



**Opportunities in *Horizon 2020*  
for Coimbra Group Task Forces**

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## 1. Horizon 2020 Questions and Answers

### What is Horizon 2020?

H2020 is the new European instrument for research and innovation funding. It will run over the course of 2014-2020 and will make in the region of €79 billion available. Ultimately Horizon 2020 is the instrument implementing the [Innovation Union](#) which is the EU's strategy to make Europe an innovation-friendly environment.

### What is the structure of Horizon 2020?

The funding is organised across three pillars outlined in the figure below; Excellent Science, Industrial Leadership and Competitive Frameworks and Societal Challenges. Opportunities for Coimbra Group Task Forces have been identified in challenge 6 *Inclusive, innovative and secure societies* and in the *Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions*

#### **Pillar 1 Excellent Science €24,441 million**

- European Research Council (ERC) (increase of funding of 77% on FP7) €13,095m
- Future and Emerging Technologies (FET) €2,696m
- Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions €6,162m\*
- Research Infrastructures €2,488m

#### **Pillar 2 Industrial Leadership and Competitive Frameworks €17,016 million**

- Leadership in enabling and industrial technologies
- Access to risk finance
- Innovation in Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises

#### **Pillar 3 Societal Challenges €29,679 million**

1. Health, demographic change and wellbeing €7,472 million
2. Food security, sustainable agriculture, marine and maritime research & the bio economy €3,851 million
3. Secure, clean and efficient energy €5,931 million
4. Smart, green and integrated transport €6,339 million
5. Climate action, resources efficiency and raw materials €3,081 million
6. Europe in a changing world Inclusive, innovative and secure societies €1,309 million\*
7. Secure societies-Protecting freedom and security of Europe and its citizens €1,695 million

\*Opportunities for the Coimbra Group

Researchers in the Arts, Humanities and Social sciences (AHSS) should not consider themselves limited to the opportunities in challenge 6. H2020 has been structured so as to facilitate the mainstreaming of social science

and humanities as elements needed in proposals addressing Pillar 2; Industrial Leadership and to tackling all the societal challenges in Pillar 3<sup>1</sup>.

#### When are the work programmes available?

Information on the types of topics being funded can be found in the work programmes. The first set of work programmes covering the period 2014-2015 are currently available. These work programmes can be found [here](#) and provide details of calls and topics with deadlines in both 2014 and 2015. **It is important to note that the parts of the work programme relating to 2015 (topics, dates, budget) are only indicative and may be subject to further negotiation and change.**

#### When are the deadlines for Horizon 2020?

Deadlines for the first work programmes are across 2014 and 2015 and vary per topic and per call. They are published in the various work programmes in the sections entitled '*CONDITIONS FOR THIS CALL*'. Details of future deadlines will be provided in future work programmes.

#### How long will the application process take?

Applicants applying to calls with a deadline in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2014 could hear the outcome of the evaluation process by end of 2014/early 2015.

#### What areas within challenge 6 are of potential interest to the Coimbra Group Task Forces?

The work programme for challenge 6 outlines details of 5 calls. Those calls with potential relevance to the Coimbra Group are marked with an asterisk in the table below. Budgetary details for the overall call have been outlined.

Challenge 6 Europe in a changing world: inclusive innovative and reflective societies		
Breakdown of Calls		
Call No.	Call Name	Budget
1	Overcoming the crisis: New Ideas, Strategies and Governance Structures for Europe	€52m
2	The Young Generation in an Innovative, Inclusive and Sustainable Europe*	€29.2m
3	Reflective Societies: Cultural Heritage and European Identities*	€49.5
4	Europe as a Global Actor*	€43.7
5	New forms of innovation	€61.37m
	Other Actions I -Actions to foster innovation policies: strengthen the evidence-base for R&I policy making Other Actions II- Actions to foster innovation policies: support the development of R&I policies Other Actions III-Actions to foster innovation policies: new forms of innovation Other Actions IV- International cooperation Other Actions V- External expertise COST	€71.93m
<b>*Calls of potential relevance to the Coimbra Group</b>		

#### What kinds of projects are funded under the challenge 6 calls with potential relevance to the Coimbra Group?

Within each call there are a number of topics. In the case of the calls of potential relevance to the Coimbra Group (call 2, 3 and 4) the work programme indicates what kind of funding is available for each topic i.e.

<sup>1</sup> [NET4SOCIETY](#) the network of National Contact Points for Socio-Economic Sciences and Humanities (SSH) has produced a piece of work analyzing where SSH topics are likely to be taken up in the different pillars of H2020 over the coming years. This document is available [here](#)

whether it's a *Research and Innovation Action* or a *Coordination and Support Action*. The majority of funding available under calls 2, 3 and 4 are for *Research and Innovation Actions*. These are research projects with clearly defined scientific results carried out by consortia made up of participants from a minimum of three European or Associated Countries. Coordination and Support Actions are projects that don't produce research but involve the coordination and networking of projects, programmes or policies.

#### **How much money is available?**

Although the work programme for calls 2, 3 and 4 don't explicitly state an upper funding limit per project they do give a guideline indication of amounts between €1.5-€2.5m for Research and Innovation actions and approximately €1-€2m for Coordination and Support Actions. However amounts vary per call and per topic the text also states that the guideline provided '*does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.*'

#### **What topics are relevant to the Coimbra Group and its Task Forces?**

The table overleaf highlights the topics within Call 2, 3 and 4 in challenge 6 which have been identified as potentially relevant to the Coimbra Group Task Forces. Text from the work programme describing these topics in further detail is outlined in section 2 of this document.

Challenge 6 Europe in a changing world; inclusive innovative and reflective societies			
Breakdown of topics within Call 2, 3 & 4 (topics of particular relevance to the Coimbra Group Task Forces in red)			
Call No	Name	Type of Funding	Deadline
<b>2 The Young Generation in an Innovative, Inclusive and Sustainable Europe</b>			
	<b>YOUNG 1 2014</b> Early job insecurity and labour market exclusion	Research and Innovation Action (€1.5-€2.5m)	03/06/2014
	<b>YOUNG 2 2014</b> Youth mobility: opportunities, impacts, policies	Research and Innovation Action (€1.5-€2.5m)	03/06/2014 <b>ETM TF</b>
	<b>YOUNG 3 2015</b> Lifelong learning for young adults: better policies for growth and inclusion in Europe	Research and Innovation Action (€1.5-€2.5m)	07/01/2015
	<b>YOUNG 4 2015</b> The young as a driver of social change	Research and Innovation Action (€1.5-€2.5m)	07/01/2015
	<b>YOUNG 5 2014</b> Societal and political engagement of young people and their perspectives on Europe	Research and Innovation Actions (€1-€2.5m) Innovation Actions(€1-€3m)	03/06/2014
<b>3 Reflective Societies: Cultural Heritage and European Identities</b>			
	<b>REFLECTIVE 1 2014</b> ERA-NET on Uses of the past	ERA NET COFUND (HERA)	03/06/2014 <b>CAH TF</b>
	<b>REFLECTIVE 2 2015</b> Emergence and transmission of European cultural heritage and Europeanisation	Research and Innovation Action (€1.5-€2.5m)	07/01/2015 <b>CAH TF</b>
	<b>REFLECTIVE 3 2015</b> European cohesion, regional and urban policies and the perceptions of Europe	Research and Innovation Action (€1.5-€2.5m)	07/01/2015
	<b>REFLECTIVE 4 2015</b> Cultural opposition in the former socialist countries	Research and Innovation Action (€1.5-€2.5m)	07/01/2015
	<b>REFLECTIVE 5 2015</b> The cultural heritage of war in contemporary Europe	Research and Innovation Action (€1.5-€2.5m)	07/01/2015
	<b>REFLECTIVE 6 2015</b> Innovation ecosystems of digital cultural assets	Innovation Action (€2-€4m)	21/04/2015
	<b>REFLECTIVE 7 2014</b> Advanced 3D modelling for accessing and understanding European cultural assets	Research and Innovation Actions (€1-€2.5m) Coordination and Support Actions (€2m)	30/09/2014
	<b>REFLECTIVE 8 2015</b> Communication and dissemination platform	Coordination and Support Actions (€1m)	07/01/2015
	<b>REFLECTIVE 9 2014</b> Social Platform on Reflective Societies	Coordination and Support Actions (€1m)	03/06/2014 <b>CAH TF</b>
	<b>REFLECTIVE 10 2014</b> Mobilising the network of National Contact Points in Societal Challenge 6	Coordination and Support Actions (€3m)	03/06/2014
<b>4 Europe as a Global Actor</b>			
	<b>INT 1 2014/2015</b> Enhancing and focusing research and innovation cooperation with the Union's key international partner countries	Coordination and Support Actions (€1.95m for proposals targeting USA, China, Brazil and Russia and €1m for proposals targeting Australia, Ukraine and South Africa)	29/04/2014 for proposals targeting Russia and China 20/01/2015 for proposals targeting Australia, USA, Brazil, South Africa, Ukraine

**Challenge 6 Europe in a changing world; inclusive innovative and reflective societies**  
**Breakdown of topics within Call 2, 3 & 4 (topics of particular relevance to the Coimbra Group Task Forces in red)**

Call No	Name	Type of Funding	Deadline
	<b>INT 2 2014/2015</b> Encouraging the research and innovation cooperation between the Union and selected regional partners	Coordination and Support Actions (€1.95m for proposals targeting Africa and the Southern Mediterranean Neighbourhood, €1.5m for proposals targeting the Eastern Partnership and the Black Sea region and €1m for proposals targeting the Middle East)	29/04/2014 for proposals targeting Black Sea, Middle East, Africa 20/01/2015 for proposals targeting Southern Mediterranean Neighbourhood, Eastern Partnership <b>ACP TF / EN TF</b>
	<b>INT 3 2015</b> Europe's contribution to a value-based global order and its contestants	Research and innovation actions (€1.5-€2.5m)	07/01/2015
	<b>INT 4 2015</b> The European Union's contribution to global development: in search of greater policy coherence	Research and innovation actions (€1.5-€2.5m)	07/01/2015
	<b>INT 5 2015</b> Rethinking the European Union crisis response mechanism in light of recent conflicts	Research and innovation actions (€1.5-€2.5m)	07/01/2015
	<b>INT 6 2015</b> Re-invigorating the partnership between the two shores of the Mediterranean	Research and innovation actions (€1.5-€2.5m)	07/01/2015 <b>ACP TF / EN TF</b>
	<b>INT 7 2015</b> Towards a new geopolitical order in the South and East Mediterranean region	Research and innovation actions (€1.5-€2.5m)	07/01/2015 <b>ACP TF / EN TF</b>
	<b>INT 8 2015</b> The European Union and the Eastern Partnership	Research and innovation actions (€1.5-€2.5m)	07/01/2015 <b>EN TF</b>
	<b>INT 9 2015</b> The European Union, Turkey and its wider neighbourhood: challenges and opportunities	Research and innovation actions (€1.5-€2.5m)	07/01/2015 <b>EN TF</b>
	<b>INT 10 2015</b> The European Union and integration challenges in the Balkans	Research and innovation actions (€1.5-€2.5m)	07/01/2015 <b>EN TF</b>
	<b>INT-11-2015</b> European cultural and science diplomacy: exploiting the potential of culture and science in the EU's external relations	Research and innovation actions (€1.5-€2.5m)	07/01/2015
	<b>INT 12 2015</b> The cultural, scientific and social dimension of EU-LAC relations	Research and innovation actions (€1.5-€2.5m)	07/01/2015 <b>ACP TF / LA TF</b>

### Where can I find partners for projects?

- **Researchers Personal Network**
- **Partner Search Tools** There are a number of online partner search tools for example NET4SOCIETY the network of national contact points for the Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities have a research directory where you can register your profile: <http://net4society.pt-dlr.de/>. Similarly the EC have a partner tool available here: <https://cordis.europa.eu/partners/web/guest/home>
- **Matchmaking Events** are events where you can arrange to meet prospective partners. NET4SOCIETY are currently planning a matchmaking event for the Socio-Economic Sciences and Humanities community to take place on the 26<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> of February 2014 in Athens, Greece. Registration is free and can be confirmed here : <http://www.achievingimpact2014.eu/>
- **Find details of previously funded AHSS consortia under FP7.** The EC makes synopses of FP7 funded Socio-economic Science and Humanities projects funded in the past available. These can be viewed here: ([2002-2006](#)), ([2007-2010](#)) and ([2011-2012](#)). They include details of the coordinating Principal Investigator (PI), project partners and project websites.

### What makes for a good project proposal?

Some points to consider are outlined below.

- **Choice of a competent coordinator with credible track record** - track record in management of multi-partner research projects, avoid the use of 'cosmetic' partners
- **Choice of competent partners**- the selection of strong relevant partners with good publication records and past experience in research project involvement
- **Demonstrating Impact**- the proposal demonstrates state of the art and articulates impact both on the discipline level and where possible socio-economic.
- **Sound Management structure**- the proposal lays the foundation for sound governance structures in a project (i.e. set up of advisory and management committees where relevant, providing for internal monitoring, includes a risk and contingency plan, includes a time plan and is realistic and feasible (doesn't over-promise i.e. too many deliverables))
- **Reference Open Access**- if relevant the proposal should mention how the outputs of the proposed project will be made openly available in designated Open Access repositories where appropriate
- **Reference Data Management**- reference how the data produced by the project will be accessed/ managed/curated/preserved
- **Well balanced budget**-both between partners and work packages

### How are proposals evaluated?

Proposals are evaluated on the basis of three criteria; Excellence, Implementation and Impact. Each criterion carries 5 marks. To meet the threshold for funding an application must score at least 3/5 marks for each criterion and at least 10/15 overall.

Criterion	Threshold	Max Score
Scientific Quality	3	5
Implementation	3	5
Impact	3	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>

## 2. Excerpts from Work Programme-Topics of potential relevance to the Coimbra Group

The following text has been taken from the work programme for challenge 6 describing the topics which have been identified as relevant to some of the Coimbra Group task forces earlier in this document.

<p><b>Call 2 The Young Generation in an Innovative, Inclusive and Sustainable Europe</b></p> <p><b>Call Budget: €29.2m</b></p>	<p><b>Topic :</b> YOUNG-2-2014: Youth mobility: opportunities, impacts, policies (Research and Innovation Action €1.5-€2.5m)</p> <p><b>Deadline:</b> 03/06/2014</p> <p><b>Coimbra Group Relevance :</b> Education, Training and Mobility Task Force</p> <p><b>Specific challenge:</b> Since the beginning of European integration, free movement of workers and of persons has been one of the fundamental freedoms of the EC/EU. At the same time, the lack of internal mobility on the European labour market is often quoted as one of the flaws that impede a good functioning of the EU Internal Market and the Economic and Monetary Union. In the context of Europe's enlargement, mobility from (future) new Member States has been a fairly important feature on Europe's labour market. Young people are usually the ones who are most likely to take risks and to move abroad. In addition, for over 25 years the EU has actively promoted mobility of its students, researchers and citizens: students from the EU and the associated countries initially and gradually many other groups of young people have participated in a mobility scheme. Likewise, bilateral exchanges, cross-border internships and regional cooperation have become more regular - at an organised institutional level, but also upon purely individual initiative. As currently job opportunities for young people are very bleak in some countries, the European internal market may offer better perspectives in other countries – sometimes not very distant from their own. This has the potential for realising a more integrated and better functioning European labour market. However, while some may gladly move or seek a job abroad – in Europe or beyond – others may be forced to migrate. This may be disruptive for families, countries and European societies. At the same time, intra-European migration might not only alleviate regional shocks, but it could conversely intensify regional crises and economic downturn.</p> <p><b>Scope:</b> The research should look into different patterns and types of mobility of young people within the EU according to their purpose, length of stay, motivation, as well as characteristics of people moving abroad or moving to Europe, including differences between men and women as well as people with different types of impairment or of different geographical and socio-economic backgrounds. It should analyse their selection and recruitment processes, the role of information and support services, as well as more problematic issues abroad and/or at home regarding language, integration, finding a settlement, organisation of a new life, etc. The research should also analyse the skills acquisition and recognition (formal and informal), longer-term social and employment impacts such as career tracks, bonding, settlement, welfare effects. Research should also address the psychological perspective including European identity formation and impact of mobility and involuntary migration on mental health. Research should focus on the conditions under which European mobility and migration reduces or aggravates regional labour market disparities, including brain drain issues. Comparisons with past mobility experiences or the impact of solidarity networks within and among Member States could also be very interesting in terms of policies as well as individual experiences. The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 1.5 and 2.5 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.</p>
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	<p><b>Expected impact:</b> Research is expected to provide a comprehensive analysis of the circumstances accompanying mobility of young people in Europe. Through a better understanding of the mechanisms driving this phenomenon, research will contribute to policy development regarding interventions to facilitate and improve mobility and integration across Europe. The research output will further assist regions facing emigration of young workers to cope with these challenges. These activities will also contribute to formulating recommendations for flanking policies to tackle barriers and obstacles to short-term mobility and longer-term integration.</p>
<p><b>Call 3 Reflective Societies: Cultural Heritage and European Identities</b></p> <p><b>Call Budget: €49.5m</b></p>	<p><b>Topic :</b> REFLECTIVE-1-2014 ERA-NET on Uses of the past (Co-fund Action-€5m)</p> <p><b>Deadline:</b> 03/06/2014</p> <p><b>Coimbra Group Relevance:</b> Culture, Arts and Humanities</p> <p><b>Specific challenge:</b> Current trends in European societies bring with them opportunities for a more united Europe but also risks and challenges. Processes of convergence and integration are challenged by crises and conflicts over identity, exclusion, trust, confidence, solidarity, tolerance and economic stability. In addition, globalisation has given rise to new forms of localism, withdrawal and segregation, in Europe and other parts of the world. These dynamics, debates and developments typically mobilise versions of “the past” to legitimise their various arguments and actions; traditional historical interpretations and prejudices resurface, cultural memories and inheritances are contested. History – or rather what we make of it – thus determines our conceptual frameworks, our present actions, and influences our building of the future on political, economic, cultural as well as individual levels. The recovery and reuse of the past has been a feature of all periods of recorded history, but the historical dimension has been given a new impetus in post-Cold War. Throughout Europe, individuals and collectives make use of historical perspectives, cultural heritage, traditions and languages, communicated through high art, popular culture, academic disciplines, politics and media to satisfy or promote various interests and needs. These range from existential and ethical demands for meaning, identity, and orientation, to ideological and political ambitions to provide legitimacy or rationalise a painful past. In order to understand the pressing questions of identity, integration, political legitimacy, creativity and cultural dynamics across Europe and through which Europe and its future is being built, we need a new, more complex understanding of how the past is used and reflected, taking account of how cultural ideas, traditions and practices are constructed, transferred and disseminated among different agents and regions. Such knowledge explores and systematizes what it means to be a reflective society, and enables us to better understand processes of historical development, innovation, and social change.</p> <p><b>Scope:</b> The topics for this proposed programme focus on a variety of problems and perspectives concerning the uses of the past and consider the impact and possible repercussions of these issues for Europe and the wider world. A multifaceted approach will consider both instrumental uses of historical knowledge in the realms of language, memory, cultural practices, politics, economics, literature, media and art, as well as the uses of specific histories and heritages within particular nations, ethnicities and cultural groups. “Uses of the past” requires multidisciplinary humanities-led collaborative ventures and a strong comparative perspective. The following dimensions could be addressed: uses of the Past for identity construction and institutional embedding of norms and values; uses of the Past in material culture and public space; uses of the Past in media and public space; uses of the Past: Transnational/international/national dimensions, including globalisation; uses of the Past: Impact on solving current problems, decision making and future</p>

	<p>policies. The proposed ERA-NET aims at coordinating the research efforts of the participating Member States, Associated States and Regions in the field described and to implement a joint transnational call for proposals with EU co-funding to fund multinational innovative research initiatives in this domain. Proposers are encouraged to implement other joint activities including additional joint calls without EU co-funding. The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of a minimum of EUR 5 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.</p> <p><b>Expected impact:</b> The proposed research programme on uses of the past will contribute to Europe's intellectual framework by giving insights into the forces shaping the social, cultural and political transformation in Europe today. It will show how European diversity and integration is shaped by our interpretations of history. It will shed a new light on how and by whom European, non-European or global pasts are actively and instrumentally used and to which ends (and futures) they are used. It will substantially enrich the knowledge base upon which to build policies for a reflective, inclusive and innovative society.</p>
<p><b>Call 3 Reflective Societies: Cultural Heritage and European Identities</b></p> <p><b>Call Budget: €43.7m</b></p>	<p><b>Topic :</b> REFLECTIVE-2-2015 Emergence and transmission of European cultural heritage and Europeanisation (Research and Innovation Action €1.5-€2.5m)</p> <p><b>Deadline:</b> 07/01/2015</p> <p><b>Coimbra Group Relevance :</b> Culture, Arts and Humanities</p> <p><b>Specific challenge:</b> The history of Europe and over sixty years of European integration have fostered the emergence of cultural heritage at different levels – local, regional, national and, recently, European. In all its forms, cultural heritage, values and language are crucial for the collective memories and sociability of groups but also for the personal development of citizens, enabling them to find their place in society. They also serve as a source of inspiration for the development of people's personalities and talents. Extending to the very heart of Europe and constituting a basis for EU construction, they play a key role in providing a sense of European belonging and EU citizenship as distinct from, but combined with, national citizenship. Cultural heritage and values are at the heart of our capability of overcoming the current EU crisis which could well provide the stimulus for revising EU policies so as to provide a solid basis for the emergence of a truly European cultural heritage and for passing it to future generations.</p> <p><b>Scope:</b> The multidisciplinary and comparative research will focus on the emergence of a European cultural heritage in a historical perspective. It will address how the local, regional, national and European aspects of cultural heritage are interlinked, how they are understood or not by citizens and encouraged or not by various stakeholders and promoters of cultural heritage. It will also analyse how this interplay of cultural heritage at different levels impacts on Europeanisation and the citizens' perceptions on Europe. This research should include both tangible and intangible cultural heritage as well as less established or popular examples of cultural heritage in the area of the living arts and consider contemporary trends in arts and culture in the shaping of tomorrow's European cultural heritage in order to enrich the study differentiating between commercial and non-commercial aspects. The research will also focus on the multilingual nature of the European heritage, seeking to gain a deeper understanding of the axiological, linguistic, social and cultural aspects of multilingualism and how they ensure the transmission of cultural heritage across generations and borders. The links between the valorization of this combined cultural heritage and various forms of formal and non-formal education and training, as well as the development of social, axiological, linguistic, cultural and political</p>

	<p>memories or imaginaries, should be studied in order to assess potential trends towards various forms of European cultural heritage and its links with Europeanisation. This should also include the assessment of the touristic potential of the EU level cultural heritage. The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 1.5 and 2.5 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.</p> <p><b>Expected impact:</b> Research will support the EU cultural policies linked to fostering the emergence, transmission and use of cultural heritage at local regional, national and, in particular, European level. It will provide the different stakeholders at all relevant levels in various sectors of cultural heritage with a pragmatic approach to sharing its development and preservation at the different levels, suggesting innovative synergies between various levels of responsibility. These activities are expected to offer practical advice, best practices and a set of proposals regarding European cultural and educational institutions that could promote European cultural heritage and its use in Europe and internationally in full cooperation with relevant authorities and experts and the due participation of EU citizens at relevant levels.</p>
<p><b>Call 3 Reflective Societies: Cultural Heritage and European Identities</b></p> <p><b>Call Budget: €49.5m</b></p>	<p><b>Topic :</b> REFLECTIVE-9-2014 15: Social Platform on Reflective Societies (Coordination and Support Actions €1m)</p> <p><b>Deadline:</b> 03/06/2014</p> <p><b>Coimbra Group Relevance :</b> Culture, Arts and Humanities</p> <p><b>Specific challenge:</b> Europe has a very rich intellectual, historical and cultural basis with many European and non-European influences that have shaped it over the centuries and continue to do so today. The societal challenge 'Europe in a changing world – inclusive, innovative and reflective societies' gives a prominent position to the European cultural heritage and creative expression as well as the diversity of its society which creates a potentially very vast research agenda. Research on the European history, culture, its peoples and their identities, performative practices and lifestyles is crucial particularly in the light of European integration, as well as of growing diversity within European societies. Since this is a broad and complex domain with a long research tradition, it appears appropriate to establish a social platform of researchers, stakeholders and policy-makers to address these issues in a comprehensive way.</p> <p><b>Scope:</b> The social platform will bring together the relevant research communities with stakeholder representatives, such as for example practitioners from the socio-cultural and artistic sectors (galleries, libraries, archives, museums, and other public institutions), as well as policy stakeholders (at European, national and/or local levels). A wide range of views and of stakeholder participation will be encouraged. Based on a focussed, critical mapping of existing research, the objective of the social platform is to develop an understanding of the challenges and opportunities for research in the context of reflective societies. The future European research agenda in the field should pay particular attention to the policy dimension and its European relevance, taking also into account the issues of data collection and measurement. The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU in the order of EUR 1 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.</p> <p><b>Expected impact:</b> This social platform will support the European Commission in the definition of an innovative and focused research agenda on the reflective societies</p>

	<p>in Europe, highlighting fundamental research issues and key policy questions in this context. Through research and networking among researchers, stakeholders and policy-makers, this it will advance the knowledge base that underpins the formulation and implementation of relevant policies and practices in Europe. It will thus also contribute to the development of the European Research Area in this domain.</p>
<p><b>Call 4 Europe as a global actor</b></p> <p><b>Call Budget: €43.7m</b></p>	<p><b>Topic :</b> INT-2-2014/2015 22: Encouraging the research and innovation cooperation between the Union and selected regional partners</p> <p>(Coordination and Support Actions €1.95m for proposals targeting Africa and the Southern Mediterranean Neighbourhood, €1.5m for proposals targeting the Eastern Partnership and the Black Sea region and €1m for proposals targeting the Middle East)</p> <p><b>Deadline:</b> 29/04/2014 for proposals targeting Black Sea, Middle East, Africa 20/01/2015 for proposals targeting Southern Mediterranean Neighbourhood, Eastern Partnership</p> <p><b>Coimbra Group Relevance :</b> African, Caribbean and Pacific countries Task Force European Neighbourhood Task Force</p> <p><b>Specific challenge:</b> The aim is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- stimulate and enhance the cooperation between researchers from the Union and those of the regional partners in question, including and in particular through Horizon 2020 and the partner's funding programmes;</li> <li>- eliminate remaining obstacles to cooperation between researchers from the Union and its international regional partners</li> </ul> <p><b>Scope:</b> Proposals should target international partners in a regional context and should cover the following set of activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Encouraging <b>cooperation between research and innovation actors</b> from the Union and the partner in question, by promoting the opportunities offered by Horizon 2020 towards the international partner. This should include notably the setting up of web-based information systems, but it can also involve the organisation of awareness raising and information dissemination activities or the organisation of brokerage events, conferences or workshops;</li> <li>- Ensuring that progress is made towards establishing appropriate <b>framework conditions for international cooperation</b> between the Union and the partner in question, notably by identifying remaining obstacles for cooperation and by supporting the development of solutions to eliminate these, while jointly promoting measures which facilitate international cooperation (e.g. on open access, scientific visa, IPR, peer review, research integrity etc).Where appropriate, this should include seeking continuous complementarity and coherence with activities of the Strategic Forum for International Cooperation (SFIC).In this work programme the following regional partners will be targetted: Southern Mediterranean Neighbourhood (including activities in support of bilateral S&amp;T Agreements with Algeria, Morocco, Jordan), Eastern Partnership, the Black Sea region, the Middle-East and Africa. For Africa the proposal will also include support for the implementation of activities agreed within the EU-Africa High Level Policy Dialogue, including by increasing the coordination between the activities and programmes from the Member States, the Associated Countries and the African partners. Proposals should be made by consortia consisting of balanced partnerships between European and international partners, ensuring adequate involvement of public authorities and other</li> </ul>

	<p>stakeholders (e.g. funding agencies, research organisations, industry, civil society) of the participating countries. On the European side, broad involvement across all Member States and Associated Countries is expected, either within the consortium or through appropriate outreach activities by the consortium to other Member States and Associated States. Broad participation from the targeted region is also strongly encouraged. Proposals should build on the results of existing cooperation initiatives, and in particular those funded through the Seventh Framework Programme Capacities part 'Activities of International Cooperation'.</p> <p><b>Type of action:</b> Coordination and support actions A maximum of one proposal will be supported per international partner region from the list provided above. The Commission considers that proposals requesting a Union contribution of EUR 1.95 million per proposal for a duration of three years would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately for the proposals targeting Africa and the Southern Mediterranean Neighbourhood. For the proposals targeting the Eastern Partnership and the Black Sea region, the Commission considers that proposals requesting a Union contribution of EUR 1.5 million per proposal for duration of three years would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. For the proposals targeting the Middle East, the Commission considers that a proposal requesting a Union contribution of EUR 1 million for duration of three years would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.</p> <p><b>Expected impact:</b> Expected impact for Topics 1 and 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- More strategic priority setting for cooperation with the Union's international partners across the whole of Horizon 2020;</li> <li>- Stronger interaction between the Union's researchers and those of its international partners, including through a stronger participation of the Union's international partners in Horizon 2020;</li> <li>- Establishment of optimal framework conditions for international cooperation;</li> <li>- Increased coordination and synergies between policies and programmes of the Member States, the Associated Countries and the Union's international partners;</li> <li>- Ensuring close synergies with the international dimension of calls launched across Horizon 2020 to enhance the socio-economic impact of Horizon 2020 (notably through increased access to scientific excellence across the world and the opening up of new markets.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Call 4 Europe as a global actor</b></p> <p><b>Call Budget: €43.7m</b></p>	<p><b>Topic :</b> INT-6-2015: Re-invigorating the partnership between the two shores of the Mediterranean (Research and Innovation Action €1.5-€2.5m)</p> <p><b>Deadline:</b> 07/01/2015</p> <p><b>Coimbra Group Relevance :</b> African, Caribbean and Pacific countries Task Force European Neighbourhood Task Force</p> <p><b>Specific challenge:</b> During the last decade, the Mediterranean basin has inspired several concepts, instruments and policies like the Barcelona process, the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, the Union for the Mediterranean, the European Neighbourhood Policy, action plans and association agreements. The boundaries of the Mediterranean area are not clearly delimited. This region could only include the Mediterranean basin countries (with direct access to the Mediterranean), whereas other specialists take into account the influence of other partners, for example the Gulf States. For several decades, bilateral approaches to cooperation between the Northern and Southern shores of the Mediterranean have been favoured and this is</p>

	<p>still prevailing. In this context, an important question arises on the effectiveness of bilateralism versus regionalism taking into account the role of the European Neighbourhood Policy in this region as well as how such policies are perceived by the South. Furthermore, following recent developments in the region, it is important to identify and characterise new leaderships in the Mediterranean area taking into account the power shifts among strategic players as well as the role and significance of other countries that are not part the Mediterranean area.</p> <p><b>Scope:</b> Research should assess the potential and effectiveness of the policies and measures implemented between the two shores of the Mediterranean and identify the obstacles and prospects for further collaboration. In this context, the concept of bilateralism and regionalism should be defined and assessed in the Mediterranean area, including the pros and cons of both concepts as well as the evaluation of the potential of in-depth cooperation in specific fields like science and technology, water, agriculture, energy or transport. Research should discuss the different understandings of this region and explore which countries significantly influence the situation and developments in the region. In this context, the citizens' perceptions of the image, role and influence of Mediterranean collaboration need to be investigated from both Northern and Southern shores. To this end, data on citizens' perceptions of the Mediterranean will be collected and updated. Research should also identify the best practices, priorities and potential future developments that could improve the relations in this region, taking into account potential new strategies and political priorities that could emerge in the near future. Broad participation of international partners from the Mediterranean region in proposals submitted to this call is strongly encouraged. The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 1.5 and 2.5 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.</p> <p><b>Expected impact:</b> The assessment of the prospects for and obstacles to further collaboration between the two shores of the Mediterranean will improve the understanding of the European Union's external action in the area and should contribute to a reflection on its future role in the region. Research will particularly lead to a refined conceptualization of the new geopolitical configuration of the Mediterranean area which will contribute to debates on the most appropriate mix of policies and measures either through a regional or a bilateral approach, including at sectorial level. Finally, activities under this topic will lead to identifying possible actions needed to improve the EU-Mediterranean collaboration.</p>
<p><b>Call 4 Europe as a global actor</b></p> <p><b>Call Budget: €43.7m</b></p>	<p><b>Topic :</b> INT-7-2015: Towards a new geopolitical order in the South and East Mediterranean region</p> <p><b>Deadline:</b> 07/01/2015</p> <p><b>Coimbra Group Relevance :</b> African, Caribbean and Pacific countries Task Force European Neighbourhood Task Force</p> <p><b>Specific challenge:</b> For several years, the political landscape of the South and East Mediterranean countries (SEMCS) have been quickly reshaped, affecting the geopolitical order of the whole SEMCS and Middle East area. Regimes that were established since many decades in Tunisia, Egypt and Libya were overthrown while other political destabilisations and conflicts are on-going in Syria, Yemen and Lebanon. Strong tensions exist between the establishment and the current processes of political transformation. The SEMCS and Middle East region is often considered as one entity while each country and region has its own reality: political formations, powerful bodies – sometimes interconnected with neighbours or other regional</p>

	<p>powers in the area – influence the political situation on the internal and external scene. The political transformations that the region is facing, from war, conflict, revolution or transition, have also major impacts on the population of the region. This topic aims at better understanding these different realities in order to assess the complex developments in the region. The future of the area will have significant implications both on the regional and international scenes, as well as on the relationship between Europe and the South and East Mediterranean countries. The current and future role of the EU in the Middle East will also have to be investigated.</p> <p><b>Scope:</b> Research should contribute to enhance knowledge on SEMCs and the Middle East area in assessing the key factors that affect the former and new leaderships and analysing the main political dynamics of the region in the broader sense of the term (including adjacent regions). It should identify the interconnections between the different countries at the geostrategic level. Research should assess the role of internal and external actors: political bodies, religious factions, communities, elites and minorities but also the role of other players (Gulf countries, China or Russia) in the geopolitical game. Specific attention should be paid to the role of religions (Sunnis and Shias) and their influence on political factions (such as Wahhabis, Salafis, and Islamic movements, Hamas, Hezbollah and Muslim Brotherhood). Their political influence at the country, regional and international levels should be investigated. The current situation and the future of ethnical or religious minorities (Christian minorities, role of different tribes, Kurds, Druzes, Alaouites,...) in the SEMCs and Middle East should also be explored. Research should look at the potential risk of destabilisation of the region and the effects on the population both at national and macro-regional levels (especially studying the question of refugees, migration and relocation as well as the state of women’s rights). Research will also identify the role of civil society and the existing cleavages or tensions that may emerge between different groups of the population (such as current and future elites but also the role of both rural and urban citizens and of gender relations) in the geopolitical and political process. Research should also build scenarios about potential development and futures in the area over the 20 years. Broad participation of international partners from the Mediterranean region and the Middle East in proposals submitted to this call is strongly encouraged. The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 1.5 and 2.5 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.</p> <p><b>Expected impact:</b> Research is expected to advance knowledge on the geostrategic and geopolitical developments in the SEMCs and in the Middle East. It will focus on the existing and emerging social, cultural, political, gender and religious factors that affect the region. The topic should also contribute to better understanding of the current and future role of the EU in the region.</p>
<p><b>Call 4 Europe as a global actor</b></p> <p><b>Call Budget: €43.7m</b></p>	<p><b>Topic:</b> INT-8-2015: The European Union and the Eastern Partnership (Research and innovation actions €1.5-€2.5m)</p> <p><b>Deadline:</b> 07/01/2015</p> <p><b>Coimbra Group Relevance :</b></p> <p><b>Specific challenge:</b> The European Union's Eastern and North-Eastern neighbours include six post-Soviet countries of strategic importance with whom the EU has sought to reinforce relationships since the 1990s. Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine and the three countries of the South Caucasus (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia) form together part of the EU's Eastern Partnership. The relations that the Union maintains with these countries are structured around bilateral and multilateral strategies aimed at establishing durable political, economic and cultural ties. This includes intensified</p>

	<p>research and innovation collaboration through the newly established Panel on Research and Innovation. Major concerns for the EU's foreign policy towards this region include democracy, human rights, the rule of law and socio-economic stability. Other recurring issues pertain to good governance, migration and mobility, trade, sustainability and energy security. To date, political and socio-economic transition processes in this complex region have been rather slow. Potential reasons for this relate to internal problems and uneven developments in the six countries, but also to historical legacies and the geostrategic context in which the Partnership evolves. All these factors need to be understood and accounted for if the European Union wants to design policies that durably support transition processes in this region.</p> <p><b>Scope:</b> Research should include stock-taking of existing bilateral relations between the EU and all countries in the region as well as between these countries inter se. It should explicitly adopt the perspective of the examined countries so as to promote the understanding within the EU of the region and its challenges. Given the recent focus on the Caucasus in Call SSH 2013.4.1-1 ("Security and democracy in the neighbourhood: the case of the Caucasus"), and based on the findings of the research financed under this Call, specific attention should be paid to Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine. Key issues forming part of the partnerships and recurring problems in bilateral relations should be addressed, comparing individual EU Member States' and Associated Countries' approaches and the EU's policies. As part of this exercise, research should also examine if and how scientific cooperation and the mobility of researchers can contribute to an increased understanding between the EU actors and the countries and people of the region and to addressing societal challenges of shared concern. The geostrategic environment in which the Eastern Partnership evolves - including especially the role of Russia, but also of Turkey - should be taken into account. Contrasting European approaches toward the region with those of third countries (especially USA and China) could equally be of interest. Based on the research findings, EU policy options vis-à-vis Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine per se as well as to the region and its broader geostrategic environment in general should be assessed. Broad participation of international partners from the EU's Eastern Partnership countries in proposals submitted to this call is strongly encouraged. The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 1.5 and 2.5 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.</p> <p><b>Expected impact:</b> Research on the EU's relations with key countries in the studied region will provide sound insights into the major problems facing this region as well as into the key advances and remaining challenges in the political, economic and cultural relationships between the EU and these countries. It will thus not only contribute to a better understanding of the EU's partners, but also reveal major challenges to the European Union's neighbourhood strategy and policies. This will allow for identifying significant policy implications for the EU's approach to each of the countries individually and to the region on the whole.</p>
<p><b>Call 4 Europe as a global actor</b></p> <p><b>Call Budget: €43.7m</b></p>	<p><b>Topic:</b> INT-9-2015: The European Union, Turkey and its wider neighbourhood: challenges and opportunities (Research and innovation actions €1.5-€2.5m)</p> <p><b>Deadline:</b> 07/01/2015</p> <p><b>Coimbra Group Relevance :</b> European Neighbourhood Task Force</p> <p><b>Specific challenge:</b> Since the outset of the European integration process in the aftermath of World War II, Turkey has been an important economic and political</p>

	<p>partner for the EU and a strategic military ally within NATO, forming a bridge into the Middle East and the Caucasus. Turkey is also a member of the G-20 group and ranks among the top 20 countries in the world regarding the size of the country, its population and the nominal GDP. The process of Turkey's integration with the EU has started in 1963 when it has become an associate member following the Ankara Agreement. Turkey applied for EU membership already in 1987, but was officially recognised as a candidate country in 1999 and the official accession negotiations started in 2005. In 1995 a customs union agreement with the EU was signed. Following the decades of close cooperation, Turkey is already well integrated with the European Union in particular in the socio-economic themes, including cooperation on research and innovation, and in cultural matters. In recent years however, due to the economic and financial crisis as well as continuing tensions in the Middle East and the South and East Mediterranean region, the challenges facing both Turkey and the EU have grown. In this context, the different options for further EU-Turkey cooperation in the next decade should be fully explored, taking into account the rising global importance of Turkey as an independent regional power.</p> <p><b>Scope:</b> Research should analyse the economic, social, political and geostrategic challenges and opportunities - for Turkey itself and for the EU - of further integration of Turkey with the EU, taking into account the different forms this collaboration could take. Different scenarios and their consequences should be analysed, from the point of view of the strategic interests of both the EU and Turkey. This should include both internal and external dimensions, as well as the analysis of impacts on relations with other global powers and with other world regions, in particular the Middle East, the South and East Mediterranean, and the Caucasus. Research should also explore the potential consequences of a lack of progress in building stronger ties between Turkey and the EU. Broad participation of partners from Turkey and its wider neighbourhood countries in proposals submitted to this call is strongly encouraged. The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 1.5 and 2.5 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.</p> <p><b>Expected impact:</b> Research is expected to advance theoretical and practical debates on the different scenarios, and their implications, of the potential further integration of Turkey with the EU and to provide the analysis of the challenges and opportunities associated with this process. It will make a critical assessment of the evolution of EU relations with Turkey in the last decades as well as how they were affected by the shifting global order and the rise of Turkey as a regional power. These activities will contribute to a better understanding of the challenges facing the EU neighbourhood and enlargement policies as well as will provide evidence base to support them.</p>
<p><b>Call 4 Europe as a global actor</b></p> <p><b>Call Budget: €43.7m</b></p>	<p><b>Topic :</b> INT-10-2015: The European Union and integration challenges in the Balkans (Research and Innovation Action €1.5-€2.5m)</p> <p><b>Deadline:</b> 07/01/2015</p> <p><b>Coimbra Group Relevance :</b> European Neighbourhood Task Force</p> <p><b>Specific challenge:</b> The Balkans represent an interesting neighbouring region for the EU from geographic as well as from political and historical perspectives. Since the launch of the Stabilisation and Association Process (SAP) in 2000, one country from this region (Slovenia) has joined the Union as early as 2004, another one (Croatia) became Member State in July 2013. All the other Balkan countries have the prospect of becoming Member States and are bilaterally engaged with the EU through Stabilisation and Association Agreements (SAA) (i.e. Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Kosovo25 and Serbia). On its way toward EU membership, each country undergoes different review</p>

	<p>processes to meet the reform requirements and comply with the so-called EU acquis. In addition, challenges which reflect to a large extent the socio-economic, political, cultural, religious and ethnic diversity of the Balkans have to be addressed and overcome. In its attempts at supporting a transformation toward political and socio-economic stability in the Balkans, the EU is therefore faced with a high degree of complexity.</p> <p><b>Scope:</b> Research should include stock-taking of existing relations between the EU and each of the countries in the Balkans as well as between these countries inter se. It should explicitly adopt the perspective of the examined countries so as to promote the understanding within the EU of the region and its challenges. Key issues such as socio-economic development, identity politics or ethnic conflicts as well as gender equality and migration should be addressed. Moreover, research should examine if and how scientific cooperation and the mobility of researchers can contribute to an increased understanding between EU actors and the countries and people of the region and to addressing societal challenges of shared concern. The role of macro-regional strategies (e.g. the EU Strategy for the Danube Region) and of other strategic powers in this region, like the USA, Russia and Turkey, should also be analysed. Based on the research findings, EU policy options vis-à-vis each country in the Balkans and the region as a whole should be assessed, taking into account the broader geo-strategic environment. Broad participation of partners from the Balkan countries in proposals submitted to this call is strongly encouraged. The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 1.5 and 2.5 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.</p> <p><b>Expected impact:</b> Research should allow for a comprehensive understanding of the challenges in the Balkans, taking into account the current state of each country's relations with the EU as well as the political and socio-economic conditions in the region. By adopting both an inside-out and an outside-in perspective on the EU's relations with the actors in this region, research should also enable a critical assessment of the Union's external policy-its overarching strategy, the tools it employs and their impacts-vis-a-vis the individual Balkan countries and the region as a whole. Research findings can ultimately be expected to identify best practices and shape the EU's enlargement policy and strategies vis-a-vis this region and to possibly include recommendations on how to further enhance their effectiveness for both the Balkans and the EU.</p>
<p><b>Call 4 Europe as a global actor</b></p> <p><b>Call Budget: €43.7m</b></p>	<p><b>Topic :</b> INT-12-2015: The cultural, scientific and social dimension of EU-LAC relations (Research and innovation actions €1.5-€2.5m)</p> <p><b>Deadline:</b> 07/01/2015</p> <p><b>Coimbra Group Relevance :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Africa, Caribbean and Pacific Countries Task Force</li> <li>• Latin America Task Force</li> </ul> <p><b>Specific challenge:</b> A shared history, as well as cultural, political and economic ties, closely connect Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). Individual countries enjoy close bilateral relations, and cooperation at regional and sub-regional level is gaining momentum. At bi-regional level, the Strategic Partnership between the EU and LAC was launched in Rio de Janeiro in 1999 and has gradually been upgraded into the current EU-CELAC Partnership. Aided by this process, the two regions have cooperated on a wide range of issues in a number of sectors, including those identified by the EU-CELAC Action Plan and more particularly the</p>

	<p>Joint Initiative for Research and Innovation (JIRI) adopted at the Madrid Summit in 2010. Today, the European Union is the leading investor in the region, the second largest trading partner after the U.S.A. and a major provider of development cooperation assistance. However, beyond the economic relationship, the EU-CELAC cooperation needs to reinforce the cultural, scientific and social ties and common vision between the two world regions.</p> <p><b>Scope:</b> Research under this topic should critically examine past and present cultural, scientific, intellectual and social exchanges between individuals, countries and regions within the wide EU-CELAC area, with a view to determining synergies and cross-fertilization, as well as identifying asymmetries in bi-lateral and bi-regional relations. The cultural exchanges between EU and LAC should be studied, as for instance those brought about through long-standing migration movements between the two regions, as well as those taking place in fields such as arts, literature, sports and beyond. Scientific exchanges between EU and LAC should also be examined in an historical and forward-looking perspective and research should look at how mobility of researchers and cooperation between research institutions and laboratories can contribute to an increased understanding and cooperation between the two sides. Research could also shed light on how LAC representative groups of citizens perceive the role of Europe in their own continent and the process of European integration, more generally. The social dimension of the EU-CELAC relation should also be taken into consideration. Research could look at the impact of the EU-CELAC relation on the promotion of social cohesion in the two regions and at how different approaches to fight social exclusion and regional disparities can be successfully shared and applied to different contexts. Research should be focused on those areas that are deemed crucial to explain the current state of play of relations between EU and LAC, and those that are considered strategic for future interaction and cooperation between the two regions. Proposals shall include at least three legal entities established in three different LAC countries. However, an even broader participation of international partners from the LAC countries in proposals submitted to this call is encouraged. The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 1.5 and 2.5 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.</p> <p><b>Expected impact:</b> Research under this topic will provide a better understanding of the cultural, scientific and social dimension of the relationship between the EU and LAC, thus supporting the process of EU-CELAC cooperation outlined by the EU-CELAC Action Plan 2013-2015 in defining a common vision for the years to come. Research will contribute to the understanding of the role of social actors in both societies and to encourage mutual knowledge between the two regions, thus feeding into the work of the EU-LAC Foundation<sup>27</sup>. Research is also expected to inform the on-going bi-regional networking activities of the JIRI and the work of the Trans-Atlantic Platform for the Social Sciences and Humanities (T-AP).</p>
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### 3. Examples of previous projects funded relevant to Coimbra Group Task Forces

The following are examples of transnational research projects which have been funded by European Framework Programmes (FP7) in the past and which examine areas that are potentially relevant to the work of the Coimbra Group.

**MEDPRO-** Prospective analysis for the Mediterranean region

**Funding:** FP7 funding of €2,647,330 for 3 years 2010-2013

**Coordinator:** Rym Ayadi, Centre for European Policy Studies, Brussels

**Website:** <http://www.medpro-foresight.eu/>

**Partners:**

The Centre for European Studies, Brussels, Belgium	Institut Europeu de la Mediterrania, Barcelona, Spain
Centre for Social and Economic Research, Warsaw, Poland	Institut Marocain des Relations Internationales, Morocco
Cyprus Center for European and International Affairs, Cyprus	Faculty of Economics and Political Sciences, Cairo University, Egypt
Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Italy	Istituto Affari Internazionali, Rome, Italy
Forum Euro-Méditerranéen des Instituts de Sciences Economiques, France	E3M Lab at the Institute of Communication and Computer Systems of the National Technical University of Athens, Greece

#### **Research Project Details:**

The MEDPRO project undertakes a deep foresight analysis of the development issues in eleven countries in the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean participating in the Barcelona process and in the Union for the Mediterranean. The project undertakes an analysis of the current state and prospective development in main areas of socio-economic development

- geopolitics and governance;
- demography, ageing, migration, health and gender issues;
- sustainable development, management of resources, adaptation to global warming, energy and climate change mitigation;
- economic development, trade and investment, financial services and capital markets and human capital, education and development of skills.

**ENRI-EAST-** Interplay of European, national and regional identities: nations between states along the new eastern borders of the European Union

**Funding:** FP7 funding of €1,500,000 for 3.5 years 2008-2011

**Coordinator:** Alexander Chvorostov, Institute for Advanced Studies Centre for Strategic Development , AT – Vienna, Austria

**Website:** <http://www.enri-east.net/en/>

**Partners:**

- TARKI Research Institute Inc. (Hungary)
- University of Aberdeen (UK)
- Osteuropa Institut Regensburg (Germany)
- Lithuanian Social Research Center(Vilnius, Lithuania)
- Moscow State University (Russia)
- Belarusian State University (Belarus)
- East-Ukrainian Foundation for Social Research (Ukraine)
- University of St. Cyril and Methodius (Slovakia)
- Oxford XXI (UK)
- Marie-Curie Sklodowska University Lublin (Poland)

**Research Project Details:** This project aims at an in-depth understanding of the ways in which the modern European identities and regional cultures are formed and inter-communicated in the Eastern part of the European continent. The project is an inter-disciplinary effort (sociology, political science, history, ethnography). Its methodological thrust is empirical and comparative; new data complementing priorities will be generated. On top of that, the project pursues the objective to verify and advance existing theoretical and methodological frameworks for ethnic studies as well as studies of identities and nationalism.

**EULAKS**-Connecting socio-economic research on the dynamics of the knowledge society in the European Union and Latin American and Caribbean countries

**Funding:** FP7 funding of €694,094 for 33 months years 2008-2010

**Coordinator:** Dirk Johann, Zentrum für Soziale Innovation Research Policy and Social Development, AT – Vienna, Austria

**Website:** <http://www.eulaks.eu/>

**Partners:**

- Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO), Mexico City, Mexico
- L'Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD), France
- London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE),UK
- Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (UAM), Mexico City, Mexico
- Universidad de la República, Montevideo, Uruguay
- Universidad Nacional de General Sarmiento (UNGS), Buenos Aires, Argentina

**Research Project Details:** The proposed project is premised on the assumption that by providing in-depth insights into socio-economic and policy development processes of other regions the SSH can make a valuable contribution to meeting the EU's ambitious challenges as set out by the Lisbon and Gothenburg Summits, particularly in the context of the opening of the European Research Area (ERA) to third countries and regions. The project is aimed at raising the profile of SSH research activities and networks in Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries in order to make sure that the ERA can fully benefit from key contributions that substantially improve the understanding of the changing socio-economic dynamics of the knowledge society in both regions.

**ELDIA** European language diversity for all: reconceptualising, promoting and re-evaluating individual and societal multilingualism

**Funding:** FP7 funding of €2,669,266 for 3 years 2010-2013

**Coordinator:** Anneli Sarhimaa, Johannes Gutenberg Universität Mainz, Germany

**Website:** <http://www.eldia-project.org/>

**Partners:**

- Helsingin yliopisto, Finland
- Universität Wien, Austria
- Stockholms Universitet, Sweden
- Tartu Ülikool, Estonia
- Ålands fredsinstitut, Åland, Finland
- Oulun yliopisto, Finland
- Univerza v Mariboru, Slovenia

**Research Project Details:**

The project ELDIA combines linguistic, sociological, legal, and statistical experts from seven European countries into a consortium committed to investigating multilingualism and linguistic diversity. The research is based on societal context analyses and fieldwork among both majority and minority speakers from samples of carefully selected multilingual speaker communities along the main cultural watershed of Europe, on both sides of the great East-West frontier and in different socio-political contexts.

**GRINCOH**- Growth-innovation-competitiveness: Fostering cohesion in Central and Eastern Europe

**Funding:** FP7 funding of €2,697,875 for 3 years 2012-2015

**Coordinator:** Grzegorz Gorzelak, Centre for European Regional and Local Studies, University of Warsaw, Poland

**Website:** <http://www.grincoh.eu/>

**Partners:**

The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies, Austria	Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Hungary
University College London	University of Strathclyde
Halle Institute for Economic Research, Germany	European Policies Research Centre (EPRC), United Kingdom
Building Environment, Science and Technology , Italy	Academia de Studii Economice Bucuresti , Romania
Karelian Institute, University of Eastern Finland, Finland	The Centre for Research in Economic Policy, Pecs, Hungary
Institute of Baltic Studies, Estonia	Institute for Economic Research (IER), Slovenia

**Research Project Details:**

GRINCOH is an international research project that is made up of theoretical, empirical, methodological and policy-oriented elements. The undertaking carries out an ambitious analysis of cohesion processes and policies for new Central and Eastern EU Member States. The project addresses two issues affecting Central and Eastern European economies:

- the disjuncture between fast productivity growth and poor performance in developing innovative capacities for longer-term sustainable growth;
- the pronounced economic, social and environmental territorial disparities resulting from accelerated growth.

## 4. Opportunities in Marie Curie Skłodowska

### What is Marie Curie Skłodowska?

Marie Curie is a European Commission funding programme which supports researchers at all stages of their careers, across all research disciplines and in all employment sectors. Mobility is the key requirement in Marie Curie. Researchers receive funding on the condition that they move from one country to another to enhance their competencies.

### What do Marie Curie Skłodowska actions fund?

Under Horizon 2020 the Marie Curie Skłodowska actions are placed under the Excellent Science pillar (Pillar 1). The four main streams of funding proposed are:

1. **Innovative Training Networks (ITN)** - Partnerships in these kind of networks may take the form of collaborative European Training Networks (ETN), European Industrial Doctorates (EID) or European Joint Doctorates (EJD). **Opportunities available under the ITN actions are of particular relevance for the Coimbra Group Doctoral Studies and Research Task Force.**

**ETNs** fund a network (with at least three participants in three different EU Member States or Associated Countries) to come together to deliver a programme for initial and doctoral training of early-stage-researchers. Participants can be from universities, research centres or companies however secondments are important and the research training will be complemented by meaningful exposure of each researcher to non-academic sectors and by substantial training modules addressing key transferable skills common to all fields (e.g. entrepreneurship, management and financing of research activities and programmes, management of intellectual property rights, other exploitation methods of research results, ethical aspects, communication, standardisation and societal outreach).

**EIDs** fund a network with at least two participants (from different EU Member States or Associated Countries) to come together to deliver a programme for initial and doctoral training of early-stage-researchers. One of the participants must be from the non academic sector (industry or other socio-economic actors e.g. libraries, museums). Students and researchers must spend at least 50% of their time in the non-academic partner. Joint supervision of the students between the academic and non academic partners is mandatory.

**EJDs** fund a network (with at least three participants from different EU Member States or Associated Countries) to come together to deliver a programme for initial and doctoral training of early-stage-researchers. Joint supervisory structures are required between the participants and EJDs are expected to result in the award of joint/double or multiple doctoral degrees.

Researchers and students recruited under ITNs must not have resided or carried out their main activity (work, studies, etc) in the country of their host organisation for more than 12 months in the 3 years immediately prior to their recruitment.

2. **Individual Fellowships (IF)** –this action supports experienced researchers in undertaking mobility. There are three different mobility types:
  - European Fellowships (held in Member States or associated countries for 12-24 months which are open to researchers either coming to Europe or moving within Europe).
  - Global Fellowships are based on a secondment to a third country (12-24 months) and a mandatory 12 month return period to a European host.

Researchers must comply with the mobility rule and must not have resided or carried out their main activity (work , studies, etc) in the country of their host organisation for more than 12 months in the 3 years immediately prior to the deadline.

3. **Research and Innovation Staff Exchange (RISE)**-this action supports international and inter-sector cooperation through research and innovation staff exchange. Funding is for secondments.
4. **CO-Funding (COFUND)**- this action provides COFUND support for regional, national and international programmes training doctoral and postdoctoral researchers. A participant will submit proposals for new or existing doctoral programmes or fellowship programmes that run for a number of years. The Commission will then fund 50% of the programme.

**When are the deadlines for the first sets of Marie Curie Skłodowska calls in 2014?**

<b>Name of Action</b>	<b>Deadline</b>
Innovative Training Networks (ITN)	09/04/2014
Individual Fellowships (IF)	11/09/2014
Research and Innovation Staff Exchange (RISE)	24/04/2014
COFUND	02/10/2014