member States vis-à-vis third countries and their complementarity with EU level actions.

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

Expected Impact: The results of research under this topic, with its focus on sending and transit countries, should enhance policy coherence on migration between the EU and its member states. Research is thus expected to bring about greater policy coherence and effectiveness in the field of migration management and relations with third countries by clearly identifying and depicting good practices and effective ways to manage incoming and transiting migration at the benefit of local communities and immigrants. It should also allow a better understanding of the root causes of migration, their interplay with other determinants and the two way interaction between migration and development processes. Research will give EU and national policy-makers stronger conceptual tools to better interpret the role of the EU and its Member States as global actors in the field of migration.

Type of Action: Research and Innovation action

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

ENG-GLOBALLY-04-2017: Science diplomacy for EU neighbourhood policies [30]

Specific Challenge: The European Union's neighbouring regions are, in various ways and for a number of reasons, in turmoil. To the East, the Eastern partnership has been called into question, especially by the long-standing crisis in Ukraine and difficult and uncertain relations with Russia. In the South-East, the EU's relationship with Turkey has increasingly come under strain, while at Turkey's border the conflict in Syria and the ravage of Islamic State armies have created high degrees of instability. In the Western Balkans, the accession processes of several candidate countries remain challenging. Finally, the East and South Mediterranean region has been the theatre of profound and intricate transformations ever since the "Arab revolutions" of 2010/11.

Against this backdrop, it is fair to observe that the aim of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) to develop closer relations between the EU and its neighbours, to avoid the emergence of new dividing lines and to strengthen the prosperity, stability and security of all, remains unfulfilled. More than ten years after its inception, the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP)[31] is under review in 2015[32].

The challenge is therefore to coordinate all available scientific information on these countries in order to better inform the definition and implementation of the new ENP and develop concrete actions for cultural and science diplomacy as an instrument for reinforcing co-

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

[31] The European Neighbourhood Policy covers Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Egypt, Georgia, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, the Republic of Moldova, Morocco, Palestine (this designation does not entail any recognition of Palestine as a state and is without prejudice to positions on the recognition of Palestine as a state)*,* Syria, Tunisia and Ukraine.

[32] See the results of the consultation on the future of the ENP: http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/neighbourhood/consultation/index_en.htm

ownership and shared understanding with and within the EU Neighbourhood. Considering the protracted conflicts both in the East and in the South, it is expected that science diplomacy can help build bridges across borders and cultures, particularly where other mechanisms are not feasible or less effective.

Scope: This coordination and support action should provide a stock-taking and critical review of all available research results on the European Union's neighbouring regions, including on science diplomacy related actions[33]. It should synthesise knowledge regarding each of the neighbouring countries and regions, taking full account of the diversities of the studied entities, and compare transformation experiences both from an EU and a third country perspective, across time. In so doing, it should understand the success and failures of diplomatic efforts in the regions. It should also consider relevant results of international cooperation projects involving neighbourhood countries and all relevant existing legal instruments in various policy areas (e.g. energy), take into account the role of other state (e.g. US, Russia, and neighbours of the neighbours) and non-state actors in the various neighbouring regions.

On this basis, this coordination and support action should analyse the role science diplomacy can play and where it could be best deployed in contributing to stability, security and prosperity. It should identify concrete obstacles for science diplomacy in the concerned regions (e.g. the issue of reduced academic mobility due to on-going or frozen conflicts, visa restrictions and security controls, etc. which leads to very limited opportunities for visiting scientists and scholars). It should also provide insights into the role and relevance of the neighbours of the neighbours and non-state actors in the various neighbouring regions as well as to whether science diplomacy should be `silent diplomacy` (low profile) or could be more effective with more visibility. Supplementary research could be envisaged in order to cover the internal-external policies nexus and the role of science diplomacy in tackling some of the most urgent common challenges e.g. conflict prevention and management, job creation and migration, food and energy security, environment and climate change, radicalisation, health pandemics.

Based on lessons learnt, first elements of policy recommendations should be provided.

It should liaise between projects, provide fora for debate and discussion, and disseminate project findings to relevant stakeholders, including policy-makers, social partners and civil society organizations in Europe and third countries. It should draw lessons and provide policy-making recommendations that combine general observations about the Union's

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[33] For EU research, see, for instance, FP7 projects CASCADE (http://www.cascade-caucasus.eu/) and ISSICEU (http://www.issiceu.eu/) on the Caucasus and ARAB-TRANS (www.arabtrans.eu/), SAHWA (www.sahwa.eu/), POWER2YOUTH (www.power2youth.eu/) on the Mediterranean; the call "Europe as a Global Actor" under the Societal Challenge 6 Work Programme 2014/2015; Research and Innovation in support of the European Neighbourhood Policy" (http://ec.europa.eu/research/iscp/pdf/ publications/neighbourhood_policy.pdf) and other relevant initiative such as PRIMA (Partnership in Research and Innovation in the Mediterranean Area - the Commission is in the process of launching the preparatory stages for legislative proposal to assess an initiative under Article 185 TFEU).

neighbourhood strategies and policies with regional and country-specific scenarios. The differences and similarities between the studied regions and their historical ties with Europe and the EU Member States should be duly accounted for.

Wider participation of the targeted region/s is encouraged, including practitioners from the fields of diplomacy, policy making and media.

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

Expected Impact: This coordination and support action will result in a consolidated corpus of knowledge on science diplomacy in service of the European Neighbourhood Policy as well as research insights in how it could be best deployed in the challenging context of the EU Neighbourhood. It will put together a set of recommendations for EU science diplomacy strategies, policies and concrete actions in these regions and provide an assessment of these activities against criteria that it will develop. Based on these policy-relevant insights, the coordination and support action will feed research insights into the future development of EU science diplomacy in the neighbourhood with an eye to reinforcing stability, promoting democracy and prosperity in its near abroad. It will ensure a wide dissemination of these results to the relevant stakeholders including policy-makers.

Type of Action: Coordination and support action

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

ENG-GLOBALLY-05-2017: The strategic potential of EU external trade policy

Specific Challenge: In its "Strategic Agenda for the Union in Times of Change" for the period 2014 to 2019, the European Council identified the need to "maximize the EU's clout" in global affairs, notably by "ensuring consistency between Member States' and EU foreign policy goals and by improving coordination and coherence between the main fields of EU external action, such as trade (…) development and economic policies".[34] One area which definitely promises maximised EU clout in global affairs is trade. Given the European Union's significant weight as the world's largest trading block, its external trade policies can be a major source of a reinforced European role as a global actor if they are strategically deployed and contribute to a broader, coherent foreign policy approach. EU trade policy has to find the right balance between promoting the EU's economic interests while also taking into account broader EU policy objectives (e.g. promotion of human rights, sustainability, interlinking climate and energy policy objectives, etc.). Such a balance is difficult to achieve and the EU has sometimes been criticised either for letting its economic interests prevail or for being naïve over conditionality in the international trade battles. Coherence between the EU's and Member States' trade policy should be ensured, as well as coherence between trade and other

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[34] European Council (2014): Conclusions. Brussels. 26-27 June 2014.

(external) policies. To reap the strategic potential of EU external trade policy, its current functioning, as well as its intended and unintended consequences, need to be fully understood from a multidisciplinary perspective, and forward-looking perspectives have to be developed on how to make it more effective.

Scope: Research under this topic should take stock of the European Union's and its Member States' bilateral and multilateral trade strategies and policies, comparing various regional and country-specific trade policy approaches and assessing the coherence and consistency of their objectives, strategies and instruments. Bilateral trade relations with key economic players such as the United States and China, but also developing countries from various continents should form part of such comparisons, alongside the Union's multilateral engagement in relevant international institutions, such as the World Trade Organization and its related negotiation processes and the G-20 summit as a major global economic forum. This analysis should in particular comprise detailed scrutiny of the coherence and consistency between the EU's trade policies and those of its Member States.

The results of these stock-taking should lay the foundation for an investigation of the coherence and consistency of trade policies with other EU external policies such as economic (e.g. security of energy supply, green growth), developmental (e.g. trade-related policy coherence for development), environmental (e.g. climate change mitigation, biodiversity), social and labour (e.g. international labour standards, cooperation on decent work) and human rights policies. Research should ultimately evaluate whether and how EU external trade policies can and do serve wider foreign policy objectives, identify the institutional, organisational and behavioural drivers of and obstacles to a coherent and effective strategic use of EU trade policy, and formulate propositions on how to combine trade and other external policies into a comprehensive European foreign policy. A comparative perspective, contrasting the EU's approach with the strategic use of trade policy by other major global players, could be envisaged.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting an EU contribution in the order of EUR 2.5 million would allow this specific topic to be addressed appropriately. This does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected Impact: Research under this topic will lead to a set of novel insights into the evolving EU and Member States' bi- and multilateral trade strategies and their inter-linkages with other external policies, their coherence and effectiveness. Placing trade at its centre, it will revisit and innovate the debate on coherence and consistency in EU foreign policy so as to provide an understanding of whether and how trade can be utilized strategically in the context of broader EU foreign policy agendas and in support of its foreign and economic policy objectives. Based on these policy-relevant insights, it will formulate recommendations on the institutional, organisational and behavioural adaptations needed to reinforce the EU's clout in global affairs via enhanced coherence of its foreign policy.

Type of Action: Research and Innovation action

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

ENG-GLOBALLY-06-2017: The Asia-Pacific as a strategic region for Europe

Specific Challenge: The Asia-Pacific is a large and diverse region, encompassing industrialised countries, emerging economies and developing countries. Perhaps due to this diversity, and save a few specific cases, the European Union has lacked a strategic approach towards the region, despite strong economic interests and heightened security concerns in the area. Several EU Member States have adopted an active bilateral approach towards key partners, but the European Union has mostly failed to speak with one voice in relevant fora. Nowadays the multiple and complex challenges shared by the two regions, ranging from climate change and sustainable development to conventional and non-conventional security challenges, are opening up new opportunities for the EU to become more involved in the region beyond economic cooperation although differences remain in areas like human rights or democratic governance. In order to re-think its role and strategy for the Asia-Pacific, and to fully tap the potential for action at European level, the European Union needs to be supported by sound research showing the concrete implications of further engaging with and in the region in a number of sectorial and geographic areas.

Scope: The research to address this challenge should in particular focus on the following key dimensions. It is expected to either comprehensively address one of these dimensions or to combine them. The research may also cover other issues relevant for addressing the specific challenge.

1) Regional integration in South-East Asia and its consequences for Europe

South-East Asia has seen, since 1967, the most ambitious project of regional integration outside of Europe, pursued through the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). It has followed a different integration path to Europe, based on dialogue and non-interference rather than convergence and law. The region has an immense social, cultural and economic potential, but it still faces the challenge of developing a regional identity with both an internal dimension (how to nourish a sense of belonging) and an external dimension (how to engage with foreign powers, such as China, India, the United States, Japan and the EU). The process of nation-building in the ten ASEAN countries and other non-ASEAN countries is incomplete or nascent. It is also confronted with widespread poverty, disruptive migration flows, inter-ethnic conflicts and even territorial disputes. For the EU to engage effectively in South-East Asia and manage the variety of countries and cultures present in the region, it is necessary to understand what 'region' means to the peoples of these countries within and beyond the ASEAN context. Research is thus necessary on the mobility of people, knowledge, ideologies, cultures, goods and capital within the region and their influence on the emergence of a South-East Asian identity which would help the EU and its Member States to forge coherent, adapted and culturally relevant foreign policies with all countries in the region.

To that effect, research should also underpin the implementation of the Joint Communication on EU-ASEAN relations in the different sectors and in particular in the field of sectorial cooperation.[35]

2) Governance in and of the Pacific as a challenge for Europe

One of the major strategic challenges in the Asia-Pacific region relates to the governance of the Pacific itself (including Overseas Countries and Territories). The Pacific Islands region represents a unique diversity of nation-state formations and regional and intergovernmental mechanisms, which is experiencing major challenges regarding the protection of its exceptional natural environment, threatened in particular by climate change. The small islands developing states (SIDS) of the Pacific therefore have a central role in the contestation over, competition for, and conservation of some of the world's key resources, far surpassing their modest size in terms of land mass and population. As the second largest donor of development assistance to the region, the EU's interests and activities in the Pacific are highly significant and hold important potential for the future. However, the region's new geopolitical currency is a willingness to seriously engage with emerging definitions of an equal, two-way partnership relation in Pacific terms that expands beyond the monetary dimension of cooperation. The EU is thus at a cross-road in its engagement with the Pacific. Research should examine the emerging governance structures in the region, in terms of sovereignty, state-making, policy autonomy and aid dependency, by paying close attention to issues such as trade and transport, fisheries management, climate change, biodiversity, social inclusion, democracy, blue/green growth and and political CFSP aspects. Research should also comparatively analyse the role and impact of external actors in the region, prominently focussing on the European Union and its Member States but also take account of the influence of, and the interplay with global (China, USA) and regional (Australia, New Zealand) powers in the region. Building on existing research, lessons should be drawn from the Pacific experience for devising new approaches, as well as on how Europe can effectively respond to the strategic challenge posed by the Pacific.

The participation of partners from third countries and regions in the targeted geographic areas in proposals submitted to this topic is strongly encouraged.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU in the order of EUR 2.5 million for each dimension would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. This does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected Impact: Research under this topic is expected to provide a comprehensive overview of the strategic challenges that Europe faces in the various zones of the Asia-Pacific region, and on a range of relevant subjects. Based on this, it will inform different foreign policy actors, processes and initiatives at EU and Member State-level either with a sectorial or

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[35] JOIN(2015)22 Joint Communication to the European Parliament and the Council - The EU and ASEAN: a partnership with a strategic purpose.

geographic focus, especially by providing essential insights on the legal, cultural and socio-economic aspects surrounding their implementation.

Type of Action: Research and Innovation action

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

ENG-GLOBALLY-07-2017: The European Union and Central Asia[36]

Specific Challenge: In-spite of its undisputable importance as a region located at a strategic crossroad to the Far East, as a rich reservoir of natural resources and as an area of traditional trade relations with Europe, Central Asia has been rather neglected by the major global players in the post-Soviet era. Only in more recent years, the political and economic developments in the five countries of the region - Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan - have received more attention. Challenges related to weak governments, abuse of power and corruption, divided societies, border disputes and ethnic tensions have led to increasing political and religious militancy and the creation of extremist groups which potentially represent non-negligible suppliers of forces to the radical political and religious movements in the neighbouring countries. Today's relevance of Central Asia in general and to the trade, security and development strategies of the European Union[37] and other world powers in particular is, however, not reflected in the level of attention which the region is given from a scientific, social sciences and humanities point of view. Not only are Central Asian Studies less of a priority for European research centres, but European researchers in this field are also not sufficiently coordinated and their work is not adequately linked to policymaking.

Scope: Taking into account the need for a more intensive and properly coordinated research in the field of Central Asian Studies and the need for closer links to EU policy making, a network of European researchers will be created which, in cooperation with researchers from Central Asian countries, will:

- through mapping the current state of affairs in the field of Central Asian Studies in Europe and European Studies in Central Asia, recommend relevant new forms and priorities for future EU scientific cooperation in social sciences and the humanities with the region;

- through mapping the current state of political, economic, trade, cultural and any other relations between the EU and its Member States with Central Asian countries as well as between Central Asian countries and countries in the rest of Asia, and analysing results

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

[37] See "The European Union and Central Asia: The New Partnership in Action" http://eeas.europa.eu/central_asia/docs/2010_strategy_eu_centralasia_en.pdf

of the existing measures and tools supporting them, recommend future priorities for European policy making. These recommendations should be prepared in close cooperation with any other relevant European and Central Asian stakeholders (e.g. local, regional and state authorities, not-for-profit sectors, representatives of businesses, etc.);

- prepare an awareness-raising dissemination and communication strategy for the promotion of Central Asia and its role for Europe, which could be used by a variety of stakeholders (e.g. education, media, EU public sphere in general).

Any consortium submitting a proposal to this call should ensure a balanced representation of partners from countries in Central Asia.

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

Expected Impact: The coordination and support measures of this action will contribute to improving the ties of the EU with the region and countries of Central Asia in all socio-economic, political, security as well as cultural and scientific areas. Its findings will primarily be focused on the formulation of short- and long-term priorities for EU policies towards the region, as well as on proposing methods for their achievement. They will be further used for education and media purposes and thus contribute to raising awareness among EU citizens of today's reality of the countries of Central Asia and of their importance for Europe. By creating a network of European researchers in the field of Central Asian Studies and by proposing new forms of cooperation with counterparts in Central Asia, the action will reinforce mutual research ties between the EU and Central Asian countries and establish a robust basis for their sustained collaboration.

Type of Action: Coordination and support action

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

ENG-GLOBALLY-08-2016-2017: EU-China cooperation on sustainable urbanisation

Specific Challenge: The importance of innovation and socio-economic aspects in sustainable urbanisation has been recognised by the EU and China in their Joint Declaration on the EU-China Partnership on Urbanisation signed in 2012, as well as in the conclusions of the EU-China Innovation Cooperation Dialogue of 2013. This topic therefore covers two specific challenges:

a) In China and elsewhere, the management of an exceptionally rapid urban growth poses considerable challenges to policy-makers and city planners. In such a delicate context, physical city planning cannot be considered in isolation from governance aspects, related for instance to land use and resources for city financing but also to the environmental human and cultural dimensions of cities. Urban infrastructures and public services also call for a balanced

and integrated planning so as to minimise or avoid the negative socio-economic, human and environmental impacts on city-dwellers, migrants, and seniors. Cities are also viewed as engines of growth and innovation, often attracting large shares of R&D investments and an innovative service sector.

b) The challenge is to bring together a wide-ranging partnership of stakeholders in Europe and China to create an innovation platform for developing and piloting innovative solutions in sustainable urbanisation that rely on advanced knowledge and technologies, taking into account and adding value to the manifold on-going activities on various aspects of urbanisation. The platform should build on the activities carried out on an intergovernmental level (JPI Urban Europe) and via the EU-funded projects in support of joint funding initiatives (ERA-Net Smart Urban Futures, ERA-Net Smart Cities and Communities) and seek to use events and networks created by projects in support of the policy dialogue.

Scope: a) Cultural and socio-economic aspects of urban issues in China (Research and Innovation Action)

(2017) The development of cities in China is taking place at impressive pace and has affected millions of citizens. Many aspects of city planning and development, such as infrastructures, regulatory regimes, taxation, health, education and culture, have therefore a bearing on the framework conditions within which innovation occurs and which shape living conditions of residents. Joint European-Chinese research taking into consideration these essential elements of city development could contribute to an improved reciprocal knowledge on urbanisation processes between the EU and China. Through the joint format, research will benefit from access to data and expertise from both EU and China, with a view to proposing new models of sustainable urban development adapted to local socio-economic, cultural and political specificities. [38]

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

b) EU-China innovation platform on sustainable urbanisation (Coordination and Support Action) [39]

(2016) Proposals shall establish a platform bringing together policy makers, national authorities, industry, academia and other stakeholders in EU and China in sectors important for sustainable urbanisation. The platform should develop joint strategies, be the 'nursery' of joint projects and a broker of science-industry partnerships between Europe and China. It should mobilise key urbanisation related initiatives such as the European Innovation

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[38] The work carried out by the Joint Programming Initiative Urban Europe (JPI UE) and by the Strategic Forum for International Science and Technology Cooperation (SFIC) should be taken into account when relevant.

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

Partnership on Smart Cities and Communities and the Joint Programming Initiative on Urban Europe. Proposals shall develop, as core element, a joint EU-China strategic R&I agenda on sustainable urbanisation, in consultation with relevant stakeholders (national, regional and municipal public authorities, industry, academia, financiers, city networks etc.). The agenda should contain collaborative research projects and large scale demonstration projects, including joint activities that may be financed partly through coordinated EU-China Calls for proposals. It should allow for seamless integration with initiatives financed by EU Member States and Associated Countries, regional governments in China, or by industry. Framework conditions for cooperative innovation should be addressed as necessary. Finally, the platform should promote linkages between sustainable urbanisation demonstration projects in European and Chinese cities, including by running a competition that will lead to the selection of a small number of demonstration sites in China and in Europe, including also suggesting the network infrastructures (energy, transport, ICT, water, waste management, compact urban development, municipal finances etc.) that would need to be put in place in these sites and possible financing means, as well as designing demonstration projects with conditions that encourage co-investment by Chinese and EU partners in intelligent solutions for sustainable urbanisation, building as much as possible on existing initiatives.

As such, the platform is expected to contribute to creating the conditions for large scale science-industry cooperation on sustainable urbanisation that can address the challenges China and Europe face in this area. The platform should be open for participation by all stakeholders that can make a contribution to its objectives. On the European side, this should result in broad involvement across Member States and Associated Countries.

A maximum of one proposal will be supported. The Commission considers that a proposal requesting an EU contribution of EUR 1.5 million for a duration of 3 years would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. This does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Due to the specific challenge of this topic, in addition to the minimum number of participants as set out in the Rules of Participation, proposals shall include at least one participant from China. Under this topic, legal entities established in China are eligible for funding from the Union.

Expected Impact: This topic is expected to provide in-depth insights on EU-China cultural and socio-economic aspects on urbanisation highlighting the common challenges and possible solutions that may apply in both EU and China. Specific impacts are expected in the field of city planning, policy making, regulatory regime, governance and public services. Negative externalities (e.g. environment and public health) should be particularly addressed and exchange of best practices for citizen's well-being should be encouraged. The Coordination action is expected to increase stakeholder awareness, exchanges and synergies between Chinese and European industrial, academic and public players engaged in sustainable urbanisation research, innovation and application. Improved complementarity and coordination between different sustainable urbanisation funding programmes supported by the EU, the EU Member States and China should be achieved. The CSA should ensure a better

match between the supply of innovative technological solutions and the needs of city planners and managers in charge of organising services linked to sustainable urbanisation. It is also expected to increase the capacity of industrial actors to develop and provide more effective solutions for the needs of sustainable urbanisation, and of city planners and managers to make informed choices on innovative technologies.

Type of Action: Research and Innovation action, Coordination and support action

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

ENG-GLOBALLY-09-2016: Centres/Networks of European research and innovation[40]

Specific Challenge: To create a network of centres in the world's most dynamic and innovative countries and regions that will connect and support European researchers and entrepreneurs globally, in order to strengthen the position of Europe as a world leader in science, technology and innovation.

Scope: To establish new centres, or networks of centres, building where possible on existing European science, technology and innovation structures located in international partner countries and regions in order to ensure economies of scale while avoiding unnecessary duplication. These centres/networks will engage in activities such as:

- Networking services including partnering events, workshops, boot camps, venture capital pitching events, best practice exchange, visits and tours etc.;

- Advice and support to European academic as well as industrial/private sector actors on how to internationalise by engaging in research and innovation in the international partner country/region; this may be based on studies, analysis and monitoring work, including on local conditions in the country/region, e.g. on local innovation and market framework conditions, on links between business needs, the labour market and training/education etc.;

- Advocacy towards international partner countries/regions in favour of open and responsible research and innovation;

- Providing work space, infrastructure and secondment opportunities to private and public European organisations that want to be represented in the partner country in an economic way while enjoying the synergies of co-location with other representatives of European organisations;

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

- Design and piloting of public/private funding mechanisms aiming at increasing alternative methods of finance of the Centres/Networks based on a demand driven set of services;

- Promotion, awareness raising and training activities, e.g. on European science, technology and innovation strengths and actors, on cooperation opportunities, on the international dimension of Horizon 2020, on opportunities offered by national programmes etc.

Proposed work shall seek to establish the centres/networks and ensure their initial operational phase. Establishment shall take place in accordance with a business model that shall aim to finance, in the medium term (at the latest by the end of the grant), part of the activities of the centre/network through service contracts with private and public clients. The services offered should be open on equal terms to all EU Member States and Associated Countries and their organisations.

Each proposal shall target one country and region that is an established or emerging science, technology or innovation leader; proposals addressing all or part of Brazil, China and the USA are strongly encouraged without excluding other countries with similar characteristics.

Consortia shall ensure adequate involvement of European stakeholders from existing structures or representations in the addressed partner countries/regions. Proposals should build on previous work of bilateral and regional international cooperation projects where appropriate.

A maximum of one proposal will be supported per international partner country or region. The Commission considers that proposals requesting an EU contribution of around EUR 3 million for a duration of 3-4 years would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Under this topic, legal entities established in the target country/region are eligible for funding from the Union.

Expected Impact:

- Reinforced cooperation between European research and innovation organisations and researchers and those of the Union's international partners;

- Higher visibility and prestige for European research and innovation and its actors in international partner countries/regions;

- Stronger presence of European organisations in the science and innovation environment of the partner country/region;

- Improvements in the framework conditions for international cooperation in research and innovation;

- Enhanced impact of results from research and innovation projects, including those under Horizon 2020, through increased access to excellence and to markets across the world.

Type of Action: Coordination and support action

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

ENG-GLOBALLY-10-2017: Migration and asylum systems

Specific Challenge: The pressures currently placed on the Common European Asylum System (CEAS) by the ongoing crises in Syria, Iraq, Central and East Africa, and elsewhere are unlikely to fade away in the near future. The large scale and partially uncontrolled arrival of migrants, notably asylum seekers, in 2015 has put a strain on both European and Member States' asylum systems. It has exposed significant structural weaknesses and shortcomings in both the design and implementation of European asylum and migration policy. The current system places disproportionate responsibility on certain Member States which in fact encourages uncontrolled and irregular migration. In the future a system is needed which provides orderly and safe pathways for third country nationals in need of international protection. The specific challenge of this research action is to reassess the CEAS with a view to making any necessary recommendations. The overriding key question is to explore to what extent harmonisation of the CEAS is necessary, desirable, achievable and sustainable.

Scope: Research is needed to comprehensively assess the weaknesses and shortcomings of the CEAS in general and of the Dublin arrangements in particular. Research will clearly differentiate between deficiencies in the legal design of the system and in its implementation. Comparative research will also investigate differences the asylum laws and policies of Member States, including their implementation under stress. In particular, research will investigate, including empirically, how much and what kind of harmonisation is required, sustainable and acceptable, and possibly outline scenarios. The relation between asylum systems and Schengen must be duly taken into consideration. Research should also study the different national political contexts as well as discourses on migration, asylum and borders. Projects will explore the causes and nature of Member States' positions on burden sharing and responsibility, especially in relation to relocation schemes.

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. This does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected Impact: Findings from this research action will provide insights into the implementation and effectiveness of CEAS[41]. The research will present alternative scenarios for policy reform (e.g. differing in the extent of harmonisation and convergence) and will

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[41] COM(2016)197 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council "Towards a Reform of the Common European Asylum System and Enhancing Legal Avenues to Europe".

pronounce on what the appropriate level of harmonisation of the CEAS should be. This will equip policymakers with a range of options to respond to constantly changing circumstances.

Type of Action: Research and Innovation action

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

Conditions for the Call - ENGAGING TOGETHER GLOBALLY

Opening date(s), deadline(s), indicative budget(s):[42]

Topics (Type of Action)	Budgets (EUR million)		Deadlines
	2016	2017	
Opening: 08 Dec 2015			
ENG-GLOBALLY-08-2016-2017 (CSA)	1.50		14 Apr 2016
ENG-GLOBALLY-09-2016 (CSA)	10.00		
Opening: 04 Oct 2016			
ENG-GLOBALLY-01-2017 (RIA) ENG-GLOBALLY-02-2017 (RIA) ENG-GLOBALLY-03-2017 (RIA) ENG-GLOBALLY-05-2017 (RIA) ENG-GLOBALLY-06-2017 (RIA) ENG-GLOBALLY-10-2017 (RIA)		27.00	02 Feb 2017
ENG-GLOBALLY-04-2017 (CSA)		1.50	
ENG-GLOBALLY-07-2017 (CSA)		1.50	
ENG-GLOBALLY-08-2016-2017 (RIA)		2.50	
Overall indicative budget	11.50	32.50	

Indicative timetable for evaluation and grant agreement signature:

For single stage procedure:

- Information on the outcome of the evaluation: Maximum 5 months from the final date for submission; and

- Indicative date for the signing of grant agreements: Maximum 8 months from the final date for submission.

Eligibility and admissibility conditions: The conditions are described in General Annexes B and C of the work programme.. The following exceptions apply:

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[42] The Director-General responsible for the call may decide to open the call up to one month prior to or after the envisaged date(s) of opening.
All deadlines are at 17.00.00 Brussels local time.
The Director-General responsible may delay the deadline(s) by up to two months.

ENG-GLOBALLY-08-2016-2017	Due to the specific challenge of this topic, in addition to the minimum number of participants as set out in the Rules of Participation, proposals shall include at least one participant from China. Under this topic, legal entities established in China are eligible for funding from the Union.
ENG-GLOBALLY-09-2016	Under this topic, legal entities established in the target country/region are eligible for funding from the Union.

Evaluation criteria, scoring and threshold: The criteria, scoring and threshold are described in General Annex H of the work programme.

Evaluation Procedure: The procedure for setting a priority order for proposals with the same score is given in General Annex H of the work programme.. The following exceptions apply:

ENG-GLOBALLY-01-2017, ENG-GLOBALLY-02-2017, ENG-GLOBALLY-03-2017, ENG-GLOBALLY-05-2017, ENG-GLOBALLY-06-2017, ENG-GLOBALLY-10-2017	At least 1 proposal per topic will be selected for funding provided it passes all evaluation thresholds.

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

Consortium agreement: Members of consortium are required to conclude a consortium agreement, in principle prior to the signature of the grant agreement.

Call - UNDERSTANDING EUROPE - PROMOTING THE EUROPEAN PUBLIC AND CULTURAL SPACE

H2020-SC6-CULT-COOP-2016-2017

The resilience and cohesion of European societies are strongly conditioned by beliefs and identities, as well as by collective representations and constructions of past and present realities and expectations about the future. Research in the humanities and social sciences is well-placed for making important contributions to creating a new narrative for Europe by studying the drivers of and obstacles to the emergence of a European public sphere and a European cultural space. The role that technology can play in promoting a better understanding of the richness of Europe's heritage and diversity equally deserves further exploration as well as solutions-driven options.

A thorough and continuous reflection of Europe's cultural and social diversity and its past facilitates tackling societal challenges that European societies face today and will face tomorrow due to endogenous as well as external factors.

Understanding Europe is therefore a sine qua non condition for preparing and shaping the future, thus fostering truly reflective societies in Europe. A better understanding of Europe's cultural, social unity and diversity of its past will inform the reflection about present challenges/opportunities and help to find solutions for shaping Europe's future. Special attention should be dedicated to the accessibility for all and universal design in relation to the role that technology can play in promoting this better understanding.

This call has a link with the CO-CREATION call and with the cultural heritage related Topics of Societal Challenge 5 and other relevant parts of H2020.

In the Topic 12 on the significance of cultural and core values for the migration challenge, the participation of entities from the international partner countries and regions concerned is strongly encouraged.

Proposals are invited against the following topic(s):

CULT-COOP-01-2017: Democratic discourses and the rule of law

Specific Challenge: Discourses on the legitimacy of the EU, and especially its democratic deficit, have been a perennial issue for many years but have become significantly more urgent and pressing in times of crisis and austerity. At both ends of the political spectrum, claims about the illegitimacy of current EU governance and regulation have found broader resonance, expressed both in public manifestations of discontent combined with claims for alternative forms of legitimacy and in electoral successes of radical right and radical left parties across Europe. In this context, questions of justice, fairness and European solidarity have equally been raised. The concept of justice is inherently connected with the rule of law and entails a right to justification. Fundamental rights are also key in this regard. The

European Stability Mechanism and the Fiscal Compact have been regarded by some as emblematic challenges not only to the rule of law but also to democratic governance. What is more, especially in the light of some recent election results in EU Member States, it seems as if not only the legitimacy of certain policies and institutions have been questioned, but also fundamental issues concerning the locus and exercise of popular sovereignty have been placed on the agenda. The specific challenge is to take the cues from such developments and ensuing contestations over sovereignty and legitimacy in order to reappraise discourses about democratic legitimacy on the one hand, and the rule of law and justice as increasingly thorny issues for the European public space on the other.

Scope: The research to address this challenge should focus on one or two dimensions that have to be comprehensively addressed taking into account the global context. The research may also cover other issues relevant for addressing the specific challenge.

1) Sovereignty and democracy

In light of the increasing number and growing popularity of alternative discourses about EU legitimacy and the locus of sovereignty, research should re-examine what is meant by sovereignty considering its wider context. Common democratic deficit arguments, in particular in relation to a possible decline of democratic control and participation in Europe, should be examined. This requires inter alia a historical comparative investigation of the sovereign and democratic powers of Member State parliaments and governments, not least in the light of a possible de-legalisation of the (Economic and) Monetary Union. It is of specific importance to clarify questions related to sovereignty and the ultimate source of authority in contemporary EU governance: who does, can and should possess this authority and how is it legitimately exercised at EU level. Research will also assess comparatively new patterns concerning the usage, transformations and popular understandings of various arguments about European legitimacy and sovereignty in public political discourse and in civil society and the conditions under which they do or not resonate among European citizens. It should also revisit the inter-institutional relations in the EU with specific attention to the position of the European Parliament through a thorough analysis of its practices in the legislative process and its functioning. In particular research must normatively assess the constitutional implications of the European Stability Mechanism and the Fiscal Compact for Parliament on the one hand, and the assertion of the Parliament to install the winning party's candidate as Commission President after the 2014 European Parliament elections on the other. Contributions from disciplines beyond law and political science are particularly welcome.

2) Legitimacy through the rule of law, delivery of justice and fundamental rights

Research should reappraise the significance of the rule of law and discourses on justice with regard to the legitimacy of the EU in times of crisis. Of particular importance in this regard is the jurisprudence of both the European Court of Justice and Member States' courts in upholding the rule of law. Research should ascertain whether and to what extent calls for simplification and better laws have any impact on the regulatory activities of EU legislators and the European agencies. The increased importance of the Charter of Fundamental Rights in

the wake of the Lisbon Treaty and the nomination of a First Vice President of the Commission with responsibility for Fundamental Rights ought to be considered. The role of mutual recognition, also in relation to the recognition and judgements of other Member States, needs to be explored in this regard. The evolution as well as the strengths and weaknesses of judicial cooperation among Member States should also be examined, whereby it should be considered whether existing justice and home affaires agencies need to be strengthened, and if so how, and/or whether new tools ought to be instituted. Research should critically assess whether and how there is any risk of undermining the rule of law and/or of justificatory discourses by recent and contemporary fiscal governance.

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

Expected Impact: Research will inspire and inform future debates on the locus and exercise of sovereignty at EU level and the democratic credentials and deficits of the EU in particular with regard to the new fiscal governance instruments outside the Treaties. Research is also envisaged to feed into future debates on the constitutional arrangements of the EU taking due account electoral developments which appear to pose challenges to those arrangements. Research will deepen the understanding of the significance of the rule of law in general and justification discourses in particular, both at national and supranational level and inform whether and how they can contribute to fostering legitimacy of the EU and to creating a new narrative for Europe.

Type of Action: Research and Innovation action

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

CULT-COOP-02-2017: Improving mutual understanding among Europeans by working through troubled pasts

Specific Challenge: The European integration project was conceived as an antidote to a troubled past, especially during the first half of the 20th century. In fact, its very *raison d'être* was to overcome this burdensome heritage and to avoid once and for all future wars and authoritarian regimes. This was true not only in relation to and in the aftermath of WWII and the Holocaust, but also with regard to the Southern and Eastern enlargement rounds, which were inter alia motivated by embracing European countries that had left behind the yoke of authoritarian and/or totalitarianism - right wing and communist regimes respectively.

In times of crisis, this original *telos* of European integration is often lost from sight, even though it seems particularly opportune to bring it back into focus when reconsidering the fundamentals of integration in order to overcome the crisis. This integration is not limited to the expansion of the union, migration and global conflicts mean the narrative of troubled pasts in the context of Europe is continually evolving. At both a national and European level we

have to look at how we accommodate co-existing narratives on the past. Historical discourses can contribute to cultural dialogue, mutual understanding and enhanced inter-comprehension between European states, nations, communities, minority and migrant groups and individuals. However, they might also be used to deepen perceived divisions and legitimate radicalisation or exclusion. Commemorating and teaching the past as well as preserving and cultivating the memory of troubled pasts are important in this regard. A critical engagement with negative heritage may also facilitate the construction of more value-oriented identities. More knowledge is needed on whether and how such discourses occur in various European countries. The specific challenge is to explore how uncomfortable histories are reflected and reappraised especially with a view to enhancing mutual understanding (and reconciliation when relevant) among Europeans.

Scope: Research should comparatively explore evidence and narratives of critical reflection and engagement with troubled pasts across Europe. Research will examine phenomena such as commemorations, apology, reconciliation and reparations and will identify major gaps or divergences in historical discourses and representations which might make it difficult to understand and overcome past conflicts or troubled historical legacies. The research to address this challenge should in particular focus on the following key dimensions. It is expected to either comprehensively address one of these dimensions or to combine them. The research may also cover other issues relevant for addressing the specific challenge.

1) Formal education, curricula and teaching practice

Research will survey and compare school curricula in a good range of relevant states with a view to identifying patterns and trends in presenting and interpreting difficult periods of history in a European perspective. It will also analyse whether, and at which stages of formal education, how, and with which intensity, openness and criticism troubled and uncomfortable historical heritage resulting from inter alia wars, conflicts, oppressions, genocides and dictatorships are covered in curricula by educational institutions at the levels of primary and secondary education and in cultural institutions providing services to education. The comparative approach could contribute to exploring differences between historical imageries of neighbouring countries, state majorities and minorities or communities considered as autochthonic or immigrant. Research will not focus solely on history teaching, as historical interpretations might be conveyed by many other disciplines from geography (e.g. implanting symbolic historical geographies) to sciences through arts and especially literature. Research should pay particular attention to primary and secondary education, because of their overwhelming importance in transmitting historical interpretations, bearing in mind that vulnerable or disadvantaged groups may be less represented in higher levels of formal education. Apart from the curriculum, research should also assess the actual practice of teaching such topics, and determine whether there is any discrepancy between the curriculum and its implementation with regard to covering troubled heritage. Crucially, research should develop criteria and indicators to measure how discursive, reflective and critical teaching is and assess teaching practices according to these criteria. Furthermore, it should be explored

how these educational efforts, to the extent they exist, influence and impact upon national self-understanding and identity as well on perceptions of European integration.

2) Civil society, informal education and political discourses

Research under this strand should investigate how troubled periods of history are related to informal forms of education. Of particular importance is to survey and investigate comparatively how discourses in civil society and the media, including social and digital media, are informed by such legacies, and how in turn civil society and the media conduct such discourses. Research needs to unearth how national narratives are influenced by difficult pasts and how civil society, politics and the media constructed discourses, and which factors and acts such as commemorations, apology, reconciliations, reparations but also non-action informed both the construction and the evolution of such narratives. The gender dimension of these discourses and their transmission should be also considered. Interconnections between and disparities of national and European historical narratives and symbolical geographies equally ought to be studied. Of interest are also discourses in the profession of historians in the post-war/post-authoritarian period and how they might have evolved over time. Also artistic appropriations of memory in relation to troubled pasts and their receptions by the media and wider public should be explored. In addition to this, research should investigate whether and how such discourses and narratives have impacted upon Member States governments' and citizens' attitudes to European integration and EU membership, both before and after accession to the EU.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU in the order of EUR 2.5 million for each dimension would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. This does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected Impact: A deeper knowledge base - on the significance of memory, interpretations and teaching (or silencing) periods of troubled pasts for the construction of historical narratives in contemporary Europe - will inspire and inform specific initiatives. These include appropriate changes in national educational curricula – and innovative educational material on how to critically and constructively reflect and act upon troubled historical heritage and facilitate the development of more nuanced and reflective approaches to interwoven local, regional, national and European histories. Research will also deepen the knowledge base on the significance and impacts of commemoration and cultural representation as well as public discourses on these for civil societies. This will help European policy makers and citizens to re-connect if and where necessary with the *raison d'être* of European integration.

Type of Action: Research and Innovation action

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

CULT-COOP-03-2017: Cultural literacy of young generations in Europe

Specific Challenge: Cultural diversity is one of Europe's most valuable assets and European educational and cultural systems need to cater for diversity and enable all citizens to build the skills and competences needed for effective inter-cultural dialogue and mutual understanding. The challenge is about understanding how young people make sense of Europe and its differing cultures. The influences on young people are wide ranging including formal education, family and cultural background and media. The aim is to gain a greater understanding of cultural literacy itself as a non-normative concept covering relevant culture-related knowledge, skills and competences and how young people in particular acquire it.

Scope: The research to address this challenge should focus on one or two dimensions that have to be comprehensively addressed. The research may also cover other issues relevant for addressing the specific challenge.

1) Promoting cultural literacy through formal education

Research under this topic should address concepts of cultural literacy by performing a comparative analysis of cultural literacy of young Europeans of diverse origins and backgrounds as well as their inter-cultural competencies. It should address the role of formal education regarding knowledge, skills and competences needed for effective inter-cultural dialogue and mutual understanding as well as for becoming informed and responsible users and producers of the European cultural heritage and culture. It should study whether "European culture" as a possible common set of cultural and conceptual models is emerging for young generations. It should pay particular attention to early childhood (pre-primary), primary and secondary education, due to their importance in building cognitive, emotional and civic bases and study also how cultural literacy developed in formal education influences actual attitudes and behaviours of young people.

2) The role of non-formal and informal education and others factors in the development of cultural literacy

Based on a comparative analysis of cultural literacy of young Europeans of diverse origins and backgrounds as well as of their "inter-cultural" competencies, research should investigate the role and impact of informal education in the broadest sense, by family, gender, communities of origin, peer-groups or society at large on the development of cultural literacy. Representations of culture and the role of the Internet, social and digital media in the development of cultural knowledge and skills should equally be investigated, as many ideas related to issues of cultural diversity, popular culture, ethnic groups, minorities, discrimination and segregation are conveyed by such media. Research should identify successful actions that have already proven to have improved cultural literacy and awareness in order to provide recommendations on best practices and make suggestions on how informal forms of education can contribute to enhancing the level of cultural literacy among the young.

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

Expected Impact: Research under this topic will contribute to better understanding and enhancing cultural literacy for the young generations, which will lead to greater appreciation of diversity. It will moreover contribute to reinforcing demand for sustainable and creative uses of European cultural heritage. The research will involve policy-makers, stakeholders and educational practitioners for the development and uptake of teaching material and tools both for formal and informal education. This will also include testing innovative practices for enhancing cultural and inter-cultural competencies in their real-life context making reference also to the fight against stereotypes.

Type of Action: Research and Innovation action

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

CULT-COOP-04-2017: Contemporary histories of Europe in artistic and creative practices

Specific Challenge: Culture is the most cherished and valued shared European asset of EU citizens according to surveys. Europe has been associated with and represented by iconic artistic and literary works since Antiquity. From the ancient Greek myth of Europa to Tolstoy's depiction of Napoleonic Europe in "War and Peace" and to Beethoven's 9th Symphony passing by medieval sacred arts or iconic European films, the list of artistic and literary expressions that represent Europe for many Europeans or non-Europeans is open-ended. Even without an official consensus about a repertory of these artistic and literary representations of Europe, they form the backbone of a European cultural identity and cultural heritage for many Europeans and for visitors coming to Europe for admiring its unique cultural heritage. However, the creation of cultural heritage is a never ending process. Today's culture is tomorrow's cultural heritage in the making. In this perspective, the specific challenge of the topic is to critically investigate - with the help of social sciences and humanities - the evolving representations of Europe in contemporary artistic and creative expressions in the light of changing societal, historical and cultural contexts.

Scope: Research under this topic will examine various contemporary artistic and creative practices such as literature, cinema, music and dance, in order to identify and assess their representations of Europe, European identity and Europeanisation. It should have a comparative approach and a wide European geographic coverage. Research should clearly distinguish between positive and negative depictions of Europe and the European Union, and investigate the reasons for such representations. The definition and selection of the artistic, literary and creative manifestations representing Europe should cover various European regions, including post-2004 EU Member States, and potentially from neighbouring countries. Research should consider the role of curation, language, translation and digitalisation in terms

of accessing these representations. It should consider implications for perspectives on European culture and cultural heritage and the possibilities to channel research results into formal and informal education in Europe through innovative learning material adapted to contemporary media and art consumption patterns. The early involvement of networks of cultural and/or education institutions should contribute to the efficient uptake of research results.

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

Expected Impact: Research will result in better knowledge of cultural Europeanisation in the making and in new, innovative tools and material for formal and informal education. The results and their dissemination will contribute to the renewal of cultural narratives of Europe that speak to Europeans of different languages, cultures, religions and origins beyond national borders. It will contribute to enhanced cultural inter-comprehension among Europeans. Research outputs and dissemination means will be adapted to contemporary art and literature consumption patterns in Europe.

Type of Action: Research and Innovation action

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

CULT-COOP-05-2017: Religious diversity in Europe - past, present and future

Specific Challenge: Religious beliefs and affiliation to religious groups and communities were historically the cornerstones of the functioning of societal relations in Europe. Acknowledging the rich tradition of the co-existence of diverse religions in Europe, the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union enshrines the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. Despite this strong commitment to the freedom of religion in Europe, religious tensions still exist in many European societies, and have sometimes been exacerbated by the instrumentalisation of religion for political ends by extremists. It is therefore indispensable to understand better the new landscape of religions, secularism and spirituality in Europe and analyse both the roots of radicalisation and religious intolerance and peaceful coexistence and dialogue in Europe in order to support the values and practices of peaceful co-existence and rationality. Contextualising religious co-existence from a historical perspective can contribute to the promotion of a European public and cultural space and to enhancing mutual dialogue and understanding.

Scope: Using a broad historical and geographical perspective, the proposed comparative and multidisciplinary research will examine various types and elements of co-existence of diverse religious and non-religious communities in Europe today and in the future. It should deepen knowledge about the relations, cooperation, tensions within and among these diverse communities or social groups. The gender dimension of these issues should be also

considered. This research will further survey the position and role of religiosity, non-religiosity or other philosophical convictions in today's European society as well as their role for today's, especially young, Europeans. It will assess the development of various forms of spirituality as a potential combination/compromise between secularism and religion in modern and post-modern democracies. It will broaden the European comparative perspective of the historical roots of today's religious tolerance and intolerance by also taking into account the historical and present experiences of those countries and territories that joined the EU after the fall of the Iron Curtain.

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

Expected Impact: By providing a historical and comparative perspective, research will enable European citizens to better grasp the conditions needed for religious and non-religious coexistence in Europe. It will be translated into innovative dissemination tools in order to be used for education purposes of any type (e.g. formal, informal) and discipline (history, political science, civic education) and in proposals for appropriate changes in national educational systems. The conclusions will also inform policy recommendations targeted at policy- and opinion-makers of different levels in preparing future strategies of cooperation with religious communities as well as in coping with anti-religious animosity. Research outcomes will also reach out to the broadest range of media.

Type of Action: Research and Innovation action

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

CULT-COOP-06-2017: Participatory approaches and social innovation in culture

Specific Challenge: Recent conclusions of the Council of the European Union recognised cultural heritage as a "resource for a sustainable Europe" and highlighted that "participatory governance of cultural heritage offers opportunities to foster democratic participation, sustainability and social cohesion and to face the social, political and demographic challenges" in Europe.[43] The European Commission has also highlighted that the contribution of cultural heritage to economic growth and social cohesion is undervalued in spite of growing scientific evidence, and called for an integrated approach to cultural heritage for Europe.[44] It is recognised that cultural heritage is a shared resource for everyone and set the objective of continuing to develop more participative interpretation and governance models that are better suited to the contemporary European context, through greater involvement of the private sector and civil society. Europe's dense network of cultural institutions needs to adapt to changing societal, demographic and economic circumstances. Greater understanding

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[43] Council of the EU (2014): Conclusions on cultural heritage as a strategic resource for a sustainable Europe and on participatory governance of cultural heritage. May and November 2014.

[44] COM(2014) 477 final.

is needed on how the different approaches to participatory governance work in this diverse sector including governance models, consideration of and access to different types of heritage, intergenerational equity etc. It is thus of paramount importance for urban and rural development, tourism, education, creative industries and cultural heritage professionals to understand how to integrate European tangible and intangible cultural heritage into sustainable development, hence the crucial role of social and inclusive innovation. This will also help to promote innovative ways in which to manage increasing flows of EU and non-EU tourists, which are currently largely limited to a number of urban destinations only ("theme park Europe").

Scope: a) Research and Innovation Actions

Research under this topic will critically assess the current state of cultural institutions and investigate new ways to develop the role of European culture ministries, cultural institutions and their networks as cultural service providers and hubs of social innovation. It should take into account recent international, European and national research results and best practices. It should have wide European geographic coverage and stakeholder involvement from citizens and cultural institutions that enables innovative research, case studies, pilot actions and smooth uptake of research results. The research should investigate innovative ways in which cultural institutions can engage with younger and more mature audiences, with minority, migrant or socially disadvantaged groups and include them in their governance - and how local communities organise themselves in order to co-create a better use of the local heritage. It should look into the challenges faced by cultural institutions with regard to the necessity to balance needs for managing material collections and opening culture and cultural heritage to new audiences. Research should also investigate the issue of how to combine traditional cultural services with innovative new cultural or social services like adult or lifelong learning, career support, access to and assistance to digital services and e-administrations flexible work arrangement. The gender dimension of these issues should be also considered. The role and potential of enhanced European and international cooperation and networking of culture ministries, cultural departments of local governments and cultural institutions (from traveling artefacts and exhibits to joint curatorial work and other types of sharing resources, expertise and best practices) should also be addressed. The proposed research will draw on comparative perspectives.

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

b) Coordination and Support Action[45]

A social platform will bring together relevant heritage stakeholders' representatives from research communities, heritage practitioners from public or private cultural institutions

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

(heritage sites, libraries, archives, museums, and other public or private collections) and organisations (NGOs, associations), as well as policy-makers at European, national, regional or local levels. For improving the excellence of European heritage management and related policy making the platform should also harness the potential of networking among the growing number of European cultural heritage and cultural studies departments at higher education and research institutions.

Based on a focussed, critical mapping of existing research and practice, the objective of the social platform is to develop an understanding of the challenges and opportunities for research and innovation in the participatory preservation, (re)use and management of cultural heritage. The platform should pay particular attention to the sustainability and employment dimensions of new approaches to cultural heritage, taking into account the issues of data collection and measurement. The platform will map and share European and extra-European best practices, identify emerging new European heritage communities, evaluate bottlenecks and opportunities in the financial and legal environment and create new European networks around the participative preservation, (re)use and management of cultural heritage.

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

Expected Impact: The actions will form the basis for new institutional strategies to engage new audiences and communities and to combine culture, informal culture and cultural heritage demonstration and preservation with innovative ways of cultural transmission and creative re-use. The findings will help culture ministries, cultural institutions and other relevant actors to reinvent and modernise their policies and their roles as centres of culture, cultural heritage, information, learning and gathering. Results will give guidance on how to promote European culture and further democratise access to it in a way that enables mutual and intercultural understanding. In addition to new academic results, the activities will also provide analytical tools or toolkits, description of best practices and policy recommendations that can facilitate the direct uptake of research and other insights by stakeholders.

Type of Action: Research and Innovation action, Coordination and support action

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

CULT-COOP-07-2017: Cultural heritage of European coastal and maritime regions

Specific Challenge: This RIA complements previous and on-going EU research on cultural heritage in rural, mountainous and urban settings. European coastal and maritime regions have - over several millennia - developed a rich, multi-layered and varied cultural heritage. At the crossroads of different types of contacts of European peoples with each other and with other regions of the world (from commerce to conquest, from cultural exchange to mass tourism) they represent an extremely rich tangible heritage (coastal towns and villages,

submerged landscapes and underwater artefacts, harbours, dams, light houses, arsenals, buildings of the fishing and marine industry, boat builders, etc.). As a result of a combination of natural landscapes and human ingeniousness, including unique types of transcultural communication and ethnic diversity, specific coastal cultural landscapes emerged on the shores and sea beds of Europe. This tangible heritage is intimately embedded into the multiple layers of intangible heritage, from myths to daily practices, languages, traditions and crafts of local cultures of communities of sailors, fishermen, boat builders, merchants, etc. Today, coastal cultural landscapes are very much exposed to environmental challenges such as climate change (rising sea levels), other forms of pollution, dense or scattered urbanisation, tourism pressure, the fundamental transformation of the European fishing industry due to over-exploitation of fish stocks and erratic policies of sea or shore conservation at national level. With several coastal zones being among the densest populated areas, mixed metropolitan coastal landscapes have emerged around historic port cities posing new challenges for conservation, management and transmission of existing tangible and intangible values. Against this backdrop, research should provide local communities and local, national and European policy-makers with a coherent framework for risk assessment and sustainable management of European coastal cultural heritage in a way that involves local stakeholders.

Scope: The research will aim at providing a comprehensive framework for the preservation of European coastal and maritime cultural landscapes. It should be geographically balanced and cover different types of European coastal and maritime cultural landscapes taking into account various historical backgrounds and the current state of these regions, as they range from the most popular destinations of mass tourism to the most peripheral regions of Europe. The research - multidisciplinary to the extent required by its inherent and explicit research approach - might combine approaches and methodologies of cultural heritage preservation, social sciences and humanities, spatial and environmental sciences. It will cover both tangible and related intangible cultural heritage in order to provide a full picture of the societal importance of the cultural heritage of the landscapes under investigation. The research should involve and further develop networks of scholars, local stakeholders and policy makers. It will contribute to European efforts to promote evidence-based research on the impact of participatory approaches in cultural heritage policies and governance, as suggested by the Council of the European Union's conclusions on participatory governance of cultural heritage (2014/C 463/01). In addition, it will contribute to a better implementation of European policies on coastal zones and maritime areas, referring both to the 'Integrated Coastal Zone Management ICZM' ('Recommendation concerning the 'Integrated Coastal Zone Management' (2002/413/EC)) and to the 'Establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning' (Directive 2014/89/EU), thus providing evidence on how to link environmental and cultural policies.

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

Expected Impact: As a result of its reasonably multidisciplinary approach and mapping efforts, the research will significantly deepen knowledge on the cultural heritage of European coastal and maritime regions. It will lay the basis of a comprehensive framework for the documentation and sustainable management and preservation of European coastal and maritime cultural landscapes taking into account cultural, environmental, spatial and broader societal aspects. The research will provide policy advice and create networks, concepts and tools on how to maintain and preserve this rich and diverse element of the European cultural heritage based on stakeholder involvement and participatory governance. Case studies and tailor-made pilot projects of the research will allow putting in practice the proposed new tools, concepts and methodologies. Special attention will be given to the preservation and exploitation of both tangible and related intangible cultural heritage like traditional skills and know-how embodied in practices and corresponding knowledge systems. The project(s) will also explore the possibilities of new, sustainable, cultural heritage-related career and business opportunities in the studied regions.

Type of Action: Research and Innovation action

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

CULT-COOP-08-2016: Virtual museums and social platform on European digital heritage, memory, identity and cultural interaction.

Specific Challenge: ICT changes the way cultural digital resources are created, disseminated, preserved and (re)used. It empowers different types of users to engage with cultural digital resources, for example through web discovery interfaces representing a wealth of information from collections (archives, scientific collection, museums, art galleries, visual arts etc.) enabling their re-use and re-purposing according to users' needs and inputs. The Virtual Museum (VM) is not a real museum transposed to the web, nor an archive or a database of virtual digital assets but a provider of information on top of being an exhibition room. VM provide opportunities for people to access digital content before, during and after a visit in a range of digital 'encounters'. Virtual museum is technologically demanding especially in terms of virtual and augmented reality and storytelling authoring tools which must covers various types of digital creations including virtual reality and 3D experiences, located online, in museums or on heritage sites. The challenge will be to give further emphasis on improving access, establishing meaningful narratives for collections and displays and story-led interpretation by the development of VM. It will also address the fundamental issues that are required to make this happen e.g. image rights, licencing and the ability of museums to support new ICT technology.

The emergence of new social paradigms in the area of European Heritage induce the creation of specific social platforms that will encourage an active participation of a large number of stakeholders aiming at a better understanding of the European cultural heritage. Moreover it should facilitate and support a better understanding of the past to better build our future. The challenge is to support the multidisciplinary awareness needed for providing a comprehensive

framework for the accessibility, preservation, participatory and sustainable management of cultural resources and assets, based on a holistic, social understanding of European culture and cultural heritage. This challenge will contribute to the debate over these issues and opportunities by facilitating an open dialogue on how technological changes, new business models and scientific progress impact and accelerate developments, including social change, determine policy changes, and support new investments (both private and public) involving diverse actors with different stakes and agendas.

Researching digital cultural heritage is of key, long-term importance to Europe in order to form a robust knowledge base on how cultural heritage may develop in the 21st century. This will enable creative and innovative partnerships between museums, creative industries and public-domain areas such as education with transfer value to other socio-cultural areas and will advance strategies for heritage institutions, including museums, to harness transversal citizen resources and thus enhance their benefit to wider society.

Scope: a) Research and Innovation Actions

European cultural heritage is being radically transformed with the wide adoption of digital media used for engagement, participation and inclusion. Researching these transformations encompass the engagements of citizens in their own formation of heritage and the options for heritage institutions to capitalize on the new forms of communication and interaction.

The real potentiality of a virtual museum is in the creation of a personalized, immersive, interactive ways to enhance our understanding of the world around us. The audio-visual narrative is one of the best means to effectively communicate about objects in a museum to the ordinary visitor. Therefore, actions will focus on the development of highly innovative technologies, methods and ICT tools to significantly improve the 'digital encounter' including quality of images, sonic narratives, the display and interactivity with digital objects. Besides, actions should research and create new ways of personalised storytelling, interactivity and adaptive guidance, bridging the physical and the digital world. The technology resulting from the research should be validated in real life environments. During test and validation phases, due attention has to be paid to scalability, portability, transmedia and interoperability of the technologies proposed and the support needed when implemented. Furthermore, social media tools should be integrated into the VM platform in order to facilitate exchange of information among users.

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

b) Coordination and Support Action[46]

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

The scope of this action is to develop and maintain a sustainable platform engaging a large number of key actors, stakeholders and communities of practices on how to improve the collaboration and comprehension among the entire community, in order to build up a common roadmap for future activities and explore how these new encounters can be evaluated to understand the models. 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. Partnership and collaboration between public and private stakeholders should be encouraged. The platform will concretise its action through the organisation of workshops, conferences or any other awareness-raising actions.

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

Expected Impact: Virtual Museums and Social Platform are accessible for everyone, breaking the restrictions of geography and time. VM & SP will help to increase European citizens' curiosity for art and their understanding of cultural heritage. VM & SP will support access to culture and citizens' engagement with culture in less developed regions.

Researchers and scholars will benefit from the new possibilities to shape, access and study European Culture.

Synergies between virtual and traditional museums and cultural institutions will support the economic growth of the sector as measurable impacts will be achieved beyond the beneficiaries of the funded projects.

Type of Action: Research and Innovation action, Coordination and support action

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

CULT-COOP-09-2017: European cultural heritage, access and analysis for a richer interpretation of the past.

Specific Challenge: Collections in archives, museums, and at cultural heritage sites contain a wealth of digital texts, images, audio-visual content and 3D representations of objects or scenes as well as other information such as multispectral or thermal imaging revealing the actual state of conservation, which are largely inaccessible to both computers and humans. In addition, human beings as members of their societies can be regarded as natural archives entail information about the complex semantic and conceptual knowledge organizing a society in its cultural settings and stored in non-verbal practices and rites as well as in language.

Humans can easily extract meaning from individual digital assets but are quickly overwhelmed by the sheer number of items which are usually spatially and/or temporally disconnected and of different digital quality. New technologies can be a valuable instrument

to process large amounts of data in order to identify new correlations and interpretations and extract new meaning from our cultural and intellectual heritage. To close, or at least narrow, the "semantic gap" would present a major step forward in digital humanities and other sciences related to European heritage, memory, identity and cultural interaction. Likewise, it is of immediate relevance to find new ways of accessing the complex information embodied in culture-related human 'natural archives'. In addition, the increase and growing complexity of digital cultural material raises new challenges as regards its preservation over time, an essential condition for re-use and study.

Scope: In order to better understand and inform the present by richer interpretations of the past, actions should create affordable and efficient digital access, documentary methods analysis and preservation services for cultural resources. This should be achieved by tackling issues such as automatic contextualisation and identification of content and by developing analytical tools, including methods for automatically finding content which is semantically similar to a given item, or content which is related to a given high-level concept. This aspect also calls for fundamental work related to the philosophy of meta-data designs especially of language-based data that should be in close coherence with the architecture and typology of human conceptual systems. Actions should also develop innovative tools and methods to extract meaning from digital artefacts (including video recordings, audio recordings, digital images, text, multispectral and thermal information and 3D representations of objects or scenes) considering also the spatio-temporal dimension and the quality of the digital content in order to allow the study and preservation of European heritage. The work must fundamentally address the issue of data quality and interoperability.

Work will be performed in close collaboration with Humanities and Social Sciences researchers.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 2 and 3 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. This does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Expected Impact: New ways of taking into account the state of the art in computer science and big data management, of searching European digital content which used to be inaccessible, buried among huge amounts of data and not sufficiently tagged with adequate metadata.

Improve the understanding of the rich diversity of European cultural heritage and create added value for the society by providing humanities researchers, journalists, policy makers and the interested public with new ways of finding answers to their questions about European cultural heritage and history.

Type of Action: Research and Innovation action

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

CULT-COOP-10-2017: Culture, integration and European public space[47]

Specific Challenge: "Europe" has existed as a cultural, political and economic identity for centuries, although the nature and coherence of that identity has been contested greatly over time. One of the major challenges for Europe since the mid twentieth century has been the challenge of linking European identity to forms of integration that produce mutual benefit through tolerance, respect and creative interaction, and avoid the devastating conflicts of the past. Culture plays an essential role in this process, since the realm of culture is where values, belief-systems, memories, languages, educational systems, artistic practices and social lives operate and evolve. Culture is where forms of creativity and diversity can be modelled or practiced; it is also a place where separateness, difference and specificity can be asserted and maintained in productive ways that enhance our quality of life. The cultural, political and economic spheres exist in dynamic relation to each other, and the coherence of Europe at the political and economic levels is closely related to and impacted by events and practices at the level of culture.

The attempt to create European integration (which is to be distinguished from simple "homogenisation") at political, economic and cultural levels has been incomplete; this is evident in the phenomena of xenophobia, extremism, ethnic conflict, Euro-scepticism and the revival of the North-South and East-West divides, as well as electoral apathy or disenchantment. At the same time, there is strong awareness among citizens and immigrants of living in a distinct "European" space, both real and imagined. It is made real in geographical focal points like cities, particular regions and landscapes, and in other forms of cultural heritage. Arts and creative industries have also proved to be vehicles of European integration: a growing number of vibrant urban spaces, populated by international communities of creative practitioners, are now acknowledged as engines of cultural and economic development and innovation. The challenge for research is to identify how the relations between culture and integration have been modelled and how they can be better understood for the immediate future.

Specifically, there is an urgent need to understand the role of culture in defining "public space", and role of culture in enabling or problematizing cultural integration whilst respecting diversity. "Public spaces" are the arenas in which key cultural interactions and societal dynamics take place and can be observed. This notion of "public space" can be interpreted widely: it includes physical and built environments, landscapes and material culture. But it also includes cultural zones, public spheres and "virtual" spaces defined by media, language, ethnicity, shared values, political allegiances, religious identities, creative practices, and communication technologies. These spaces are populated not just by people but by material objects, texts, art works, performances and institutions, all of which contribute to the creation of a sense of place. Recent research is acknowledging the crucial importance of physical

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

things, objects and material traces of culture, and the value of material culture for providing new ways of looking at multiple histories and identities within a diversified Europe.

Scope: Activities under this topic should explore the dynamics through which European "public spaces" both shape, and are shaped, by cultural activity, and the dynamics through which integration can be practised and understood. This will involve investigating a variety of perspectives: for example, historical models for European public space, and the relevance of such models for today; the impact of migration on culture and the creation of public space; the role of material culture in shaping public spaces; the role of creativity in defining European identity; and the role of the cultural sphere in either enabling or challenging integration at political and economic levels. Activities may also include researching questions such as: How meaningful is it to speak of a common "European" culture or history or public space? How should such a concept be modelled, and how has it been modelled in the past? How has the circulation of knowledge (through media, research, publishing practices, intellectual and education networks) contributed to or challenged European integration? How do various European spaces and identities make use of the media and systems of representation? Are representations of Europe mainly created and captured by Northern/continental Europe and how do Southern and Central and Eastern Europe citizens contribute and participate to a European public space? What are the relations between material objects and cultural and political practices? How can multiple histories and cultures be integrated into a notion of national or "European" identities?

There is a strong need for humanities-oriented research in this topic, as a well as a need for multi-disciplinary engagement representing also a large variety of European countries well balanced geographically, including from Southern and Central and Eastern Europe. There is significant potential also to facilitate new collaborations between researchers and partners in the media, heritage, creative and other sectors, thus adding value to research-led knowledge exchange.

The proposed ERA-NET Cofund will have a wide geographical coverage, including Southern and Central and Eastern Europe. It aims at coordinating the research efforts of the participating Member States, Associated States and Regions in the field described. Proposals should pool the necessary financial resources from the participating national (or regional) research programmes and implement a joint transnational call for proposals with EU co-funding (resulting in grants to third parties) 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.

Participation of legal entities from international partner countries is encouraged in the joint call as well as in other joint activities. Participants from countries which are not automatically

eligible for funding [48] may nonetheless request a Union contribution on to cover the coordination costs of additional activities on the basis of the ERA-NET unit cost.

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.

Expected Impact: The ERA-NET Co-fund Action will mobilise the wide range of transnational and multi-disciplinary perspectives necessary to understanding the relationships of culture, European integration and "public space", including in Southern and Central and Eastern Europe. The research is expected to lead to a richer, more complex and comprehensive understanding of the cultural dimensions of European integration; to discover and analyse historical models and precedents for integration in Europe; to give new insights that promote the full potential of citizens' engagement with European public and cultural spaces; to stimulate public, political and scholarly debate about the future prospects of European integration; to provide a platform for changes to existing structures, policies and practices, such as the development of new modes of interactive and reciprocal engagement between users, academics and those working in the media, creative industries, and heritage sectors.

Type of Action: ERA-NET Cofund

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

CULT-COOP-11-2016-2017: Understanding the transformation of European public administrations

Specific Challenge: Public administrations are important actors in the European society to deliver public goods and values, from protecting vulnerable people to finding out information on waste collection. They have a complex and varied function, providing essential support, defining rules in a complex society. Due to different historical backgrounds, they are also organised very differently and play different roles across Europe. Today, the continuous improvement of public administrations, public services and policies is at the heart of the agenda of policy-makers. While new organisational structures, concepts and digital tools have contributed to increasing the efficiency, effectiveness, inclusiveness and quality of public administrations, today's societal challenges are ever more complex and inter-linked. Simultaneously, economic and budgetary pressures constrain the public sector, while governments need to renew their legitimacy, addressing the increasing and ever more complex expectations from citizens and businesses. Citizens call for more efficient and accountable use of public funds, meaningful participation in public affairs and for services that are as easy to use and personalised as for example electronic banking. There is a need to

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[48] http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/docs/h2020-funding-guide/cross-cutting-issues/international-cooperation_en.htm

find ways that more effectively create public value - related to quality of public service delivery, public sector efficiency, social inclusion and participation, public trust and good governance - in an environment of constant change. Addressing these complex issues requires holistic responses, which in turn call for the transformation of public administrations and its role in society.

Effective collaboration across government departments and with non-governmental actors is essential to good governance. It requires working across portfolio boundaries to jointly achieve integrated responses to the issues of policy development. In addition, effective collaboration with societal actors in public service delivery and policy-making can help governments improve their ability to address user needs and innovate their problem solving capacity. ICT is a key enabler to facilitate this. Effective engagement with societal actors can help unlock societal assets, thereby easing the resource needs on governments, allow new services and new businesses to be born and help citizens to actively participate in the decisions that affect their lives. It allows them to be involved in the co-creation of services, including their design and delivery, as well as in finding solutions to societal challenges[49]. Collaboration, sharing and re-use between public administrations can help reduce administrative burden, waste and duplication and drive efficiency.

This calls for innovative and collaborative mechanisms with new institutional arrangements, leadership and human resources' capacities and structures for greater collaboration among government agencies and departments and with other actors. It requires reflecting upon the likely changes in people's expectations about their relationships with governments, their role and their ability to deliver public value - and this calls governments to re-examine their governance approaches and strategies[50]. It requires understanding the legal, political and cultural aspects of this transformation and prepare for the necessary organisational, administrative, technical human resource and legal changes to link departments internally together, but also to effectively engage with users, citizens, businesses, social partners, civil society organisations, non-profit organisations, social enterprises, communities and all those who want to interact. It raises questions about how governments can organise themselves around user expectations, needs and associated requirements, rather than their own internal logic and needs. How can they create an open environment and ecosystem, where public administrations make tools supported by ICT, assets, data, information and resources available for re-use, invite all actors to collaborate within clear frameworks? How can governments still they remain accountable for public value generation? How can co-creation and collaboration transform the way public and collective issues are explored and how services and policies are designed, produced and delivered? Which role can professional communicators, e.g. journalists, play in this process? What is the impact of different country contexts? What sectors of public policy are potentially the most concerned by this transformation? What new rules and standards, organisations, resource allocation, institutional capacities are needed? Measured impacts, recommendations and lessons can inform policy-

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[49] United Nations eGovernment Survey 2014
[50] OECD Recommendation of the Council on Digital Government Strategies, 2014

makers' judgement on whether and how they would be able to embark on the transformation towards the open and collaborative government 'environment'. What are the underlying conditions, enablers, risks and barriers?

Through understanding the future role of government and the public sector in Europe, we can enhance European cohesion, well-being, welfare and unity, while challenging the narratives of voices which question the relevance of European values. In order to contribute to individual and societal development, we need to consider how to embrace the positive potential of digital technologies to strengthen the cohesion of European society, through shared values and to facilitate active participation in the democratic system.

Scope: a) Research and Innovation Actions

(2016/2017) Research is needed to explore and analyse how the public administrations can become open and collaborative, encouraging the engagement and participation of public, private and civil society stakeholders - such as for example other public authorities, users, citizens, businesses, researchers, civil society organisations, social innovators, social entrepreneurs, media actors, artists and designers - for effective, appropriate and user-friendly public service design, delivery and policy-making.

The research proposals should present evidence of previous experience in creating environments fostering co-creation through engaging different societal actors in addressing research and impact goals (scientific, political and social) and their planned research should go beyond the existing theories and empirical evidence. The actions need to engage multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral teams to explore the complexity of public services, enablers for public administrations, identify the necessary changes, risks and barriers to implementation, assess the potential of different policy domains and explore feasibility in different public administration contexts (across a representative set of Member States and different levels of governments). The actions need to provide a set of concrete recommendations for policy-makers at local, regional and national level. The actions need to address the transferability and sustainability of their results.

Proposals need to address several of the below aspects:

- Exploring what the role of governments in an open and collaborative government setting may be and how this could be embedded in an EU setting (taking into account shared European values, diversity as well as principles of subsidiarity);

- Developing methods and approaches to understanding community assets, needs and requirements in order to provide meaningful public services;

- Understanding the demographics, appropriateness of participatory practices and their feasibility for scaling up, so as to generate civic participation on all levels, ensure level playing field in public engagement and legitimacy of the process;

- Analysing the necessary cultural attitudes, roles, skills, expertise, knowledge as well as incentives and drivers (such as for example possibilities for wellbeing, healthy life, employment, democracy issue, etc.) of those involved in this process (including civil servants, service providers and users);

- Exploring how innovative processes and mechanisms (e.g. through scalable open platforms or open architectures, etc.) can be embedded in public administrations to create an open digital government environment and ecosystem for improving service delivery and citizen engagement;

- Analysing the conditions under which user-knowledge input is fully integrated in the services/policy development/design process;

- Analysing what co-creation in the public sector can learn from the private sector in terms of critical drivers and enabling factors;

- Exploring the suitability of different institutional frameworks for collaboration both within the public sector and with external actors that allow sharing data, information and services internally between departments and with external parties for re-use;

- Exploring the suitability of innovative technologies that facilitate for example co-creation, sharing relevant information between stakeholders, address issues of privacy, data protection and security or improve communication;

- Analysing the drivers and enabling factors for societal actors to engage in public service or policy co-creation and identifying different sustainability models (such as for example Public Private Partnerships, government spin-offs, hybrid government teams, etc.);

- Exploring, monitoring and measurement approaches, methods and tools to understand the impact of open, innovative and collaborative government for public administrations, for growth and societal well-being and for substantiating the link between innovative public sector service and public sector efficiency.

Actions may want to strengthen their recommendations for prioritisation of reform steps to be taken by relying on insights through perception data with respect to the public sector in general or the public administration in particular (e.g. bottlenecks perceived by both the citizens and businesses in dealing with the public sector, etc.) It is essential that users are a fundamental part of any proposed project and proposals may want to validate the prototype developed in any of the above.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 4 and 5 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. This does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

b) Coordination and Support Action[51]

(2016) The aim is to bring together actors inside and outside public administrations, including policy makers, politicians, civil society organisations, users, businesses, researchers, social innovators, social entrepreneurs, initiatives, good practices both in the EU and internationally to identify good practice cases, discuss and exchange on the transformation of public administrations in Europe and discuss the future role of government in this context. Proposals will need to develop a strategic stakeholder engagement plan and a roadmap for future research directions.

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

Expected Impact: The actions will form the basis for new institutional strategies and mechanisms to enhance collaboration among government departments and with other actors to collaboratively design, produce and deliver public services and policies. The findings will help public administrations at all levels to rethink their roles in the European society. Results will give guidance to governments and policy makers on how to transform public administrations to become open, innovative and collaborative. The policy recommendations will provide guidance on the cultural, legal or procedural changes needed to facilitate the direct uptake of research and other insights by stakeholders. The actions will also improve the understanding of the effectiveness of related public policies in different democratic models. Taking up the policy recommendations will ultimately lead to improved public service delivery and policy effectiveness, higher quality services, improved societal evidence, improved user experiences and inclusiveness as well as increasing level of civic participation, transparency, trust, social inclusion, accountability of institutions and good governance.

Type of Action: Research and Innovation action, Coordination and support action

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

CULT-COOP-12-2017: The significance of cultural and core values for the migration challenge

Specific Challenge: The fundamental values forming the foundation of the European Union are stated in and ensured by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union under the headings of dignity, freedoms, equality, solidarity, citizens' rights and justice. Reactions and responses to the increased flows of migrants, including refugees arriving in Europe, combined with the backdrop of the economic crisis, have put these fundamental values and the ideal of a Europe 'united in diversity' under pressure.

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

Migration to Europe triggers concerns about its socio-economic but also its cultural impact on European societies. Simultaneously, it raises debates about what the European core values are, what challenges them and even whether core values exist or ought to exist. Recent developments have led to escalating tensions between nationalism and Europeanisation. At the same time, civil movements have arisen across Europe, for example to assist migrants, and notably refugees, with entering and integrating into European societies. Values, be they political, philosophical, cultural, educational or religious are by nature fluid and changeable, subject to processes of historical developments, external influences, and continuous negotiation and contestation[52]. Meanwhile, values may be experienced and expressed as fixed, sacred, absolute and non-negotiable and may be instrumentalised.

Scope: Research should explore normatively as well as empirically how migration, in particular the refugee challenge, and the response to it have impacted core values in Europe. This can include analysing how values are defined, framed, agreed upon and translated into practice in integration policies and initiatives (e.g. in citizenship tests, in cultural orientation courses in contracts and agreements with newly arrived migrants) as well as assessing the concrete effects of these practices on integration outcomes and social cohesion. The framing of values in political and public discourses should also be addressed. Insights from existing public opinion surveys should be included and additional surveys may be conducted as needed. Research should explore what values are considered core and fundamental to people, to what extent these values are shared in Europe and how they are justified politically, culturally, religiously or otherwise. It should also explore the (perceived) role of these values in the integration process.[53] Research should also study the historical and philosophical development, the legal foundations, the artistic representations, and the contemporary contestations and re-conceptualisations of these core values and ideals. Furthermore, research should focus on the impact of cultural and human encounters on core values and traditions as well as on the ongoing re-interpretations of these. A particular attention should be dedicated to cultural memory that may become at the same time more intangible and more essential for people whose historical heritage has been deliberately destroyed. The gender dimension should be an integral part of this part of the research.

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

Expected Impact: The research is expected to improve the knowledge base on the impact of migration, and in particular the refugee challenge, on core values in Europe. It will provide knowledge on what are considered core values across Europe, what core values are shared and to what extent, which core values are contested, and how core values are transmitted in a modern society. The research will provide evidence on the long-term implications of the

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[52] See HERA Cultural Encounters Joint Research Programme - http://heranet.info/dimecce/index

[53] As addressed in COM(2016) 377 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Action Plan on the integration of third country nationals.

impact of the refugee challenge on core values in Europe and how these may evolve in the future, also taking into account the cosmopolitisation of European societies.

Type of Action: Research and Innovation action

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

Conditions for the Call - UNDERSTANDING EUROPE - PROMOTING THE EUROPEAN PUBLIC AND CULTURAL SPACE

Opening date(s), deadline(s), indicative budget(s):[54]

Topics (Type of Action)	Budgets (EUR million)		Deadlines
	2016	2017	
Opening: 27 Oct 2015			
CULT-COOP-08-2016 (RIA)	10.00		04 Feb 2016
CULT-COOP-08-2016 (CSA)	1.00		
CULT-COOP-11-2016-2017 (RIA)	8.00		
CULT-COOP-11-2016-2017 (CSA)	0.50		
Opening: 04 Oct 2016			
CULT-COOP-01-2017 (RIA) CULT-COOP-02-2017 (RIA) CULT-COOP-03-2017 (RIA) CULT-COOP-04-2017 (RIA) CULT-COOP-05-2017 (RIA) CULT-COOP-06-2017 (RIA) CULT-COOP-07-2017 (RIA) CULT-COOP-12-2017 (RIA)		27.50	02 Feb 2017 (First stage) 13 Sep 2017 (Second stage)
CULT-COOP-09-2017 (RIA)		9.00	
CULT-COOP-06-2017 (CSA)		1.50	02 Feb 2017
CULT-COOP-10-2017 (ERA-NET-Cofund)		5.00	
CULT-COOP-11-2016-2017 (RIA)		7.00	
Overall indicative budget	19.50	50.00	

Indicative timetable for evaluation and grant agreement signature:

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[54] The Director-General responsible for the call may decide to open the call up to one month prior to or after the envisaged date(s) of opening.
All deadlines are at 17.00.00 Brussels local time.
The Director-General responsible may delay the deadline(s) by up to two months.

For single stage procedure:

- Information on the outcome of the evaluation: Maximum 5 months from the final date for submission; and

- Indicative date for the signing of grant agreements: Maximum 8 months from the final date for submission.

For two stage procedure:

- Information on the outcome of the evaluation: Maximum 3 months from the final date for submission for the first stage and maximum 5 months from the final date for submission for the second stage; and

- Indicative date for the signing of grant agreements: Maximum 8 months from the final date for submission of the second stage.

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

Evaluation criteria, scoring and threshold: The criteria, scoring and threshold are described in General Annex H of the work programme.

Evaluation Procedure: The procedure for setting a priority order for proposals with the same score is given in General Annex H of the work programme.. The following exceptions apply:

CULT-COOP-01-2017, CULT-COOP-02-2017, CULT-COOP-03-2017, CULT-COOP-04-2017, CULT-COOP-05-2017, CULT-COOP-06-2017, CULT-COOP-07-2017, CULT-COOP-12-2017	At least 1 proposal per topic will be selected for funding provided it passes all evaluation thresholds.

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

Consortium agreement: Members of consortium are required to conclude a consortium agreement, in principle prior to the signature of the grant agreement.

FAST TRACK TO INNOVATION PILOT

Scene-setter: 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 this Work Programme).

SME INSTRUMENT

Full details on the continuously open SME instrument call (*H2020-SMEInst-2016-2017*) are provided under the Horizon 2020 Work Programme Part – Innovation in SMEs (Part 7 of this Work Programme).

This Work Programme Part contributes to the following challenge of the SME instrument call:

H2020-SMEInst-12-2016-2017-SC6-CULT-COOP: New business models for inclusive, innovative and reflective societies

Specific challenge: SMEs, including social enterprises and cultural actors, can build their growth on business model innovation, taking into account new opportunities arising from servitisation, from individual empowerment, from a more collaborative economy, from opening up government data and services and from the pervasive use of new technologies. A change of paradigm from ownership to access, from individual consumption to shared functionalities can be applied in several sectors benefiting from digital technologies and ensuring more sustainable lifestyles to EU citizens particularly in cities. A similar paradigm shift is happening in the relationship between government, citizens and businesses, where societal actors take on a more proactive role in the design and delivery of public services. One of the main challenges is to attract business to use public platforms to create more value as current business models do not adequately exploit the benefits of participation and collaboration with government. New ways of creating, producing, consuming, using, educating, learning, caring, moving and living are emerging in European cities. New ways of exploiting tangible and intangible cultural heritage are made possible. News ways of creating innovative public services, using open data and open public services provide new business opportunities. SMEs developing and adapting new business models play a key role in these transformations. The specific challenge addressed by this topic is to enable SMEs in traditional and new sectors, collaborative economy and creative sectors, cultural heritage and the social economy as well as collaborative public service creation to innovate and grow across traditional boundaries, through new business models and organisational change.

Other actions[55]

All activities in this section 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 (except for Other Action - 28 External Expertise that is only partially delegated to REA)

1. European Capital of Innovation prize

With their capacity to connect people, places, public and private actors, urban areas can substantially enhance innovation in Europe. Building on the success of this award first as a pilot and then as a full scale action in 2015, the award will continue in 2017 with a deeply renewed approach.

As in the first editions, it will aim to provide European recognition to those cities that make the most to promote innovation within their communities and thereby improve the quality of their citizens' lives. The new award will strengthen its bottom-up approach by turning into a scheme to pilot citizens-led initiatives. It will mainly focus on experimentation, i.e. it will reward a city willing to propose itself as test-bed and run citizens-driven initiatives to find solutions for their relevant societal challenges. Impact will be a leading principle along with citizens' involvement.

The winning city will hold the title throughout 2018. A cash prize will be also provided to the second and the third ranked (runner-ups) to support their networking activities. However, these cities will not hold the Capital of Innovation title.

For the purpose of this award, cities are 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.

The specific rules of the contest will be published in 2017 by the European Commission[56], which will directly launch and manage the contest and award the prize based on the judgement of independent experts.

Expected results: The award will illustrate on a European scale the commitment to innovation at city level, and will serve as model that can inspire and identify best practice to be replicated in other cities in Europe. At the city level, the recognition of successful innovation policies will raise the profile of the team and the political leaders that have developed and implemented these policies. The award will also help the city open up connections with other

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[56] On the Participant Portal but also actively publicised elsewhere to maximise participation.

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.

Moreover, the prize will enhance citizens' feeling to be a part of the decision-making process, and will particularly encourage them to contribute developing new innovation activities, thus facilitating the city attractiveness towards investors, industry, top class researchers as well as talented and entrepreneurial individuals.

Eligibility criteria: 1. The candidate cities must be established in an EU Member State or in Associated Country and have a population above 100,000 inhabitants.

2. The submission consists of a complete application

3. Winners of former European Capital of Innovation contests are not eligible. This does not apply to runner-ups.

Essential award criteria: The prize will be awarded, after closure of the contest, to the contestant(s) who in the opinion of the jury best addresses the following cumulative criteria:

1. Experimenting – innovative concepts, processes, tools, and governance models proving the city's commitment to act as a test-bed for innovative practices, and ensuring the mainstreaming of these practices into the ordinary urban development process;

2. Engaging – increasing opportunities for a broader range of citizens and ensuring a seamless uptake of their ideas;

3. Expanding – outlining the city's potential to attract new talent, resources, funding, investments, and to become a role model for other cities;

4. Empowering – concrete and measurable added value directly connected to the implementation of innovative practices.

Further details on the evaluation criteria, thresholds, weighting for award criteria will be specified in the rules for this contest published at the launch of the contest.

Indicative timetable of contest(s):

Stages	Date and time or indicative period
Opening of the contest	2nd quarter 2017
Deadline for submission of application	3rd quarter 2017
Award of the prize	Evaluation: 3rd quarter 2017. Ranking: 3rd quarter 2017. The winning city will hold the European Capital of Innovation title throughout 2018.

Type of Action: Recognition prize

For the common Rules of Contest for Prizes please see General Annex F of the work programme

Indicative budget: EUR 1.20 million from the 2017 budget (composed of EUR 1 million for the winner and EUR 0.1 million for each of the two runner-ups)

2. European Social Innovation Competition

Social innovation may come from any stakeholder. The latest innovation policies in Europe make explicit reference to innovation for or by the society. Prestigious business and engineering schools have their own social innovation centres. Some corporations have their own support schemes.

Yet too often social innovators and entrepreneurs remain isolated and encounter difficulties to find support, partners or investors. Too often they do not tap enough into the capacities of all types of businesses which could help with the development or commercialisation of such innovations. Too often their solutions do not translate into larger-scale projects, do not trigger significant changes in public policies, or do not inspire similar projects elsewhere. There is still the need to make the case for social innovation, to encourage cooperation across borders and to build capacities of those change makers.

The European Social Innovation Competition, which the Commission launched in 2012, met a real demand and prizes were awarded over three editions in 2013, 2014 and 2015. Two more editions are to be launched in 2016 and 2017. The present work programme provides for the launch of the 2016 and 2017 Competitions and for the prizes which will be awarded in that context.

The 2016 and 2017 Competitions are based on the 2-step process which has been used so far. First the most promising solutions are selected amongst all entries, which are received over the open call for ideas. Those solutions qualify as 'semi-finalists' and their development is supported with mentoring and coaching. In a second phase, the 'challenge prizes' are awarded to the solutions which best meet the award criteria.

In order to accelerate the implementation of the ideas and maximize their impact, it is also foreseen to embed a follow-up scheme of previous 'semi-finalists' and award one 'impact prize' a year later (e.g. in 2016 for the 2015 semi-finalists and in 2017 for the 2016 semi-finalists). This impact prize will incentivize the achievement of greater results and offer a second chance to semi-finalists, thereby encouraging them to take full advantage of the connections made throughout the Competition. It may be awarded to a winner of a challenge prize or to a non-winning semi-finalist irrespectively. The impact prize will be foreseen in the rules of contest from the outset, to ensure full transparency and equal treatment amongst contestants.

The specific rules of the contest will be published in 2016 and in 2017 by the European Commission[57], which will directly launch and manage the contest and award the prize based on the judgement of independent experts.

Essential award criteria: The three challenge prizes to be awarded each time in 2016 and 2017 (or six challenge prizes as a whole) after closure of the contest, to the contestant(s) who in the opinion of the jury best addresses the following cumulative criteria[58]:

(1) Degree of innovation (2) Impact against the challenge/theme chosen for the Competition (3) 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.

The impact prize to be awarded each time in 2016 and 2017 (or two prizes as a whole) will only be based on the sole 'impact' criteria as described above, but no longer for the potential of the idea. The impact prize will be awarded to the project having achieved the most substantial results amongst those which were selected the year before as 'semi-finalists'.

Further details on the evaluation criteria, thresholds, weighting for award criteria will be specified in the rules for this contest published at the launch of the contest.

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.

Expected results: The best ideas received within the Competition are directly supported with prize money, mentoring and networking opportunities to develop and implement solutions to unmet social/societal needs.New enterprises are created or into new markets for existing enterprises. More business intermediaries, incubators and investors engage in the field of social innovation, approach social innovators and support them directly.

Eligibility criteria: Contestants that have already received an EU or Euratom prize cannot receive a second prize for the same activities.

Indicative timetable of contest(s):

Stages	Date and time or indicative period
Opening of the contest	1st quarter 2016 edition and 1st quarter for the 2017 edition
Deadline for submission of application	For the 2016 edition, the deadline for submission of proposals is 2nd quarter

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[57] On the Participant Portal but also actively publicised elsewhere to maximise participation.
[58] Further clarification of these criteria might be published in the Rules of Contest

Award of the prize	For the 2016 edition, 4th quarter 2016 and, for the 2017 edition 4th quarter 2017

Type of Action: Recognition prize

For the common Rules of Contest for Prizes please see General Annex F of the work programme

Indicative budget: EUR 0.20 million from the 2016 budget and EUR 0.20 million from the 2017 budget

3. Horizon Prize for Social Innovation in Europe

Innovations are new or significantly improved goods, services, processes and methods which are social when they aim at gains for society rather than for the individual, i.e. when they are good for society and enhance society's capacity to act. Very often social challenges cannot be met with traditional recipes and approaches.

The European Commission plans to launch a € 2 Million Horizon prize on social innovation in the area of Aging Population to stimulate novel replicable solutions for the benefit of European citizens. By 2025 more than 20% of Europeans will be 65 or over, with a particularly rapid increase in the number of people aged over 80 years.

Objectives:

For selecting the specific challenge to be addressed, the European Commission invited citizens to "vote" through an easy to use on-line system. The general public were invited to cast their vote online via the *ec.europa.eu* domain from all across Europe on among following five topics:

1.
   Obesity in children

2.
   Aging population

3.
   Immigrants in the labour market

4.
   Women entrepreneurship and women-led enterprises

5.
   Citizens for clean energy

The topic with the most votes was Aging Population. An inducement prize, incentivizing communities to bring about innovations to solve problems in the area, will be launched in 2017. The specific rules of the contest will be published in 2017 by the European Commission[59], which will directly launch and manage the contest and award the prize based on the judgement of independent experts.

The specific rules of contest will more fully describe the prize which may award more than one winner and contain more than one award category.

With the prize on Aging Population the European Union would like to bring about novel ways to respond to issues and opportunities of aging, and ensure a good quality of life and well-being of the elderly, and make active ageing a reality by keeping older people healthy, independent and fulfilled, including life satisfaction and social activities.

Expected results: The social innovation Horizon prize will pull together society's resources from different spheres including the public, private and social economy to deliver new solutions to the challenge of Aging Population. The aim is to spur interest and citizen's engagement, incite new collaborations, incentivize behavioural change towards a particular issue, attract new dynamic innovators to the area, mobilise additional private investment for innovation, generate social solutions and encourage a European social innovation "doers" community, while creating jobs and opening markets in new areas and create new social value, relationships and collaborations.

Eligibility criteria: The contest is open to any legal entity established in an EU Member State or in an Associated Country.

Essential award criteria: The prize will be awarded, after closure of the contest, to the contestants who in the opinion of the jury demonstrate a solution that best addresses the following cumulative criteria[60]:

1.
   Measurability

2.
   Social impact

3.
   Economic impact

4.
   Community engagement

5.
   Scalability and replicability

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[59]   On the Participant Portal but also actively publicised elsewhere to maximise participation.
[60]   Further clarification of these criteria, the specific award criteria, will be published in the Rules of Contest

6.

Sustainability of the solution

7.

Originality and creativity

Indicative timetable of contest(s):

Stages	Date and time or indicative period
Opening of the contest	4th quarter of 2017
Deadline for submission of application	1st quarter of 2019
Evaluation and solutions demonstration (if applicable)	2nd quarter of 2019
Award of the prize	3rd quarter of 2019

Type of Action: Inducement prize

For the common Rules of Contest for Prizes please see General Annex F of the work programme

Indicative budget: EUR 2.00 million from the 2016 budget

4. Development of the Innovation Scoreboards

Preparation of the Innovation Union Scoreboard report to assess countries' overall research and innovation performance on the basis of key indicators.

Type of Action: Public Procurement - one direct service contract

Indicative timetable: 1st quarter 2017

Indicative budget: EUR 0.60 million from the 2017 budget

5. Provision and analysis of key indicators in research and innovation

The aim of this action is to provide a full set of indicators for monitoring research and innovation activities, their outputs, outcomes and impacts across all Member States, Associated Countries and other major countries. This will include investment patterns (public, private, type of investment), scientific outputs (publications and other outputs), technological outputs (patenting, licensing data, etc.) and it will also provide quantitative information on issues such as researcher mobility, public-private cooperation, cross-border cooperation, and the socio-economic impacts of research and innovation activities. Analysis should also be provided drawing together different sets of indicators to provide new insights on issues relevant to EU research and innovation policies.

<u>Type of Action</u>: Public Procurement - using an existing framework contract - 1 service contract

<u>Indicative timetable</u>: First quarter of 2016 (one specific contract)

<u>Indicative budget</u>: EUR 0.80 million from the 2016 budget

6. Support for the future orientations of Horizon 2020

This line of activity aims to develop the future orientations of EU research and innovation (R&I) policy both for Horizon 2020 and any potential future EU R&I Framework Programme.

Future orientations of Horizon 2020 will be supported through strategic intelligence and sense-making bringing together and building upon existing forward looking activities in the EU with regard to R&I priority setting.

Further sense-making analyses of foresight knowledge and anticipatory intelligence will be carried out to support the development of any potential future EU R&I Framework Programme. For this purpose, relevant future orientations for EU R&I policy and funding will be developed and elements, boundary conditions and pathways for the implementation of this vision will be provided.

In areas where there is a lack of existing data, knowledge and evidence public procurement will be used to support specific studies which will include data collection and analysis.

(2016) Subject matter of the contracts envisaged: study on "Future Orientation for the next FWP, in particular Horizon Scanning"

(2017) Subject matter of the contracts envisaged: studies on "Orientations for future EU R&I policies, in particular data collection and analysis"

<u>Type of Action</u>: Public Procurement - using three direct service contracts

<u>Indicative timetable</u>: 2nd quarter 2016, 3rd quarter 2017 and fourth quarter 2017

<u>Indicative budget</u>: EUR 0.40 million from the 2016 budget and EUR 0.40 million from the 2017 budget

7. Support to the High Level Group of Research, Innovation and Science Policy Experts (RISE)

The High Level Group of Research, Innovation and Science Policy Experts (RISE) provides 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 contributes 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.

Type of Action: Public Procurement - using of an existing framework contract - 4 specific contracts

Indicative timetable: 1st quarter 2016 (1 specific contract), 2nd quarter 2016 (1 specific contract), 3rd quarter 2016 (1 specific contract) and 2nd quarter 2017 (1 specific contract)

Indicative budget: EUR 0.30 million from the 2016 budget and EUR 0.30 million from the 2017 budget

8. Support to Open Science[61]

This line of activities aims at supporting actions for the development of a European Open Science Agenda through public procurement to support up to five specific fields, e.g. support awareness raising and the uptake by stakeholders, removing barriers for better dissemination of research results, addressing legal uncertainty on the (re)use of research results, quality assurance and impact of scientific results in an Open Science framework and exploring incentives for researchers to engage in Open Science and for institutions to support it.

Type of Action: Public Procurement - using direct service contracts

Indicative timetable: 1st quarter 2016 and 1st quarter 2017

Indicative budget: EUR 0.20 million from the 2016 budget and EUR 0.30 million from the 2017 budget

9. Open Science monitor[62]

The action aims to determine the scope and the benefits of Open Science in Europe and globally across the Research and Innovation cycle, based on a sound operationalization of the concept. The action has four main objectives:

- To deliver a monitoring system (for Europe) and (global) observatory for Open Access trends;

- To set up a global reference point for the Open Science community to interact with;

- To determine the impacts of Open Science in the scientific domain;

- To provide structured analysis of policy-relevant trends in Open Science.

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[61] This action supports SC6 specific objective 6.2.1 and is linked to the Call Co-creation for growth and inclusion.

[62] This action supports SC6 specific objective 6.2.1 and it is a continuation of the action "c) Development of the Science 2.0 Observatory" under the SC6 2014-2015 work programme.

The action will build on existing evidence collected via the Open Science Monitor (running in 2016) and in other studies. The Open Science Monitor provides a first analysis of trends, drivers, barriers and incentives to Open Science in Europe. It also makes available, tests and applies a methodology for the collection of hard empirical data on Open Science trends. Based on this preparatory work, the contractors will design, draft, execute and deliver a full-fledged monitoring system in order to determine Open Science scope, nature, impacts on science and scientific knowledge, and its socio-economic impacts. In turn, this will provide an evidence-based view of evolution of Open Science, facilitating policy steering.

Practically, contractors will identify, define, monitor and analyse the state-of-play for Open Science trends in EU28 and, where data is available, in Associated Countries (AC). In addition, they will identify, define, analyse and monitor the tangible and intangible benefits of Open Science at micro and macro level (output, outcomes and impact in scientific, social and economic terms). The action will scope the global literature and practices in Open Science to fill possible gaps, and set an integrated strategy for global Open Science monitoring. Overall, it will finalise a set of quantitative and qualitative indicators and metrics and collect and analyse relevant data in order to monitor the global evolution of Open Science over time. The resulting monitoring will allow the Commission to propose sound evidence-based policy proposals and action in the field of Open Science and R&I overall.

To meet the general objectives, the action will also build an online, interactive repository of resources on Open Science trends and impacts; it will scope the global Open Science expertise and set up an international Advisory Committee to assist the work of the action; it will host an interactive Open Science platform for debate. In close collaboration with the Commission, the contractor will analyse the European R&I system to help identify additional factors that are related to Open Science trends, such as for instance big data analytics, cloud computing, novel social computing trends. Finally, the action will provide indication on the scalability and sustainability of Open Science monitoring. The action shall help the Commission determine whether long-term monitoring of Open Science and other breakthroughs in science is required. The foreseen duration of the action is 24 months.

Type of Action: Public Procurement - new direct contract - 1 service contract

Indicative timetable: 2nd quarter 2016

Indicative budget: EUR 0.70 million from the 2016 budget

10. Pan European supplementary pension funds (2014-2018): RESAVER ("Retirement Savings Vehicle for European Research Institutions")

Specific challenge: Mobility of researchers is a driver of excellence in research. Nevertheless, researchers currently face many difficulties in preserving their supplementary pension benefits when moving between different countries. To overcome this problem, the EC conducted a feasibility study in 2010 on a Pan-European pension arrangement for researchers. As a follow up, DG Research and Innovation invited a group of interested employers and

employer representatives to prepare the ground for the establishment of the "Retirement Savings Vehicle for European Research Institutions" or RESAVER. The initiative was one of the priorities of the 2012 ERA Communication.

Scope: A Framework Contract (2014-2018, EUR 4 million) was launched in 2014 to provide four years of technical support to a consortium of employers for the setting up of RESAVER. Services covered by the second specific contract of EUR 2.5 million will include: enrolling additional countries, support services for potential participants and communications.

Expected impact statements: Once the pension arrangement is in place, researchers will be able to move freely without having to worry about preserving their supplementary pension benefits. The tailor-made scheme will assist employers in attracting researchers in an increasingly competitive environment. By participating in RESAVER, employers will be able to sponsor a single European pension arrangement to deliver:

- Cross-border pooling of pension plans;

- Continuity of the accumulation of pension benefits as professionals move between different organisations and countries during their career;

- Lower overhead costs (and therefore improved member benefits) through economies of scale;

- Access to high quality investments regardless of the country where the employee is based (where legally possible), thereby improving overall member benefits;

- A pan-European risk pooling solution covering death benefits;

- A centralised portal for tracking and administering pension contribution.

The cross-border pension arrangement will remove pensions as a barrier to researchers' mobility and as a result contribute to the establishment of a genuine European labour market for research professionals.

Type of Action: Public Procurement - using of an existing framework contract - 2 specific contracts

Indicative timetable: 1st quarter 2016 and 1st quarter 2017

Indicative budget: EUR 0.68 million from the 2016 budget and EUR 0.68 million from the 2017 budget

11. eGovernment 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 e-Government and ICT-enabled public sector innovation;

- The organisation of events related to e-Government 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 - 2 specific contracts using an existing framework contract - 1 direct service contract

Indicative timetable: 2016 and 2017

Indicative budget: EUR 1.00 million from the 2016 budget and EUR 1.30 million from the 2017 budget

12. Service Facility in support of the strategic development of international cooperation in research and innovation

The objective is to provide services that support the policy development, priority setting, follow-up and implementation of the strategy for international cooperation in research and innovation.

Services will include: awareness raising and training activities to enhance international cooperation activities in Horizon 2020 (including a common web portal and repository of information and use of social media), support to National Contact Points and other multipliers (including a platform for cooperation between NCPs in international partner countries and NCPs in Member States and Associated Countries, closely coordinated with existing NCP networks), organisation of meetings and events (including series of periodic events or meetings, workshops in support of bilateral, multilateral and bi-regional policy dialogues, brokerage, networking and twinning events, an international cooperation conference, and operation of secretariats), and analysis and monitoring activities (including identifying areas where targeted international cooperation could be of mutual benefit and examining solutions to eliminate barriers for cooperation).

The intention is that the Service Facility would be able to maintain and build on networks that have been created by past and on-going BILAT, INCO-NET or INT projects and that are worth maintaining.

The service provider will be requested to maintain an annual rolling programme of activities. Requests for services will be based on needs expressed by the Commission, Member States and Associated Countries, and other stakeholders.

It is expected that the services will support the EU strategy for international cooperation in research and innovation, have a genuine EU dimension including in terms of critical mass, provide added value to the target audience, and deliver results in an economical, effective and professional way.

The services should result in: in-depth and well-informed policy dialogues and strategic priority setting for research and innovation cooperation with the Union's international partners, effective implementation of joint commitments, reinforced international cooperation, improved framework conditions for cooperation, enhanced impact of research and innovation project results, improved profile of EU research and innovation policy, programmes and strengths.

Public Procurement:

a. New framework service contract. Indicative timetable: launch of the call for tender (framework contract): third quarter of 2015. Indicative budget: total amount EUR 25 million over the whole duration (four years)

b. Specific contracts on the above mentioned new framework contract or on an existing framework contract. Indicative timetable: several specific contracts from the second quarter of 2016 and in 2017.

Type of Action: Public Procurement - using of an existing framework contract - service contract

Indicative timetable: second quarter of 2016 and in 2017

Indicative budget: EUR 4.00 million from the 2016 budget and EUR 8.00 million from the 2017 budget

13. Support to Research and Innovation policy making

In line with the priorities of the Commissioner for Research, Science and Innovation, short and relevant policy studies need to be launched to investigate policy issues.

Subject matter of the contracts envisaged: studies on Open Science, Open data, Open access, Science Diplomacy, Measuring Innovation, R&I Governance challenges, Open knowledge markets.

Type of Action: Public Procurement - around 10 direct service contracts

Indicative timetable: 1st Quarter of 2017

Indicative budget: EUR 0.15 million from the 2017 budget

14. Industrial Research and Innovation Monitoring and Assessment

This will support the continuation of the Industrial Research and Innovation Monitoring and Assessment activity. This includes the preparation of the annual European Industrial R&D Investment Scoreboard, which analyses industrial R&D investment patterns using company reporting. This is complemented by a yearly survey of top R&D investing companies in Europe, which analyses drivers and determinants of investment, and by a series of analytical studies and conferences. This activity has been in existence since 2003 and the work will therefore exploit the dataset that has been collected since then, improve information on the location of company R&D activities, ensure a minimum coverage of all Member States, and deepen the analysis by linking to other data sources (patents, trademarks, etc.)

Legal entities:
Joint Research Centre, Rue du Champ de Mars/Marsveldstraat 21, 1050 Brussels, Belgium.

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 General Annexes D and H of the work programme.

Indicative timetable: 2016

Indicative budget: EUR 2.40 million from the 2016 budget

15. Support to the development and analysis of a R&I policy taxonomy and questionnaire

This will support the preparation, implementation and analysis of the joint Commission and OECD questionnaire on research and innovation investments and reforms in the Member States and Associated Countries. The questionnaire underpins a two-yearly survey of research and innovation policy trends at national level and is the basis for the OECD's STI Outlook report. The development of the joint questionnaire will streamline and reduce the reporting burden for Member States and Associated Countries, as it will replace similar surveys which have been performed through ERAC in the past. The grant will ensure analysis of the survey results which is geared towards and relevant to the European R&I policy framework, and it will include improving the accessibility of information related to R&I policies by contributing to the development of a common taxonomy of R&I policy terms.

Legal entities:
The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), 2, rue André Pascal, 75775 Paris, 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 General Annexes D and H of the work programme.

Indicative timetable: 2016

Indicative budget: EUR 0.50 million from the 2016 budget

16. Econometric analyses and indicators on the impact of R&I

This will support the continuation of an activity which is aimed at the development and regular production of a composite indicators on research and innovation performance (on e.g. innovation output, research excellence, knowledge circulation and structural change), and at econometric analyses on firm level data to evaluate e.g. the effect of innovation on growth, competitiveness and employment. This outcome of this work feeds into a number of regular Commission products such as the Innovation Union Competitiveness Report and the yearly Country Profiles analysing the research and innovatioin performance of Member States and Associated Countries.

Legal entities:
Joint Research Centre, Rue du Champ de Mars/Marsveldstraat 21, 1050 Brussels, Belgium.

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 General Annexes D and H of the work programme.

Indicative timetable: 2016

Indicative budget: EUR 0.40 million from the 2016 budget

17. Presidency Conference on "Strengthening Euro-Mediterranean cooperation through Research and Innovation"

The objective is to support an event of the Maltese Presidency (first half of 2017) on Strengthening Euro-Mediterranean cooperation through Research and Innovation.

Legal entities:
Ministry for Education and Employment (MCST), Great Siege Road, Floriana VLT 2000, Malta.

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 General Annexes D and H of the work programme.

Indicative timetable: first half of 2017

Indicative budget: EUR 0.15 million from the 2016 budget

18. Presidency Conference on "Social Sciences and Humanities" and High Level "TatraSummit" on Research and Innovation

The objective is to support an event of the Slovakian Presidency (second half of 2016) on Social Sciences and Humanities" and High Level "TatraSummit" on Research and Innovation.

Legal entities:
Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic - Department for National and European S&T Policy Science and Technology Division, Stromová 1, 813 30 Bratislava, Slovak Republic.

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 General Annexes D and H of the work programme.

Indicative timetable: 2016

Indicative budget: EUR 0.15 million from the 2016 budget

19. Presidency Conference on "Open Science"

The objective is to support an event of the Dutch Presidency (first half of 2016) on "Open Science".

Legal entities:
Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research, Laan van Nieuw Oost Indië 300, NL-2593 CE The Hague.

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 General Annexes D and H of the work programme.

Indicative timetable: 2016

Indicative budget: EUR 0.15 million from the 2016 budget

20. Horizontal support to joint programming (ERA-LEARN 2020)

Continuation of the ERA-LEARN 2020 platform for the period 2018 to 2022. ERA-LEARN 2020 provides a web-based information, learning and support platform on ERA-NETs,

Art.185 initiatives and JPIs, a toolbox for the wider activities of joint programming including the alignment of national research policies in the context of JPIs and a systematic process for monitoring and impact assessment of P2P networks, including their impacts at both the policy, programme and RTD project-level. It supports mutual learning and allows the community of research funders involved in P2P to develop common tools and approaches that generate economies of scales. It also provides important indicators on the impacts of P2Ps in the context of ERA and supports the sharing of data on transnational projects resulting from the different P2Ps.

Legal entities:
 1 - FFG - Austrian Research Promotion Agency , 1090 Wien, Sensengasse 1, Austria
 2 - AIT- Austrian Institute of Technology, 1220 Wien, Donau-City Strasse 1, Austria
 3 - DLR – Deutsches Zentrum Fuer Luft – und Raumfahrt EV, VR2780.51147 Koeln, Linder Hoehe, Germany
 4 - VDI/VDE-IT- Innovation+Technik, 10623 Berlin, Steinplatz 1, Germany
 5 - AKA – Suomen Akatemia, 00531 Helsinki, Hakaniemenranta 6, Finland
 6 - INRA – Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, Paris Cedex 07 75338, rue de l'Université 147, France
 7 - EI - ENTERPRISE IRELAND (EI), Dublin 3, East Point Business Park the Plaza, Ireland
 8 - MIUR – Ministero dell'Istruzione, dell'Universita'e della Ricerca, 00144 Roma, Piazzale Kennedy 20, Italy
 9 - RCN - NORGES FORSKNINGSRAD, 0170 Oslo, Stensberggata 26, Norway
10 - OPTIMAT - OPTIMAT LIMITED, Glasgow G74 4 LZ, Hunter Street 21, United Kingdom
11 - UNIMAN - THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER , Manchester M13 9PL, Oxford Road, United Kingdom

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 General Annexes D and H of the work programme.

Indicative timetable: 2nd Quarter of 2017

Indicative budget: EUR 3.00 million from the 2017 budget

21. Coordinating scientific advice for policy making provided by the European networks of Academies

The challenge is to provide scientific advice for evidence-based policy making at European level and to ensure that this advice is contributing to the emergence of a common understanding of European-wide challenges and opportunities. Policy making in the 21st century requires such robust evidence, including foresight evidence, impact assessment and adequate monitoring and evaluation. Scientific advice needs to be independent of political or

institutional interests, bring together evidence and insights from different disciplines and approaches, and ensure adequate transparency. High quality scientific advice, provided at the right time in the policy cycle, will improve the quality of EU policy making. This requires improving the networking and coordination of academies throughout Europe, as evidence-based policy advice from academies plays a major role in policy-making processes in a large number of Member States.

The activity will contribute to the new Scientific Advice Mechanism[63] that the European Commission is setting up in order to strengthen the use of independent scientific advice in EU policy making. It should:

- Improve the coordination between individual Academies from different Member States by strengthening the European networks of Academies[64] to facilitate their contribution to the European Commission policy making process. Encourage them to work together on topics of common interest, and lead to the formulation of joint position papers on key policy challenges;

- Promote the cooperation between individual Academies across scientific domains (e.g. science academies, engineering academies, academies of medicine, social sciences and humanities) in order to tackle more efficiently interdisciplinary policy challenges. In order to provide timely scientific evidences to support the work of the European Scientific Advice Mechanism, the consortium should organise targeted studies, workshops/meetings including relevant scientists from the respective individual academies and other key stake-holders of the research community;

- Within this coordination and support action develop a working mechanism and provide through it rapid and efficient scientific advice from the relevant individual academies. This should include rapid access to all relevant reports and current or planned scientific advice work (through e.g. a website or database) and identification of relevant scientific experts for specific policy topics (through e.g. a rolling list or database). The proposal should also show how support will be channelled to individual Academies to develop scientific advice on which they have a particular interest or competence;

- Develop a tool to allow the exploitation and communication in full transparency of the knowledge available in individual Academies in support of EU policies. Provide a platform to animate the public debate. Contribute to the understanding of the nature and scope of factors influencing, limiting or distorting scientific evidence;

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[63] The Scientific Advice Mechanism (SAM) will also involve the establishment of a High Level Group of eminent scientists, and relationships with the wider scientific community; these activities are not included in this action and will be supported separately.

[64] Academia Europaea; ALLEA (All European Academies); EASAC (European Academies Science Advisory Council); Euro-CASE (European Council of Academies of Applied Sciences, Technologies and Engineering); and FEAM (Federation of European Academies of Medicine).

- Enable Academies to work together throughout Europe on topics of European-wide and global relevance through, for example, the organisation of joint policy papers and of events to enhance the networking between individual Academies, the global scientific community, civil society organisations, citizens' groups, private actors, policy-makers, and other networks;

- Carry out a feasibility study at the mid- term of the project to address the optimisation of the coordination of the consortium and to foster the further integration of Academies in a sustainable way.

The proposal should also describe how to enlarge the working mechanism to other qualified stakeholders, in particular universities and other research performing organisations so that the expertise of their members can be drawn upon in a substantial manner for the development of scientific advice under the mechanism. For this purpose, this action should allow the provision of financial support to third parties in line with the conditions set out in Part K of the General Annexes.

Expected impact statements:

- Improve the quality of EU policy making by providing timely scientific evidence to the European Commission Scientific Advice Mechanism on issues requiring action at European level, thereby facilitating the policy uptake of scientific evidence;

- Create effective links between individual Academies and the European networks of Academies as well as between the scientific debates taking place in different Member States;

- Increase the transparency and public confidence in EU policy making;

- Strengthen the operational links between European networks of Academies in view of further facilitating their joint cooperation with EU institutions.

Legal entities:
 1 - Academia Europaea, Room 251, Senate House, University of London, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU, United Kingdom.
 2 - acatech (Deutsche Akademie der Technikwissenschaften), Unter den Linden 14, 10117 Berlin, Germany.
 3 - ALLEA, c/o Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities, Jägerstrasse 22/23, 10117 Berlin, Germany.
 4 - German National Academy of Sciences Leopoldina (acting as the Secretariat of EASAC in this coordination and support action), Jägerberg 1, 06108 Halle (Saale), Germany.
 5 - Euro-CASE, Grand Palais des Champs-Élysées | Porte C, Avenue Franklin D. Roosevelt, 75008 Paris, France.
 6 - Federation of European Academies of Medicine, Palais des Académies, Rue Ducale 1, 1000 Brussels, Belgium.

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 General Annexes D and H of the work programme.

Indicative timetable: 2016 (for project duration of up to 4 years)

Indicative budget: EUR 6.00 million from the 2016 budget (Up to a maximum of EUR 6 million)

22. Support to R&I performance and policy analysis

Expert support will be used to analyse and evaluate R&I performance, policies and programmes, both at national and EU level, and their impact. Individual experts will be used to support ongoing work on improving the quality and timeliness of R&I performance analysis, including through the use of novel data collection and analysis methodologies. Experts will also contribute to the scientific and economic analysis supporting the 2018 edition of the Science, Research and Innovation Performance of the EU Report, as well as to its overall quality assurance.

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. The experts will be highly qualified, specialised, independent experts selected on the basis of objective criteria, following an open call for expressions of interest.

Type of Action: Expert Contracts

Indicative timetable: 2016-2017

Indicative budget: EUR 0.10 million from the 2016 budget and EUR 0.10 million from the 2017 budget

23. Support to EU policy in the field of research and innovation

The action supports the provision of external expert advice in view of the further development and implementation of EU policy in the field of research and innovation.

A first expert group, the High Level Group on Research, Innovation and Science policy (RISE), provides strategic support and advice on policy orientation to the European Commissioner for research, innovation, and science. It will be the continuation of the current RISE expert group. Its mandate and composition will be adapted in 2017, but the scope and tasks will remain largely the same. A second expert group will be set up to address more specifically the economic and societal impact of research and innovation. It should provide economic analyses and recommendations in view of supporting policy implementation.

Together these two expert groups are expected to deliver analysis, insight and recommendations for the elaboration of policies (e.g. framework conditions and funding instruments) that can enhance the contribution of research and innovation to the overall EU policy agenda.

The experts in both groups will use their professional experience to develop, through thorough analysis of evidence and synthesis of state of the art knowledge, specialized analyses and policy briefs on pertinent issues. They will be requested to attend several meetings during their mandate for which preparatory work to complete a strong and supportive preparative framework will also be required. The work of these experts is essential to the development of Union policy in the field of Research and Innovation: the advice provided is of such a nature that without it the Union policy in the field of Research and Innovation could not reach its objectives. 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 in terms of in terms of Article 21 of Decision C(2016)3301. The experts will be highly qualified, specialised, independent experts selected on the basis of objective criteria, following an call for expressions of interest published in accordance with Article 10 of Decision C(2016)3301.

Type of Action: Expert Contracts

Indicative timetable: 2016 and 2017

Indicative budget: EUR 0.10 million from the 2016 budget and EUR 0.50 million from the 2017 budget

24. Support to Open Science[65]

Four 'Expert Groups on Open Science' will be set up to support the R&I policy development on Open Science. This involves harvesting evidence and evaluating their relevance, performing specific analyses, and developing reports on different Open Science issues.

One group will deal with alternative scientific publishing models in order to assess emerging and alternative open access business models with the aim of establishing how an economically viable transition towards open access can be achieved.

A second group will deal with making research data findable, accessible, interoperable and re-usable (FAIR) and will develop recommendations with a view to what needs to be done to turn each of these components into reality.

A third group will deal with the alternative metrics for the assessment of research and will make recommendations for the responsible use of such metrics in an open science environment.

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[65] This action supports SC6 specific objective 6.2.1 and is linked to the Call Co-creation for growth and inclusion

The fourth group will deal with the development of the European Open Science Cloud and will make recommendations for its architecture and technical implementation, including data interoperability; its sustainable governance and funding; and on its global dimension.

Therefore, a special allowance of EUR 450 per working day will be paid to the experts appointed in their personal capacity acting 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 expression of interest.

Type of Action: Expert Contracts

Indicative timetable: 2016 and 2017

Indicative budget: EUR 0.10 million from the 2016 budget and EUR 0.24 million from the 2017 budget

25. Expert Group to advise in designing, developing and testing a pilot European Innovation Council (EIC)

The expert group will advise the Commission services in designing, developing and testing a pilot European Innovation Council under Horizon 2020. The work of the expert group will be essential to take advantage of existing best practices for innovation support in Europe and to ensure that the approach taken in the pilot is entrepreneur/innovator- and user-centric. In addition, the expert group is expected to act as an advisory body to ensure a balanced scope of EIC activities.

The experts will have in-depth knowledge in the field of disruptive, market-creating innovation and related financial instruments, national innovation programmes, innovation accelerators and incubators, and start-up/scaling up of innovative companies. The members of the expert group will be selected on the basis of objective criteria specified in the Terms of Reference.

A special allowance of EUR 450/day will be paid to highly qualified specialists, appointed in their personal capacity who will act independently and in the public interest.

Type of Action: Expert Contracts

Indicative timetable: 2016 and 2017

Indicative budget: EUR 0.45 million from the 2016 budget

26. Experts to assist in the review of Science and Technology Cooperation Agreements

The objective is to perform reviews of S&T Cooperation Agreements with international partner countries, as appropriate. Independent experts will be appointed to review these 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. The experts will be highly qualified, specialised, independent experts selected on the basis of objective criteria, following an open call for expression of interest.

Type of Action: Expert Contracts

Indicative timetable: 2016 and 2017

Indicative budget: EUR 0.05 million from the 2016 budget and EUR 0.05 million from the 2017 budget

27. Meta-evaluation Art.185 initiatives

The experts will perform a comparative analysis of the final evaluations of the initiatives from FP7 and the interim evaluations carried out for the first four Art.185 initiatives under Horizon 2020, in order to develop good practice approaches for future interim and final evaluations as well as recommendations for the ex-ante impact assessment of future initiatives.

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 experts will be highly qualified, specialised, independent experts selected on the basis of objective criteria, following an open call for expression of interest.

Type of Action: Expert Contracts

Indicative timetable: 2017

Indicative budget: EUR 0.10 million from the 2017 budget

28. External Expertise

This action will support the use of appointed independent experts for the monitoring of running projects, as well as for the evaluation of applications submitted to prize contests. The Research Executive Agency (REA) will also use independent experts for the monitoring of running projects under the Topics delegated to REA.

Type of Action: Expert Contracts

Indicative timetable: 2016 and 2017

Indicative budget: EUR 0.97 million from the 2016 budget and EUR 1.14 million from the 2017 budget

29. COST

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 established 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 support to COST under Horizon 2020 is expected to be channelled. Such governance is expected to lead to increased efficiency in management and lower administrative expenditure levels.

– Support to COST (European Cooperation in Science and Technology)

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 actions. 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 [66]. This second component will be funded under the "Widening Participation" heading.

It is expected that both components are implemented in an integrated manner whereby half of the overall COST budget available under Horizon 2020 will be spent at the benefit of participants from countries with relatively low research and innovation performance according to the definition outlined in the work programme on Spreading Excellence and Widening Participation 2016-2017.

Type of Action: Specific Grant Agreement

7- year Framework Partnership Agreement number: 633054 – COST H2020 with identified beneficiary and specific grants awarded to identified beneficiary for Coordination 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: 2016 and 2017

Indicative budget: EUR 20.68 million from the 2016 budget and EUR 20.68 million from the 2017 budget

30. Presidency Conference 'Expanding Excellent Science for the Benefit of Society'

The objective is to support an event of the Estonian Presidency (first half of 2018) on 'Expanding Excellent Science for the Benefit of Society'.

Legal entities:
Estonian Research Council, Soola 8, Tartu, 51013 Estonia

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 General Annexes D and H of the work programme.

Indicative timetable: second half of 2017

Indicative budget: EUR 0.15 million from the 2017 budget

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[66] 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, Montenegro, 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).

Budget[67]

	Budget line(s)	2016 Budget (EUR million)	2017 Budget (EUR million)
Calls			
H2020-SC6-CO-CREATION-2016-2017		23.50	34.05
	from 08.020306	*14.50*	*12.05*
	from 09.040302	*9.00*	*22.00*
H2020-SC6-REV-INEQUAL-2016-2017		43.50	9.50
	from 08.020306	*42.50*	*6.50*
	from 09.040302	*1.00*	*3.00*
H2020-SC6-ENG-GLOBALLY-2016-2017		11.50	32.50
	from 08.020306	*11.50*	*32.50*
H2020-SC6-CULT-COOP-2016-2017		19.50	50.00
	from 08.020306		*34.00*
	from 09.040302	*19.50*	*16.00*
Contribution from this part to call H2020-FTIPilot-2016 under Part 18 of the work programme		3.05	
	from 08.020306	*2.25*	
	from 09.040302	*0.80*	
Contribution from this part to call H2020-SMEInst-2016-2017 under Part 7 of the work programme		10.80	11.40
	from 08.020306	*7.80*	*8.40*
	from 09.040302	*3.00*	*3.00*
Other actions			
Prize		2.20	1.40
	from 08.020306	*2.20*	*1.40*
Expert Contracts		1.77	2.13

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[67] The budget figures given in this table are rounded to two decimal places.

	from 08.020306	*1.43*	*1.70*
	from 09.040302	*0.34*	*0.43*
Public Procurement		8.08	11.73
	from 08.020306	*7.08*	*10.43*
	from 09.040302	*1.00*	*1.30*
Grant to Identified beneficiary		9.75	3.15
	from 08.020306	*9.75*	*3.15*
Specific Grant Agreement		20.68	20.68
	from 08.020306	*18.04*	*18.04*
	from 09.040302	*2.64*	*2.64*
Estimated total budget		**154.33**	**176.54**