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D2.1. SC6 related policies, programmes and projects

2017 Calls

Net 4 Society

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General Information	
Objective	This document monitors the diverse policies, programmes and projects of the European Union which fit in the scope of Societal Challenge 6. This factsheet analyses the context information pertinent to the **Work Programme 2016-2017 of H2020 Societal Challenge 6 "Europe in a changing world: Inclusive, innovative and reflective societies"** (SC6) and provide useful information to NCPs. Bearing this in mind, the project created this document to help NCPs and applicants to know and better understand the background information related with the four calls part of the Work Programme 2016-2017 of H2020 Societal Challenge 6 "Europe in a changing world: Inclusive, innovative and reflective societies".
For contacting your NCP	http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/desktop/en/support/national_contact_points.html
Benefits	This information may be of help for National Contact Points (NCPs) and participants to cope with the vast amount of context information related to H2020 calls.
Link to the Work Programme:	http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/wp/2016_2017/main/h2020-wp1617-societies_en.pdf

HORIZON 2020 SOCIETAL CHALLENGE 6 (SC6)
RELATED POLICIES, PROGRAMMES & PROJECTS

1. Analysis of SC6 related policies

1.1 Europe 2020 strategy	
Scope	Europe 2020 is the EU's growth strategy for the current decade, for the EU to become a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy. These three mutually reinforcing priorities should help the EU and the Member States deliver high levels of employment, productivity and social cohesion. Each Member State has adopted its own national targets in each of these areas. Concrete actions at EU and national levels underpin the strategy.
	Concretely, the Union has set five ambitious objectives – on employment, innovation, education, social inclusion and climate/energy – to be reached by 2020.
	Every Member State has adopted its own national targets in these areas. Concrete actions at EU and national levels underpin the strategy. Flagship initiatives:

	a) Smart growth
	    1.1.1 [Digital agenda for Europe](#) (below)
	    1.1.2 [Innovation Union](#) (below)
	    1.1.3 [Youth on the move](#) (below)
	b) Sustainable growth
	    1.1.4 [Resource efficient Europe](#) (below)
	    1.1.5 [An industrial policy for the globalization era](#) (below)
	c) Inclusive growth
	    1.1.6 [An agenda for new skills and jobs](#) (below)
	    1.1.7 [European platform against poverty](#) (below)

	The 5 targets for the EU in 2020 are the following:
	1. Employment: 75% of the 20-64 year-olds to be employed
	2. R&D / innovation: 3% of the EU's GDP (public and private combined) to be invested in R&D/innovation
	3. Climate change / energy
	    a. greenhouse gas emissions 20% (or even 30%, if the conditions are right)lower than 1990
	    b. 20% of energy from renewables
	    c. 20% increase in energy efficiency
	4. Education
	    a. Reducing school drop-out rates below 10%
	    b. at least 40% of 30-34–year-olds completing third level education
	5. Poverty / social exclusion
	    a. at least 20 million fewer people in or at risk of poverty and social exclusion

Further information	✓ [COM (2014) 130 final 2 – Taking stock of the Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth](#)
Website	http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/index_en.htm http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/europe-2020-in-a-nutshell/index_en.htm
Reference in current WP	All topics

1.1.1 Digital Agenda for Europe	
Scope	The Digital Agenda presented by the European Commission forms one of the seven pillars of the Europe 2020 Strategy which sets objectives for the growth of the European Union (EU) by 2020. The Digital Agenda proposes to better exploit the potential of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) in order to foster innovation, economic growth and progress. **The Digital Agenda's main objective is to develop a digital single market in order to generate smart, sustainable and inclusive growth in Europe.**
	Digitizing Europe's cultural heritage, making it accessible online and preserving it for future generations is one of the challenges of the Digital Agenda for Europe. The objective is thus to make the collections held by Europe's libraries, museums, galleries and archives and audiovisual archives available online - vast numbers of books, paintings, museum objects, archival records, periodicals and millions of hours of film and video covering the whole of Europe's rich diverse history and culture. As single access point to Europe's digital culture, serves the virtual collection Europeana (see also projects related to digitalization).
Website	https://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/digital-single-market
Reference in current WP	CULT-COOP-02-2017; CULT-COOP-3-2017; CULT-COOP-06-2017; CULT-COOP-9-2017; CULT-COOP-11-2017; H2020-SMEInst-62-2017; REV-INEQUAL-09-2017

1.1.2 Innovation Union	
Scope	The Innovation Union is one of the **seven flagship initiatives of the Europe 2020 strategy** for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. The Innovation Union plan contains over thirty actions points, aiming at the following three general objectives:
	• make Europe into a world-class science performer
	• remove obstacles to innovation – like expensive patenting, market fragmentation, slow standard-setting and skills shortages – which currently prevent ideas getting quickly to market
	• revolutionize the way public and private sectors work together, notably through Innovation Partnerships between the European institutions, national and regional authorities and business.
Further information	✓ State of Union 2016 ✓ Webcast State of Union 2016 ✓ Bratislava Roadmap
Website	http://ec.europa.eu/research/innovation-union/index_en.cfm?pg=why http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-10-473_en.htm?locale=en
Reference in current WP	All topics

1.1.3 Youth on the move	
Scope	"Youth on the Move" is a comprehensive package of policy initiativeson education and employment for young people in Europe. Launched in 2010, it is part of the Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.
	Youth on the Move aims to improve young people's education and employability, to reduce high youth unemployment and to increase the youth-employment rate – in line with the wider EU target of achieving a 75% employment rate for the working-age population (20-64 years) – by:
	• making education and training more relevant to young people's needs;
	• encouraging more of them to take advantage of EU grants to study or train in another country;

	• encouraging EU countries to take measures simplifying the transition from education to work.
Further information	Youth on the Move An initiative to unleash the potential of young people to achieve smart, sustainable and inclusive growth in the European Union
Website	http://ec.europa.eu/youthonthemove/about/index_en.htm
Reference in current WP	CO-CREATION-01-2017, CULT-COOP-03-2017

1.1.4 Resource efficient Europe

Scope	**The resource-efficient Europe flagship initiative** is part of the Europe 2020 Strategy. It supports the shift towards sustainable growth via a resource-efficient, low-carbon economy. **The Roadmap to a resource efficient Europe** is one of the main building blocks of the resource efficiency flagship initiative. The Roadmap sets out a framework for the design and implementation of future actions. It also outlines the structural and technological changes needed by 2050, including milestones to be reached by 2020. The Communication **"Towards a Circular Economy"** further promotes a fundamental transition in the EU, away from a linear economy where resources are not simply extracted, used and thrown away, but are put back in the loop so they can stay in use for longer. It sets out measures driving a more efficient use of resources and waste minimisation.
Further information	The Roadmap to a resource efficient Europe **Towards a Circular Economy**
Website	http://ec.europa.eu/priorities/energy-union-and-climate_en

1.1.5 An industrial policy for the globalization era

Scope	The flagship initiative on an industrial policy for the globalisation era is part of the Europe 2020 Strategy. It highlights the need for industry to play a key role if Europe is to remain a leading economic power. The main policy document "An integrated industrial policy for the globalisation era" is accompanied by a report on the competiveness performance of the Member States.
Website	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=URISERV%3Aet0005

1.1.6 Agenda for new skills and jobs

Scope	This initiative was born to allow the EU reach its employment target for 2020: 75% of the working-age population (20-64 years) in work. Launched in 2010, it is part of the EU's overall strategy – Europe 2020 – promoting smart, sustainable and inclusive growth in the next 10 years and beyond. The Agenda also contributes to achieve the EU's targets to get the early school-leaving rate below 10% and more young people in higher education or equivalent vocational education (at least 40%), as well as to have at least 20 million fewer people in or at risk of poverty and social exclusion by 2020.
Further information	✓ The Communication on Rethinking Education, investing in skills for better socio-economic outcomes, ✓ The Communication on Opening Up Education 7maximizing all stakeholders for setting a European agenda for new ways of learning, ✓ Learning and skills for youth of DG CONNECT, ✓ Education, Audiovisual and Culture under DG EAC ✓ Digital Agenda Action 68
Website	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:52010DC0682

Reference in current WP	CO-CREATION-01-2017

1.1.7 European Platform against Poverty and Exclusion

Scope	The European platform against poverty and social exclusion is one of seven flagship initiatives of the Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. It is designed to help EU countries reach the headline target of lifting 20 million people out of poverty and social exclusion. The platform was launched in 2010 and will remain active until 2020.
Further information	✓ COM/2010/0758 final The European Platform against Poverty and Social Exclusion: A European framework for social and territorial cohesion ✓ Fighting poverty and exclusion through social investment
Website	http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=961&langId=en
Reference in current WP	H2020-SMEInst-62-2017; REV-INEQUAL-09-2017

1.2 EU e-Government Action Plan 2016-2020

Scope	The e-Government action plan 2016-2020 will modernize digital public services and make the EU a better place to work, live and invest. The Action Plan will enable people to get the full benefit from digital public services that should be available seamlessly across the EU. The Commission plans to: • Set up a Digital Single Gateway enabling users to obtain all information, assistance and problem solving services needed to operate efficiently across borders. • Interconnect all business registries and insolvency registers and connect them to the eJustice portal, which will become a one-stop shop. • Pilot the "once-only" principle for businesses across borders so they only need to provide information to a public administration in one EU country and if permitted it is then re-used between different countries. • Help EU Member States develop cross-border eHealth services such as e-prescriptions. • Accelerate the transition to e-procurement and implementation of the once-only principle in public procurement. In order to achieve its objectives, the eGovernment Action Plan identifies 20 actions addressing one of the following policy priorities: • Modernizing public administrations using Key Digital Enablers, • Enabling mobility of citizens and businesses by cross-border interoperability, • Facilitating digital interaction between administrations and citizens/businesses for high-quality public services.
Further information	✓ Full report EU eGovernment Action Plan 2016-2020 consultation ✓ Full report on the public consultation "Standards in the Digital Single Market: setting priorities and ensuring delivery" ✓ EU eGovernment Action Plan 2016-2020 Accelerating the digital transformation of government
Website	https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/communication-eu-egovernment-action-plan-2016-2020-accelerating-digital-transformation https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/egovernment-action-plan-digitising-european-industry
Reference in current WP	CO-CREATION-04-2017, CO-CREATION-06-2017, CO-CREATION-07-2017

1.3 President Juncker's Political Guidelines: A New Start for Europe: My Agenda for Jobs, Growth, Fairness and Democratic Change

Scope	This document comprises the political priorities for the period 2014-2019 of President Juncker´s Commission. The ten priorities set out in his political guidelines were as follows: 1. [A new boost for jobs, growth and investment](#) (more info below) 2. [A connected digital single market](#) (more info below) 3. A resilient Energy Union with a forward-looking climate change policy 4. A deeper and fairer internal market with a strengthened industrial base 5. A deeper and fairer Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) 6. A reasonable and balanced free trade agreement with the United States 7. [An area of Justice and Fundamental Rights based on mutual trust](#) (more info below) 8. [Towards a new policy on migration](#) (more info below) 9. Europe as a stronger global actor 10. A Union of democratic change The political guidelines also look for restoring European citizens' confidence and focusing the policies on the key challenges ahead for our economies and for our societies. It also identifies the need to strengthen democratic legitimacy on the basis of the Community method.
Website	https://ec.europa.eu/priorities/publications/president-junckers-political-guidelines_en
Reference n current WP	CULT-COOP-01-2017

1.3.1 Jobs, Growth and Investment (Priority 1)

Scope	It is the first priority of President Juncker´s Commission and should strengthen Europe's competitiveness and stimulate investment for the purpose of job creation. Since the global economic and financial crisis, the EU has been suffering from low levels of investment. Collective and coordinated efforts at European level are needed to put Europe on the path of economic recovery. The **Investment Plan for Europe** has the objective to bring investments back in line with its historical trends. In addition, structural reforms are supposed to nurture the economic recovery and can provide further bases for sustainable growth. Adopted in November 2014, it was the first major initiative of the Juncker Commission. The Policy areas of this priority are the following ones: 1) **Investment Plan:** The Investment Plan foresees a smart mobilization of public and private sources of finance – at least €315 billion over the next three years (2015 – 2017). 2) **European Semester:** Implementation of the EU's economic rules is organized annually in a cycle, known as the European Semester. 3) **Towards a circular economy:** Helping European businesses and consumers make the transition to a stronger and more circular economy where resources are used in a more sustainable way.
Further information	✓ [The EU at work to bridge the investment gap in transport and stimulate the European economy](#) ✓ [Investment Plan for Europe: One year of the European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI) – Frequently Asked Questions](#)
Website	https://ec.europa.eu/priorities/jobs-growth-and-investment_en

1.3.2 Digital Single Market (Priority 2)

Scope	A [Digital Single Market (DSM)](#) is one in which the free movement of persons, services and capital is ensured and where the individuals and businesses can seamlessly access and exercise online activities under conditions of fair competition, and a high level of consumer and personal data protection, irrespective of their nationality or place of residence. Too many barriers still block the free flow of online services and entertainment across national borders. The Digital Agenda will update EU Single Market rules for the digital era. **Creating a Digital Single Market (DSM) is one of**

	the ten priorities from the President Jean-Claude Juncker.
	The Digital Single Market strategy aims to open up digital opportunities for people and business and enhance Europe's position as a world leader in the digital economy. The Digital Single Market strategy, adopted on the 6 May 2015, **includes 16 initiatives to be delivered by the end of 2016.** The DSM can create opportunities for new start-ups and allow existing companies in a market of over 500 million people. Completing a Digital Single Market could contribute € 415 billion per year to Europe's economy, create jobs and transform our public services. An inclusive DSM offers opportunities for citizens also, provided they are equipped with the right digital skills. Enhanced use of digital technologies can improve citizens' access to information and culture, improve their job opportunities. It can promote modern open government. The Digital Single Market Strategy is built on three pillars: • Access: better access for consumers and businesses to digital goods and services across Europe • Environment: creating the right conditions and a level playing field for digital networks and innovative services to flourish • Economy & society: 10maximizing the growth potential of the digital economy
Further information	✓ A Digital Single Market Strategy for Europe – COM (2015) 192 final ✓ European Parliament briefing: A connected Digital Single Market State of play and the way forward
Website	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:si0016
Reference in current WP	CO-CREATION-04-2017, CO-CREATION-06-2017

1.3.3 An area of Justice and Fundamental Rights based on mutual trust (Priority 7)

Scope	The EU is not simply a common market for goods and services. Europeans share values that are spelled out in the EU Treaties and the Charter of Fundamental Rights. EU wants to make life easier for Europeans who study, work or get married in other EU countries. One of its main goals is therefore to build bridges between the different national legal systems across the EU. A borderless and seamless European justice area will ensure that citizens can rely on a set of rights all across the continent.
Further information	✓ Report on the progress made in the fight against trafficking in human beings (2016) ✓ First Anti-Trafficking report ✓ 2015 Report on the Application of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights
Website	https://ec.europa.eu/priorities/justice-and-fundamental-rights_en

1.3.4 Towards a Migration Policy (Priority 8)

Scope	The European Commission's agenda on migration sets out a European response, combining internal and external policies, making best use of EU agencies and tools, and involving all actors: EU countries and institutions, international organizations, civil society, local authorities and national partners outside the EU. The Commission's agenda on migration outlines an immediate response to the crisis situation in the Mediterranean and sets out longer term steps to manage migration in all its aspects: 1. Reducing the incentives for irregular migration 2. Saving lives and securing external borders 3. A strong common asylum policy The main information on the EU migration policy is described below.
Further information	✓ European Agenda on Migration – Legislative documents

Website	https://ec.europa.eu/priorities/migration_en
Reference in current WP	CULT-COOP-02-2017, CULT-COOP-12-2017, REV-INEQUAL-11-2017, REV-INEQUAL-12-2017, REV-INEQUAL-13-2017, ENG-GLOBALLY-10-2017

1.4 EU Cohesion Policy

Scope	Cohesion Policy is the EU's main investment policy. It targets all regions and cities in the European Union in order to support job creation, business competitiveness, economic growth, sustainable development, and improve citizens' quality of life.
	Cohesion Policy has set 11 thematic objectives supporting growth for the period 2014-2020:
	1. **Strengthening research, technological development and innovation**
	2. Enhancing access to and use and quality of, information and communication technologies
	3. Enhancing the competitiveness of SMEs
	4. Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy
	5. Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management
	6. Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting the resource efficiency
	7. Promoting sustainable transport and improving network infrastructures
	8. Promoting sustainable and quality employment and supporting labour mobility
	9. Promoting social inclusion, combating poverty and any discrimination
	10. Investing in education, training and lifelong learning
	11. Improving the efficiency of public administration
	Cohesion Policy is undertaken through three different funding programmes:
	• Investment from ERDF will support all 11 objectives, but 1-4 are the main priorities for investment
	• Main priorities for the European Social Fund (ESF) are 8-11, though the Fund also supports 1-4
	• The Cohesion Fund supports objectives 4-7 and 11.
Further information	✓ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/informat/basic/basic_2014_en.pdf
	✓ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/informat/2014/financial_instruments_en.pdf
Website	http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/faq/
Reference in current WP	REV-INEQUAL-11-2017, REV-INEQUAL-12-2017, CULT-COOP-06-2017, CULT-COOP-11-2017

1.5 EU Migration Policy

Scope	EU countries have agreed to develop a common immigration policy to ensure that legal migration to the EU is well managed, to improve integration measures for migrants and their families and to enhance cooperation with migrants' countries. These goals are reflected in the Stockholm Programme, a roadmap for developing the EU's migration policy from 2009 to 2014. It aims to build a Europe of "responsibility, solidarity and partnership in migration and asylum" with a "dynamic and comprehensive immigration policy". The Stockholm Programme encourages coherence between migration policy and other closely related EU policy areas, such as development aid and relations with countries outside the EU.
Further information	✓ Entry and residence of highly qualified workers (EU Blue Card)
	✓ EU Single Permit Directive: a small step forward in EU migration policy
	✓ European Agenda on Migration COM(2015) 240 final
	✓ European Agenda on Migration documents
	✓ Immigration policy factsheet
Website	http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/index_en.htm

Reference in current WP	CULT-COOP-02-2017, CULT-COOP-12-2017, REV-INEQUAL-11-2017, REV-INEQUAL-12-2017, REV-INEQUAL-13-2017, ENG-GLOBALLY-10-2017

1.5.1 European Agenda on Migration

Scope	Tackling migration is one of the ten political priorities of this Commission, the European Agenda on Migration develops the political guidelines of President Juncker into tailored initiatives aimed at managing migration better in all its aspects. The Agenda, adopted on 13 May 2015, put forward concrete actions to respond to the immediate crisis and save lives at sea, and proposed structural responses for the medium and long term. A first implementation package on the European Agenda on Migration was adopted on 27 May 2015 including a proposal to trigger for the first time Article 78(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union in order to relocate 40,000 asylum seekers for the benefit of Italy and Greece; a Recommendation for a resettlement scheme for 20,000 persons from outside the EU; an Action Plan on Smuggling; and the necessary amendments to the Union Budget to reinforce the Triton and Poseidon operations at sea so that more lives can be saved. Beyond the immediate objective of saving lives at sea, the European Agenda nominated four pillars for a more effective management of migration: - Reducing the incentives for irregular migration – addressing the root causes of irregular and forced displacement; anti-trafficking and anti-smuggling measures; repatriation of irregular migrants - Border management – 'smart borders' to facilitate bona fide travelers whilst more effectively controlling irregular movements - Common asylum policy – move coherent application of the current system combined with re-evaluation of the effectiveness and fairness of the Dublin system - New policy for legal migration – combining moves to foster better integration, and a clearer matching of immigration to labour-market needs in host countries, with an increasing focus on development in countries of origin
Further information	✓ IP/15/5596: Refugee Crisis: European Commission takes decisive action ✓ MEMO/15/5597: Refugee Crisis: European Commission takes decisive action – Questions and answers ✓ A European Agenda on Migration ✓ European Agenda on Migration – four months on ✓ An EU 'Safe countries of origin' list ✓ European solidarity – a refugee relocation system ✓ A European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa
Website	http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/backgroundinformation/docs/communication_on_the_european_agenda_on_migration_en.pdf
Reference in current WP	REV-INEQUAL-11-2017, ENG-GLOBALLY-03-2017, REV-INEQUAL-12-2017, REV-INEQUAL-13-2017, ENG-GLOBALLY-10-2017, CULT-COOP-12-2017

1.5.2 Asylum Policy

Scope	The aim of EU asylum policy is to harmonize asylum procedures in the Member States by establishing common asylum arrangements, with a view to offering appropriate status to any third-country national requiring international protection and ensuring compliance with the principle of non-refoulement. The objectives are to develop a common policy on asylum, subsidiary protection and temporary protection, with a view to offering an appropriate status to all third-country nationals who need international protection, and to ensure that the principle of non-refoulement is observed. This policy must be consistent with the 1951 Geneva Convention and the 1967 Protocol thereto. Neither the Treaty nor the Charter provides a definition of the terms 'asylum' and 'refugee'. They both refer explicitly to the Geneva Convention of 28 July 1951 and the Protocol thereto of 31 January 1967.

Website	http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/fiches_techniques/2013/051202/04A_FT(2013)051202_EN.pdf
Reference in current WP	REV-INEQUAL-11-2017

1.5.3 Common European Asylum System (CEAS)

Scope	Asylum is granted to people fleeing persecution or serious harm in their own country and therefore in need of international protection. Asylum is a fundamental right; granting it is an international obligation, first recognized in the 1951 Geneva Convention on the protection of refugees. In the EU, an area of open borders and freedom of movement, countries share the same fundamental values and States need to have a joint approach to guarantee high standards of protection for refugees. Procedures must at the same time be fair and effective throughout the EU and impervious to abuse. With this in mind, the EU States have committed to establishing a Common European Asylum System. In April 2016 the European Commission adopted a Communication launching the process for a reform of the Common European Asylum System (CEAS), presenting: options for a fair and sustainable system for allocating asylum applicants among Member States; a further harmonization of asylum procedures and standards to create a level playing field across Europe and thereby reduce pull factors inducing measures to reduce irregular secondary movements; and a strengthening of the mandate of the European Asylum Support Office (EASO). At the same time, the Commission is setting out measures to ensure safe and well-managed pathways for legal migration to Europe.
Further information	✓ 1951 Geneva Convention on the protection of refugees ✓ COM(2016) 197 final – Towards a reform of the common 13uropean asylum system and enhancing legal avenues to Europe ✓ Common European Asylum System factsheet ✓ Legal Migration factsheet ✓ The Dublin System factsheet ✓ European Commission's Policy Plan on Asylum ✓ Factsheet ✓ Dublin regulation ✓ Dublin regulation reform
Website	http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/asylum/index_en.htm
Reference in current WP	REV-INEQUAL-11-2017, ENG-GLOBALLY-10-2017

1.5.4 Global Approach to Migration and Mobility (GAMM)

Scope	In order to manage migration effectively, the EU works in close partnership with both the countries from which migrants come and the countries that many migrants pass through to get to the EU. Through this partnership approach, the EU strives to balance its three key policy aims of better organizing migration for development. This 'global approach to migration' is the external dimension of the European Union's migration policy. It is a framework for dialogue and cooperation with non-EU countries in the area of migration and is central to the aims of the Stockholm Programme, which include: • Encouraging mobility and legal migration to the EU, while at the same time promoting development in migrants' home countries to improve living standards and minimize 'braindrain'. • Ensuring coherent policy making within the EU so that a global approach to migration is fully integrated into all EU initiatives outside the Union, including development aid work and foreign relations.

	• Promoting legal migration whilst preventing irregular migration.
	Initiatives which turn the priorities and proposals of the Stockholm Programme into practice are found in the EU's Action Plan on implementing the Stockholm Programme (2010).
Further information	✓ [COM/2011/0743 final The Global Approach to Migration and Mobility](#)
Website	http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/international-affairs/global-approach-to-migration/index_en.htm
Reference in current WP	REV-INEQUAL-11-2017, REV-INEQUAL-12-2017

1.5.5 EU Foreign and Security Policy

Scope	EU foreign and security policy, which has developed gradually over many years, enables the EU to speak and act as one in world affairs. Acting together gives the EU's 28 members far greater clout than they would have if each pursued its own policies. The 2009 Lisbon Treaty strengthened this policy area by creating the post of EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs & Security Policy and the European External Action Service (EEAS)
Website	http://europa.eu/pol/cfsp/index_en.htm
Reference in current WP	ENG-GLOBALLY-03-2017, ENG-GLOBALLY-05-2017

1.6 EU Trade Policy

Scope	EU trade policy sets the direction for trade and investment in and out of the EU. The goals of the European Union's trade policy are creating growth and jobs in Europe, promoting development around the world, and strengthening ties with important trading partners. They are laid down in the EU's founding treaties. The EU aims to play a key role in keeping markets open worldwide and helping Europe to exit from the economic crisis. **EU trade policy is working to:** 1. **Create a global system for fair and open trade**: The World Trade Organization (WTO) has helped shape a system of global trade rules that keeps the global economy open for trade as well as reflects and respects the needs and concerns of developing countries. The network of agreements and obligations overseen by the World Trade Organization, helps ensure that trade is open, predictable and fair. EU trade policy works to maintain the global trading system and to ensure it adapts to a fast-changing world. 2. **Open up markets with key partner countries:** EU trade policy seeks to create growth and jobs for Europeans by increasing their opportunities to trade with the world. This is particularly important in the context of current economic conditions. One way of opening markets is to negotiate better access and conditions for trade and investment through free trade agreements. The EU has concluded a number of Free Trade Agreements and is continuing negotiations with others. 3. **Make sure others play by the rules:** EU trade policy aims to open new markets for European exporters, workers and investors through lifting barriers to the markets of our trading partners. EC works closely with countries outside Europe to: • remove persistent problems for exporters • increase the opportunities for EU businesses to get equal access to procurement markets outside the EU • reduce counterfeiting and piracy of European goods • open up new opportunities for European investment 4. **Ensure trade is a force for sustainable development:** EC is committed to actively helping

	people around the world trade their way out of poverty. Europe has opened its markets to all imports from the world's poorest countries, and works actively to help developing countries build the capacity to take advantage of trade. EC also uses the trade policy to reinforce other important international goals: • supporting the fight to protect our environment and reverse global warming; • striving to improve working conditions for workers in developing countries; and • ensuring the highest standards of health and safety for the products we buy and sell.
Further information	✓ Policy communication "Trade and Investment Strategy for Jobs and Growth": ✓ General presentation of EU Trade policy ✓ European Council (2014): Conclusions. Brussels. 26-27 June 2014.
Website	http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/
Reference in current WP	ENG-GLOBALLY-05-2017

1.7 Labour market

Scope	Studying labour markets is important because they are vital to the competitiveness of the EU economy, today and in the future. DG ECFIN (Economic and financial affairs) is responsible for carrying out economic analysis and evaluation at both the micro and macro levels, and for providing policy advice on EU labour markets. It monitors and analyses labour-market and labour-cost developments, labour taxation and reforms of labour-market institutions. In this way, DG ECFIN contributes to the assessment of the appropriateness and effectiveness of EU policies in labour markets and social security systems, within the framework of the multilateral surveillance related to the Growth and Jobs strategy (Lisbon Strategy). The focus is on: 1. Labour-market issues, including wages, labour taxation and financial incentives to work (tax and benefit systems); 2. Labour-market reforms, particularly assessment of the overall impact of reforms on macroeconomic performance. For example, their impact on adjustment capacity, and their likely contribution to raising labour utilization and improving economic resilience. In both areas, the work consists of regular surveillance/monitoring and assessment of developments in all Member States. DG ECFIN also produces ad hoc studies and analyses specific themes to contribute to shaping EU policy discussions and recommendations on labour-market policies. In order to develop an effective framework for the surveillance of labour markets, DG ECFIN has established an extensive database (LABREF) that describes the main reforms implemented since 2000. This database was created in co-operation with experts from Member States who are members of the Labour Market Working Group, attached to the Economic Policy Committee.
Further information	✓ An Economic Take on the Refugee Crisis – A Macroeconomic Assessment for the EU ✓ The Syrian Refugee Crisis: Labour Market Implications in Jordan and Lebanon ✓ Developing skills for the labour market – The Riga Conclusions – European cooperation in vocational education and training 2015-2020
Website	http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/structural_reforms/labour/index_en.htm
Reference in current WP	REV-INEQUAL-13-2017

1.8 EU strategy for international cooperation in research and innovation

Scope	On 14 September 2012, the Commission adopted a Communication entitled "Enhancing and focusing EU international cooperation in research and innovation: a strategic approach" (COM(2012) 497) The Communication sets out a new strategy for international

	cooperation in research and innovation, in particular with a view to implementing Horizon 2020.
Further information	✓ http://ec.europa.eu/research/iscp/pdf/policy/annex_roadmaps_sep-2014.pdf#view=fit&pagemode=none
Website	http://ec.europa.eu/research/iscp/pdf/policy/com_2012_497_communication_from_commission_to_inst_en.pdf#view=fit&pagemode=none
Reference in current WP	All ENG-GLOBALLY topics

1.8.1 Strategic Forum for International Science and Technology Cooperation (SFIC)

Scope	The Strategic Forum for International Science and Technology Cooperation (SFIC) is an advisory group to the Council and the European Commission in the field of International Cooperation in Science & Technology (S&T). SFIC is composed by the European Commission, all European Union Member States and several non-EU countries as observers. The Secretariat is provided by the General Secretariat of the Council of the EU and is chaired by an EU Member State, designated for a period of 2 years. The work of the SFIC can be followed through their work programmes and annual reports to the Council and the Commission.
Website	https://ec.europa.eu/research/iscp/index.cfm?pg=sfic-general
Reference in current WP	ENG-GLOBALLY-08-2016/2017

1.8.2 European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP)

Scope	The European Neighbourhood Policy shares the benefits of the EU with neighbouring countries, thus strengthening stability, security and well-being. The ENP is complemented by economic cooperation policies with a greater political and social dimension, such as the Eastern Partnership, the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership and the Black Sea Synergy. The European Commission ensures coordination with international financial institutions, including the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the European Investment Bank or the International Monetary Fund. The EU also works in cooperation with other partners, such as the G8 countries, to improve welfare and raise the living standards of people in its neighbouring countries.
Further information	✓ Factsheets on Migration ✓ Consultation on the future of the ENP
Website	http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/international/neighbourhood_policy/index_en.htm
Reference in current WP	ENG-GLOBALLY-04-2017

1.8.3 Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) of the European Union

Scope	EU Member States have committed themselves to a Common Foreign Security Policy for the European Union (CFSP). The European Security and Defence Policy aims to strengthen the EU's external ability to act through the development of civilian and military capabilities in Conflict Prevention and Crisis Management. To influence policies violating international law or human rights, or policies disrespectful of the rule of law or democratic principles, the EU has designed sanctions of a diplomatic or economic nature. The EU is also a leading international actor in the fight against illicit accumulation and trafficking of small arms and light weapons.
Website	http://eeas.europa.eu/cfsp/index_en.htm

Documents of interest	[Draft Annual Report from the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy to the European Parliament](#)
Reference in current WP	ENG-GLOBALLY-02-2017; ENG-GLOBALLY-06-2017

1.9 Monetary Union

Scope	Monetary policy for the euro area is managed through the **European Central Bank** (ECB) and the national central banks of the euro-area Member States, which together make up the Euro system. Decisions on monetary policy in the euro area can only be taken by the Governing Council of the ECB, which comprises the governors of the national central banks of the euro-area Member States and the members of the ECB's Executive Board. These decisions are made free from outside influence. EU Member States outside the euro area coordinate their monetary policy with the ECB within the European System of Central Banks. The Treaty lays down the ECB's mission which is to ensure price stability within the euro area. The ECB aims to keep price inflation in the euro area below but close to 2% over the medium term. This 2% inflation target is considered optimal for promoting growth and employment.
Website	http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/euro/emu/how/index_en.htm
Reference in current WP	CULT-COOP-01-2017

1.10 EU Charter of Fundamental Rights

Scope	The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU brings together in a single document the fundamental rights protected in the EU. The Charter contains rights and freedoms under six titles: Dignity, Freedoms, Equality, Solidarity, Citizens' Rights, and Justice. Proclaimed in 2000, the Charter has become legally binding on the EU with the entry into force of the [Treaty of Lisbon](#), in December 2009. It entrenches: • all the rights found in the case law of the Court of Justice of the EU • the rights and freedoms enshrined in the European Convention on Human Rights • other rights and principles resulting from the common constitutional traditions of EU countries and other international instruments. The Charter sets out a series of individual rights and freedoms. Moreover, the Charter is a modern codification and includes 'third generation' fundamental rights, such as: • data protection • guarantees on bioethics • transparent administration
Website	http://ec.europa.eu/justice/fundamental-rights/charter/index_en.htm
Reference in current WP	CULT-COOP-01-2017, CULT-COOP-05-2017

Other information

Communications from the Commission	⬇ [COM (2010) 2020 final- A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth](#) ⬇ [COM (2011) 567 – An Agenda for Modernisation of Europe's Higher Education System](#) ⬇ [COM(2011) 0743 final – The Global Approach to Migration and Mobility](#) ⬇ [COM (2014) 339- Research and innovation as sources of renewed growth](#)(CO-CREATION-08-2017) ⬇ [COM (2014) 447 Towards an integrated approach to cultural heritage for Europe](#)(CULT-COOP-06-2017) ⬇ [COM (2015) 136 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on tax transparency to fight tax evasion and avoidance.](#)

	♣ The European Agenda on Migration COM(2015)240 (REV-INEQUAL-11-2017, REV-INEQUAL.12-2017) ♣ COM (2016) 179 final EU eGovernment Action Plan 2016-2020 Accelerating the digital transformation of government (CO-CREATION-04-2017) ♣ COM (2010) 2020 final- A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth ♣ COM(2010) 612 Trade Policy as a core component of the EU´s 2020 strategy ♣ COM (2012) 497 Enhancing and focusing EU international cooperation in research and innovation: A strategic approach ♣ COM (2014) 339- Research and innovation as sources of renewed growth ♣ COM (2015)240 Comunication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the regions: An European Agenda on Migration (ENG-GLOBALLY-03-2017) ♣ COM (2014) 567 final Report on the implementation of the strategy for international cooperation in research and innovation (ENG-GLOBALLY-05-2017) ♣ JOIN(2015) 22 Joint Communication to the European Parliament and the Council – The EU and ASEAN: a partnership with a strategic purpose (ENG-GLOBALLY-06-2017) ♣ COM (2015) 136 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on tax transparency to fight tax evasion and avoidance. (CULT-COOP-01-2017) ♣ **European Cloud Initiative (COM(2016) 178 final)** (CO-CREATION-06-2017) ♣ COM (2016) 377 Action Plan on the integration of third country nationals. (CULT-COOP-12-2017) ♣ Reform of the Common European Asylum System and Enhancing Legal Avenues to Europe COM(2016)197 (REV-INEQUAL-11-2017, ENG-GLOBALLY-03-2017, REV-INEQUAL-12-2017, REV-INEQUAL-13-2017, ENG-GLOBALLY-10-2017, CULT-COOP-12-2017) ♣ Conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purposes of highly skilled employment COM(2016)378 Proposal for a Directive (REV-INEQUAL-11-2017, ENG-GLOBALLY-03-2017, REV-INEQUAL-12-2017, REV-INEQUAL-13-2017, ENG-GLOBALLY-10-2017, CULT-COOP-12-2017) ♣ Establishing a new Partnership Framework with third countries under the European Agenda on Migration COM(2016)385(REV-INEQUAL-11-2017, ENG-GLOBALLY-03-2017, REV-INEQUAL-12-2017, REV-INEQUAL-13-2017, ENG-GLOBALLY-10-2017, CULT-COOP-12-2017)
Documents and websites	♣ Trust European Research Co-creating Resilient Societies (CO-CREATION) ♣ United Nations eGovernment Survey 2014 (CO-CREATION-04-2017) ♣ ESA 2010- European System of Accounts 2010 (CO-CREATION-07-2017) ♣ NACE Rev.2 – Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (CO-CREATION-07-2017) ♣ Science education for Responsible citizenship (CO-CREATION-01-2017) ♣ Mind the Gap – European Research for Combating Inequalities (REV-INEQUAL) ♣ An ever closer union among the peoples of Europe? Rising inequalities in the EU and their social, economic and political impacts Outcomes of EU–funded research ♣ Financial crisis: causes, policy responses, future challenges. Outcomes of EU-funded research Report ♣ Boosting Jobs – The contribution of European Research ♣ Rising Inequalities in the EU and their social, economic and political impacts (REV-INEQUAL) ♣ How to carry out a multiple out multiple disciplinary research effectively (REV-INEQUAL-09-2017) ♣ RRI in ICT related parts of H2020 (REV-INEQUAL-09-2017) ♣ Conference report: Understanding and Tackling the Migration Challenge (REV-INEQUAL-11-2017) ♣ Research on Migration: Facing Realities and Maximising Opportunities (REV-INEQUAL-11-2017) ♣ Migration in response to environmental change (REV-INEQUAL-12-2017) ♣ Migration and asylum: a challenge for Europe (REV-INEQUAL-12-2017) ♣ Labour Market Integration of Refugees: Strategies and good practices (REV-INEQUAL-13-

	2017)
	⚜ A global actor in search of a strategy; European Union foreign policy between multilateralism and bilateralism. Policy Report (ENG-GLOBALLY-01-2017)
	⚜ MEMO-16-2179 Stronger action at EU level to better tackle violent radicalisation (ENG-GLOBALLY-01-2017)
	⚜ ISF Police National Programmes – Police Regulation (ENG-GLOBALLY-01-2017)
	⚜ Research & Innovation in support of the European Neighbouthood Policy (ENG-GLOBALLY-04-2017
	⚜ European Neighbourhood Policy – Working towards a Stronger Partnership (ENG-GLOBALLY-04-2017)
	⚜ International Cooperation in Science, Technology and Innovation: Strategies for a Changing World (ENG-GLOBALLY-03-2017; ENG-GLOBALLY-05-2017; ENG-GLOBALLY-06-2017)
	⚜ EUROSTAT Migration and migrant population stadistics (ENG-GLOBALLY-03-2017)
	⚜ How to carry out a multiple out multiple disciplinary research effectively
	⚜ ASEAN- Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ENG-GLOBALLY-06-2017)
	⚜ The European Union and Central Asia: The new partnership in Action" (ENG-GLOBALLY-07-2017)
	⚜ International Science and Technology Cooperation in the EU's 7th Framework Programme: the specific programme
	⚜ Ex-post Evaluation of International Cooperation Activities of the Seventh Framework Programme's
	⚜ European Commission's DG Research – SSH
	⚜ Eurostat Europe: New data on poverty and social exclusion (CULT-COOP-03-2017)
	⚜ Council of the EU (2014): Conclusions on cultural heritage as strategic resource for a sustainable Europe and on participatory governance of cultural heritage. May and November 2014. (CULT-COOP-06-2017)
	⚜ How to carry out a multiple out multiple disciplinary research effectively
	⚜ RRI in ICT related parts of H2020
	⚜ Final Report: Study on eGovernment and the Reduction of Administrative Burden (SMART 2012/0061)
	⚜ Open government
	⚜ Creativity website
	⚜ 'Recommendation concerning the 'Integrated Coastal Zone Management' (2002/413/EC) (CULT-COOP-07-2017)
	⚜ Establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning' (Directive 2014/89/EU) (CULT-COOP-07-2017)
	⚜ Council of the European Union's conclusions on participatory governance of cultural heritage (2014/C 463/01) (CULT-COOP-07-2017)
	⚜ United Nations Government Survey 2014 (CULT-COOP-11-2017)
	⚜ OECD Recommendation of the Council on Digital Government Strategies, 2014 (CULT-COOP-11-2016/2017)
	⚜ SSH e-Library
Other related policies	⚜ A New Boost for Jobs, Growth and Investment
	⚜ A Connected Digital Single Market
	⚜ A Resilient Energy Union with a Forward-Looking Climate Change Policy
	⚜ A Deeper and Fairer Economic and Monetary Union
	⚜ A Reasonable and Balanced Free Trade Agreement with the U.S.
	⚜ An Area of Justice and Fundamental Rights Based on Mutual Trust
	⚜ A New Policy on Migration
	⚜ A Union of Democratic Change
	⚜ Bratislava Declaration and Roadmap (16 September 2016)
	⚜ Jean-Claude Juncker's « State of the Union » (14 September 2016). The speech is registered here: State of the Union speech.

2. Overview of SC6 related programmes

<table>
<tr>
<td colspan="2" style="background:#9aca3c;">2.1 Erasmus +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scope</td>
<td>Erasmus+ provides grants for a wide range of actions and activities in the fields of education, training, youth and sport. The programme gives opportunities to students, trainees, staff and volunteers to spend a period abroad to increase their skills and employability. It supports organisations to work in transnational partnership and to share innovative practices in the fields of education, training and youth. Erasmus+ also includes a strong international dimension notably in the field of higher education, which opens the programme to institutional cooperation and mobility of young people and staff worldwide. The new Sport action will support grassroots projects and cross-border challenges such as combating match-fixing, doping, violence and racism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Running time</td>
<td>The Erasmus+ programme covers the period 2014 to 2020.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget</td>
<td>For information about the available budget by action, planned number of projects to be granted as well as indicative average grants, please consult the 2016 Erasmus+ Annual Work Programme: http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/education_culture/more_info/awp/index_en.htm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erasmus + Contacts Points</td>
<td>https://eacea.ec.europa.eu/erasmus-plus/contacts/international-erasmus-plus-contact-points_en</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erasmus + Actions. What is funded?</td>
<td>

KEY ACTION 1 – MOBILITY OF INDIVIDUALS

- Mobility of learners and staff
- Erasmus Mundus Joint Master Degrees
- Erasmus+ Master Loans

KEY ACTION 2 – COOPERATION FOR INNOVATION AND THE EXCHANGE OF GOOD PRACTICES

- Transnational Strategic Partnerships
- **Knowledge Alliances** between higher education institutions and enterprises
- Sector Skills Alliances supporting the design and delivery of joint vocational training curricula, programmes and teaching and training methodologies
- Capacity-building projects supporting cooperation with Partner Countries in the fields of higher education and youth.
- It supports platforms, such as **eTwinning**, the European Platform for Adult Learning (EPALE) and the European Youth Portal, offering virtual collaboration spaces.

KEY ACTION 3 – SUPPORT FOR POLICY REFORM

- Knowledge in the fields of education, training and youth for evidence-based policy making and monitoring
- Initiatives for policy innovation
- Support to European policy tools to facilitate transparency and recognition of skills and qualifications
- Cooperation with international organisations with highly recognized expertise and analytical capacity
- Stakeholder dialogue, policy and Programme promotion involving public authorities, providers and stakeholders in the fields of education

JEAN MONET ACTIVITES

The Jean Monnet Actions aim at promoting excellence in teaching and research in the field of European Union studies worldwide. These Actions also aim at fostering the dialogue between the academic world and policy-makers, in particular with the aim of enhancing governance of EU policies.
</td>
</tr>
</table>

	SPORT ACTIVITIES The specific objectives pursued by the Erasmus+ Programme in the field of sport are to: • tackle cross-border threats to the integrity of sport, such as doping, match fixing and violence, as well as all kinds of intolerance and discrimination • promote and support good governance in sport and dual careers of athletes • promote voluntary activities in sport, together with social inclusion, equal opportunities and awareness of the importance of health-enhancing physical activity, through increased participation in, and equal access to sport for all.
Who can obtain funded?	**Any public or private body** active in the **fields of education, training, youth and sport** may apply for funding within the Erasmus+ programme. In addition, groups of young people who are active in youth work, but not necessarily in the context of a youth organization may apply for funding for learning mobility of young people and youth workers as well as for strategic partnerships in the field of youth.
Size/length of the projects	The level of grants awarded as well as the duration of projects varies **depending on factors** such as the type of project and the number of partners involved.
Further information	✓ Erasmus+ Programme Guide ✓ 2016 Erasmus+ Call ✓ 2013 EU Communication on Opening Up Education
Website	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/index_en.htm
Reference in current WP	CO-CREATION-01-2017

2.1.1 Erasmus+ Key Action 2 (KA2) Knowledge Alliances

Scope	**Knowledge Alliances** aim at strengthening Europe's innovation capacity and at **fostering innovation in higher education, business** and the broader socio-economic environment. They intend to achieve one or more of the following aims: • develop new, innovative and multidisciplinary approaches to teaching and learning • stimulate entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial skills of higher education teaching staff and company staff • facilitate the exchange, flow and co-creation of knowledge
What is a KA?	Knowledge Alliances are transnational, structured and result-driven projects, notably between higher education and business. Knowledge Alliances are open to any discipline, sector and to cross-sectoral cooperation. The partners share common goals and work together towards mutually beneficial results and outcomes. The results and expected outcomes are clearly defined, realistic and address the issues identified in the needs analysis. Knowledge Alliances are meant to have a short and long-term impact on the wide range of stakeholders involved, at individual, organizational and systemic level.
Who can benefit from it?	**Any participating organization established in a Programme Country** can be the applicant. This organization applies on behalf of all participating organisations involved in the project.
Size/length of the projects	2 or 3 years. The duration has to be chosen at application stage, based on the objective of the project and on the type of activities planned over time.
Further information	✓ Programme guide ✓ Erasmus+ - Key Action 2 – Knowledge Alliances –Sector Skills Alliances 2016

Reference in current WP	CO-CREATION-03-2016

2.2 Competitiveness of Enterprises and Small and Medium sized Enterprises (COSME)

Scope	COSME is the EU programme for the Competitiveness of Enterprises and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs). Managed by DG GROWTH. COSME will support SMEs in the following areas: • Facilitating access to finance • Supporting internationalization and access to markets • Creating an environment favorable to competitiveness • Encouraging an entrepreneurial culture COSME is a programme implementing the Small Business Act (SBA) which reflects the Commission's political will to recognize the central role of SMEs in the EU economy
Running time	Programme for the Competitiveness of enterprises and SMEs from 2014 to 2020
Budget	€2.3bn
What is funded?	COSME will support **SMEs (Small and Medium Enterprises)** in better access to finance; access to markets; supporting entrepreneurs; and more favorable conditions for business creation and growth.
Who can obtain funded?	SMEs (Small and Medium Enterprises)
Further information	COSME Participant Portal Open calls
Website	http://ec.europa.eu/growth/smes/cosme/

2.3 European Cooperation in Science and Technology (COST)

Scope	COST is a unique means for European researchers, engineers and scholars to jointly develop their own ideas and new initiatives across all fields of science and technology through trans-European networking of nationally funded research activities. It is a unique means for them to jointly develop their own ideas and new initiatives across all fields in science and technology, including social sciences and humanities, through pan-European networking of nationally funded research activities. **Participating in a COST action is a good way for researchers to develop a European network as a basis for a Horizon 2020 application.**
Running time	COST Action proposals can be submitted at any time throughout the year via the new e-COST online submission tool.
Contact points	http://www.cost.eu/about_cost/who/(type)/3
What COST funds?	COST funds pan-European, bottom-up networks of scientists and researchers across all science and technology fields. These networks, called 'COST Actions', promote international coordination of nationally-funded research. COST does not fund research itself but provides a platform for European scientists to cooperate on a particular project and exchange expertise. These projects are called "Actions".
Who can obtain	Scientist who want to collaborate in activities in most fields of research and technology.

funding?	
Type of projects?	COST Actions are **bottom-up science** and technology networks open to researchers and stakeholders, with four-year duration and a **minimum participation of five COST Countries**. COST Actions are active through a range of networking tools, such as meetings, workshops, conferences, training schools, short-term scientific missions (STSMs) and dissemination activities. COST Actions are open to researchers from universities, public and private research institutions, as well as to NGOs, industry and SMEs.
Participating countries	COST is a scientific and technical research cooperation between 36 countries in Europe, the 28 EU nations, Iceland, Norway, Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia, Romania, Switzerland and Turkey. Israel can participate as cooperating state.
Website	http://www.cost.eu/
Reference in current WP	All topics

2.4 Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF)

Scope	The Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) contributes to the efficient management of migration flows and development and implementation of the common asylum and immigration policy.
Running time	For the period 2014-20
Budget	EUR 3.1 billion was originally made available for AMIF funding actions, of which EUR 385 million were made available through grants and other direct actions (Union actions, Emergency assistance and the European Migration Network). In response to the migration crisis, the overall AMIF allocation has been increased.
Contact points	http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/desktop/en/opportunities/amif/index.html
What is funded?	It focuses on four objectives: • strengthen and develop all aspects of the Common European Asylum System; • support legal migration to the Member States in accordance with their economic and social needs and promote the effective integration of non-EU nationals; • enhance fair and effective return strategies in the Member States which contribute to combatting illegal immigration, with an emphasis on sustainability of return and effective readmission in the countries of origin and transit; • enhance solidarity and responsibility-sharing between the Member States, in particular towards those most affected by migration and asylum flows.
Who can obtain funded?	All EU States except Denmark participate in the implementation of this Fund. Examples of beneficiaries of the programmes implemented under this Fund can be state and federal authorities, local public bodies, non-governmental organisations, humanitarian organisations, private and public law companies and education and research organisations.
Size/length of projects	Projects cannot be scheduled to last more than 24 months. The project duration may be extended during its implementation for duly justified reasons subject to the Commission's approval via an amendment to the Grant Agreement.
Further information	✓ http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/financing/fundings/migration-asylum-borders/asylum-migration-integration-fund/index_en.htm

Website	http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/desktop/en/opportunities/amif/index.html

2.5 Interreg Europe

Scope	Interreg Europe **helps regional and local governments across Europe** to develop and deliver **better policy**. By creating an environment and opportunities for sharing solutions, we aim to ensure that government investment, innovation and implementation efforts all lead to integrated and sustainable impact for people and place.
Running time	The Interreg Europe programme follows on from INTERREG IVC for the 2014-2020 period.
Budget	Interreg Europe aims to get maximum return from the EUR 359 million financed by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) for 2014-2020.
Contact points	Interreg Europe is an interregional cooperation programme with 30 partner states – 28 EU member states, Norway and Switzerland. Each partner state has a point of contact – national/ regional representative(s) who can provide programme information in local languages and any country-specific requirements for the programme. http://www.interregeurope.eu/in-my-country/
What is funded?	Any actions developed with financial support from Interreg Europe must fall into one of the following four categories: • Research and innovation • SME competitiveness • Low-carbon economy • Environment and resource efficiency As there is pressure these days to 'do more with less', a streamlined approach was adopted to create actions which are much more focused and therefore offer greater chance for success. Interreg is implemented through two different kind of actions: 1. Interregional Cooperation Projects: Public organisations cooperate on a shared policy issue 2. Policy Learning Platforms: Tools for knowledge sharing
Who can obtain funding?	Interreg Europe exists to assist three types of beneficiaries: • Public authorities –local, regional and national • Managing authorities/intermediate bodies – in charge of the Investment for Growth and Jobs programmes or European Territorial Cooperation • Agencies, research institutes, thematic and non-profit organisations – although not our main target group, these types of organisations can also work with Interreg Europe by first engaging with their local policymakers in order to identify options for collaboration with Interreg Europe Organisations that work with Interreg Europe must also be based in one the 28 EU Member States, Switzerland or Norway.
Size of lengths of projects?	Depending on the number of partners involved, duration of interregional learning etc., the average total ERDF budget of a project is expected to be **EUR 1-2 million**.
Further information	✓ Interreg Europe Leaflet
Website	http://www.interregeurope.eu/about-us/what-is-interreg-europe/

2.6 Europe for Citizens Programme

Scope	The aim of this programme is: • To contribute to citizens' understanding of the EU, its history and diversity • To foster European citizenship and to improve conditions for civic and democratic participation at EU level • To raise awareness of remembrance, common history and values • To encourage democratic participation of citizens at EU level, by developing citizens' understanding of the EU policy making-process and, by promoting opportunities for societal and intercultural engagement and volunteering at EU level.
Running time	2014-2020.
Contact Points	http://ec.europa.eu/citizenship/about-the-europe-for-citizens-programme/the-europe-for-citizens-programme-in-the-member-states/index_en.htm
What is funded?	This EU programme offers funding support in two thematic areas: • **"European Remembrance":** This strand of the programme focusses on Europe as a peace project. **"Democratic engagement and civic participation":** This part of the programme aims at strengthening the general public understanding of how EU policies are shaped today.
Who can apply?	Public bodies or non-profit organisations with an independent legal status can apply. The programme is open to the 28 EU Member States – and provided they have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Commission – to: • Accession countries, candidate countries and potential candidates • EFTA countries party to the EEA agreement Currently the following countries have signed an agreement on participation to the Europe for Citizens Programme: Albania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia
Further information	✓ Council Regulation (EU) No 390/2014 of 14 April 2014 establishing the 'Europe for Citizens' programme for the period 2014-2020 ✓ Programme guide
Website	http://ec.europa.eu/citizenship/about-the-europe-for-citizens-programme/future-programme-2014-2020/index_en.htm

2.7 Internal Security Fund (ISF)

Scope	The fight against radicalization is multi-dimensional, and there is funding available at EU level from a range of programmes, which can be used for relevant actions, spread across different policy areas.
Running time	The Internal Security Fund (ISF) was set up for the period 2014-20, with a total of EUR 3.8 billion for the seven years.
What is funded?	The Fund will promote the implementation of the Internal Security Strategy, law enforcement cooperation and the management of the Union's external borders. The ISF is composed of two instruments, ISF Borders and Visa and ISF Police.
Who can apply?	http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/desktop/en/opportunities/isfp/index.html

Further information	✓ [ISF- Police Regulation](#) ✓ [Annual 2016 WP](#)
Website	http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/financing/fundings/security-and-safeguarding-liberties/internal-security-fund-police/index_en.htm
Reference in current WP	REV-INEQUAL-06-2016

2.8 Science4Refugees Initiative

Scope	The European Commission has launched the Science4Refugees initiative to help refugee scientists and researchers find suitable jobs that both improve their own situation and put their skills and experience to good use in Europe's research system. Science4Refugees matches talented refugees and asylum seekers who have a scientific background with positions in universities and research institutions that are 'refugee-welcoming organisations' and that have suitable positions available, including internships and part-time and full-time jobs. The Science4Refugess initiative is funded through the [SwafS programme](#).
Running time	Horizon 2020 running time
Budget	**http://ec.europa.eu/euraxess/index.cfm/rights/index**
Contact points	[MSCA National Contact Points](#)
What is funded?	Recruitment through EURAXESS and Science4Refugees is open, transparent and merit-based, and refugee applicants will compete for employment on the same basis as non-refugee applicants. It is also compulsory to follow national employment law, including rules on residence, visas and work permits, when applying for a job. Participating in Science4Refugees does not mean that these national conditions have been met and that there is entitlement to work in the EU.
Who can obtain funded?	Science4Refugees is accessible to refugees and institutions through the EURAXESS – Researchers in Motion portal, a pan-European initiative providing access to a complete range of information and support services to researchers wishing to find jobs and pursue their research careers in Europe.
Size/length of projects	Scientific and academic institutions in favour of the initiative will be awarded the 'science4refugees' flag, declaring they are open to employing refugees and asylum seekers. In the longer term, with the support of the EURAXESS Service Centers, schemes on training mentoring, language and integration courses will be added to the 'science4refugees' initiative to help refugees settle into their host country of residence.
Further information	✓ [http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/asylum/index_en.htm](#) ✓ [Euraxess portal](#)
Website	**http://ec.europa.eu/euraxess/index.cfm/jobs/science4refugees**

2.9 Creative Europe

Scope	Creative Europe is the European Commission's framework programme for supporting the audiovisual, cultural and creative sectors. Following on from the previous Culture Programme and MEDIA programme, Creative Europe, with a budget of €1.46 billion (9% higher than its predecessors), will support: • Culture sector initiatives, such as those promoting cross-border cooperation, platforms, networking, and literary translation • Audiovisual sector initiatives, such as those promoting the development, distribution, or

	access to audiovisual works
	• A cross-sectoral strand, including a Guarantee Facility and transnational policy cooperation The programme consists of two sub-programmes; the Culture sub-programme to promote the culture sector, and the MEDIA sub-programme to support the audiovisual sector.
Running time	From 2014 to 2020
Budget	Creative Europe provides €1.46 billion over seven years to strengthen Europe's cultural and creative sectors. From 2016 Creative Europe will also include a €121 million financial guarantee instrument to help the culture and creative sectors get better access to finance.
Contact points	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/creative-europe/tools/creative-desks_en.htm
What is funded?	The different funding schemes encourage the audiovisual, cultural and creative players to operate across Europe, to reach new audiences and to develop the skills needed in the digital age.
Who can take part?	The Creative Europe programme is open to cultural and creative organisations from EU Member States, as well as non-EU Member States.
Further information	✓ Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the Creative Europe Programme. ✓ Creative Europe Projects Results ✓ Creative Europe desk
Website	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/creative-europe/

2.10 JPI Cultural Heritage (JPI CH)

Scope	The main objective of JPI CH is to promote the safeguarding of cultural heritage in its broader meaning including tangible, intangible and digital assets. The strong relationship between cultural heritage, technological innovation and economic development allows for further considerations within the European framework of challenges and competitiveness. JPI CH promotes a joint approach to the cultural heritage sustainability which arises from the research, through a multidisciplinary approach involving science, engineering, technology, art, literature, conservation and culture within a multi-frame space called Scientific Cultural Area, as a part of the European Research Area. Supporting research activities and researcher training means reaffirming the European cultural identity as worldwide ambassador of cultural heritage excellence.
Participants	18 countries are participating in the JPI-CH partnership as members. 7 countries have joined it as observers.
Website	http://www.jpi-culturalheritage.eu/

2.11 JPI URBAN EUROPE

Objective	The aim is to create attractive, sustainable and economically viable urban areas, in which European citizens, communities and their surroundings can thrive. Through JPI Urban Europe, member countries can generate European solutions by means of coordinated research. The aim is to create attractive, sustainable and economically viable urban areas, in which European citizens, communities and their surroundings can thrive. JPI Urban Europe aims to coordinate research and make better use of Europe's public funds in order to: Transform urban areas to centres of innovation and technology; Realise eco-friendly and intelligent intra- and interurban transport and logistic systems; Ensure social cohesion and integration and Reduce the ecological footprint and enhance climate neutrality.

Funded programme	JPI Urban Europe is a Joint Programming Initiative. Joint Programming is an instrument established in 2008 by the European Commission to strengthen research and innovation by having European countries voluntarily work together and pool national research efforts. The Joint Programming Initiative Urban Europe was set up in 2010 to strengthen European research and innovation in the field of urban development.
Participants	This initiative currently has 12 European members and 8 observers. http://jpi-urbaneurope.eu/about/governance/
Further information	✓ Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda (SRIA) ✓ Calls
Website	http://jpi-urbaneurope.eu/
Reference in current WP	ENG-GLOBALLY-08-2017

3. Analysis of SC6 related projects

A compilation of the relevant projects for the different calls offers less experienced NCPs the possibility to be informed about the most important projects funded by the European Commission. In addition to the following list of projects, a number of EU publications compile projects on a specific issue:

✓ Global Justice & Stability Research & Innovation Projects
✓ Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities. List of projects 2017-2013
✓ Reflective Societies: Cultural Heritage and European Identities. List of projects.
✓ Migration and Mobility: Research & Innovation. Projects in support to European Policy

In addition to these publications, Framework Programme projects can be searched through the following link:

✓ Cordis Funded Projects Data Base

3.1 Relevant projects for CO-CREATION call

3.1.1 SCIENTIX project

Title	**The community for Science and Education in Europe**
Duration	In its first stage (2009-2012), the project built an online portal to collect and present European STEM education projects and their results, and organized several teacher workshops. The goal of the second phase (2013 – 2015) was to expand to the national level. Through the network of the National Contact Points (NCPs), Scientix reached out to national teacher communities, and contributed to the development of national strategies for wider uptake of inquiry-based and other innovative approaches to science and maths education.
Funded programme	Scientix is a project funded by Science in Society under FP7 Programme for Research and Development, with a second stage funded by H2020.
Participants	http://www.scientix.eu/web/guest/community
Objective	Scientix promotes and supports a Europe-wide collaboration among STEM (science, technology, engineering and maths) teachers, education researchers, policymakers and other STEM education professionals.

How can you benefit from SCIENTIX?	The main stakeholders of Scientix are teachers, researchers and project managers in STEM education, and policymakers. Each of these groups can benefit from Scientix activities and events.
Further information	✓ Scientix National Points ✓ Science Education for Responsible Citizenship ✓ SwafS Other Actions - SCIENTIX III Building and maintaining a Science Education Community in Europe by promoting Inquiry-Based Science Education and other initiatives at national level ✓ SwafS-26-2017: Science4Refugees - Support to highly skilled refugee scientists
Websites	http://www.scientix.eu/web/guest/home http://cordis.europa.eu/result/rcn/141589_en.html
Reference in current WP	CO-CREATION-01-2017

3.1.2 SIMPATIC

Title	**Social Impact Policy Analysis of Technological Innovation Challenges**
Duration	3 years (From 2012-03-01 to 2015-02-28)
Funded programme	Funded under: FP7-SSH. Project reference: 290597
Participants	9 participants http://simpatic.eu/about/partners-2/
Objective	The objective of SIMPATIC is to provide policy makers with a comprehensive and operational tool box allowing for a better assessment of the impact of research and innovation policies in Europe, thus allowing European innovation policy makers to better address the EU2020 challenges.
Website	http://simpatic.eu/ http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/102503_es.html
Reference in current WP	CO-CREATION-08-2017

3.1.3 STAR METRICS

Title	**Science and Technology for America´s Reinvestment. Measuring the Effects of Research on Innovation, Competitiveness and Science**
Duration	3 years
Funded Programme	STAR METRICS is a federal and research institution collaboration to create a repository of data and tools that will be useful to assess the impact of federal R&D investments.
Participants	The National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the National Science Foundation (NSF), under the auspices of Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) lead this project.
Objective	STAR METRICS was born to create a repository of data and tools that will be useful to assess the impact of US R&D investments. The STAR METRICS project consists of two implementation levels: 1. STAR METRICS Level I provides a way of collecting information and calculating the initial employment effects of Science and Technology (S&T) awards using the administrative and accounting records of research institutions. 2. STAR METRICS Level II, through the Federal RePORTER tool, develops an open and

	automated data infrastructure that will enable the documentation and analysis of a subset of the inputs, outputs, and outcomes resulting from federal investments in science.
Website	https://www.starmetrics.nih.gov/
Reference in current WP	CO-CREATION-08-2017

3.2 Relevant projects for REV-INEQUAL call

3.2.1 EUMAGINE

Title	**Imagining Europe from the Outside**
Duration	3 years (2010 -2013)
Funded programme	FP7-SSH
Participants	The EUMAGINE project involves more than thirty researchers in seven countries who work to understand how people in Morocco, Senegal, Turkey and Ukraine relate to the possibility of migration. http://www.eumagine.org/pages/eumagine_partners_list.aspx
Objective	The EUMAGINE project aims to study how Europe is perceived from outside the EU, and how these perceptions affect migration aspirations and decisions. The project focuses on how people's perceptions on democracy and human rights – in relation to their regions and countries of origin as well as places abroad affect their perceptions on and attitudes to migration. The project is also interested in investigating how perceptions on human rights and democracy interact with other determinants of migration aspirations, to what extent migration is perceived as a valuable life project, and how potential migrants compare Europe to other migration destinations. EUMAGINE studies migration-related perceptions among people aged 18-39 in four countries of origin and transit: Morocco, Senegal, Turkey and Ukraine.
Website	http://www.eumagine.org/pages/eumagine_about.aspx
Reference in current WP	REV-INEQUAL-11-2017

3.2.2 DIVERCITIES

Title	**Governing Urban Diversity: Creating Social Cohesion, Social Mobility and Economic Performance in Today's Hyper-diversified Cities**
Duration	4 years (March 2013 to February 2017)
Funded programme	FP7 -SSH
Participants	17 participants http://www.urbandivercities.eu/partners/
Objective	The broad objectives of the DIVERCITIES project are: o to understand the positive and negative effects of socio-economic, socio-demographic, ethnic, and cultural diversity for society, the city and the urban economy; o to provide convincing evidence on the positive contribution of diversity to the crucial outcomes of social cohesion, economic performance and social mobility; o to analyse and interpret the role of existing policies and governance arrangements, in content as well as in form, in promoting beneficial aspects of urban diversity; and o to improve the knowledge base for policy makers on different levels (EU, national, local) by translating the results of this project into innovative instruments and arrangements.

Website	http://www.urbandivercities.eu/
Reference in current WP	REV-INEQUAL-11-2017, REV-INEQUAL-12-2017, REV-INEQUAL-13-2017

3.3 Relevant projects for ENG-GLOBALLY call

3.3.1 INCO-NETS (FP7)

What are they?	INCO-nets are projects financed by FP7 to develop **bi-regional coordination of S&T cooperation** including priority setting, implementation of region-specific activities and definition of S&T cooperation policies
Further information	Roadmaps
Website	INCO-NET Projects

Mediterranean Countries

Title	**MIRA – Mediterranean Innovation and research coordination action**
Duration	4 years (From 2008 to 2012)
Objective	Fostering the European Union-Mediterranean Partner Countries (EU-MPC) Innovation and Science & Technology Communities of Practice
Participants	With a Network involving 30 partners in 20 countries http://www.miraproject.eu/project-mira/partners
Website	http://www.miraproject.eu/
Title	**MEDSPRING – Mediterranean Science, Policy, Research & Innovation Gateway**
Duration	4 years (From 2013 to 2016)
Objective	MedSpring aimed at encouraging and strengthening the Euro-Mediterranen Cooperation on Research and Innovation in relation to the following societal challegens: Resource efficiency (water) and High Quality Affordable Food and Energy.
Participants	http://medspring.eu/partners-list
Website	http://medspring.eu/partners-list

South Asian Countries

Title	**CASCADE: Collaborative Action towards Societal Challenges through Awareness, Development, and Education**
Duration	18 months (From 01/10/2013 – to 31/03/2015)
Objective	CASCADE targeted South Asian Countries and promoted bi-regional coordination of Science &Technology (S&T) cooperation, including priority setting and definition of S&T cooperation policies.
Participants	CASCADE included the following South Asian countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

Website	http://cascade-inconet.eu/?q=node/8

Latin America, Carribbean and EU

Title	ALCUE NET – Latin America, Caribbean and European Union Network on Research and Innovation
Duration	54 months (From 1 Dec 2012 – to 31 May 2017)
Objetive	The ALCUE NET objective is to establish a bi-regional European Union, Latin America and the Caribbean (EU-CELAC) platform bringing together actors involved in R&I orientation, funding and implementation, as well as other relevant stakeholders from the public and private sector and the civil society, in an effort to support the international Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) dimension of the Europe 2020 Strategy and Innovation Union Flagship Initiative. It will do so by promoting bi-regional and bilateral partnerships for jointly tackling societal challenges, working to develop the attractiveness of Europe in the world, and by promoting the establishment of a level-playing field in Research and Innovation.
Participants	consortium of 19 institutions, 11 from Latin America and the Caribbean and 8 from Europe.
Website	http://alcuenet.eu/about-alcue-net.php
Title	EULARINET – Latin American Research and Innovation NETworks
Duration	4 years (From 2008 to 2012)
Objetive	EULARINET's goal is to strengthen bi-regional dialogue on S&T between EU Member States (MS), Associated States (AS) and Latin American Partner Countries (LAPC) at policy, programme and institutional (research and industry entities) level, thus contributing to a three fold objective to: 1. Promote the joint identification, establishment, implementation and monitoring of mutual interest priorities of future work programmes across the Specific Programmes of FP7 and future FPs 2. Jointly define S&T co-operation policies and 3. Support and stimulate the participation of LAPC in FP7
Participants	The consortium includes 23 institutes from 21 EU and EECA countries. The coordinator of the project is the International Centre for Black Sea Studies – ICBSS – in Greece. More info at: http://www.inco-eap.net/115.php
Website	http://www.inco-eap.net/161.php
Title	EUCARINET- Fostering EU- Caribbean Research and Innovation Networks
Duration	48 months (From 1/04/2010)
Objective	Its main goal is to strengthen bi-regional sustainable dialogue on Science and Technology between Europe and the Caribbean. EUCARINET targets the whole of the Caribbean region: the ACP group of states, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, the overseas Departments and Collectivities, the Overseas Countries and Territories.
Participants	The project consortium includes 11 partners, 5 from the EU and 6 from the Caribbean, representing stakeholders from research, industry, government and civil society, which will ensure the fulfillment of EUCARINET's objectives. http://www.eucarinet.eu/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=3&Itemid=3
Website	http://www.eucarinet.eu/

Eastern Partnership Countries

Title	**IncoNet EaP: STI International Cooperation Network for Eastern Partnership Countries**
Duration	36 months (From 01/09/2013 – to 01/06/2016)
Objective	The IncoNet EaP project aims to support the advancement of the bi-regional STI (Science, Technology, and Innovation) policy dialogue between the EU Member States/Associated Countries and the Eastern Partnership Countries, with an explicit focus on the Societal Challenges that have been identified to be of mutual interest for the two regions, namely Climate Change, Energy and Health. In particular the project will identify actions and stakeholders and will implement innovative pilot activities to strengthen the coordination and impact of the individual actions.
Participants	The IncoNet EaP consortium comprises 19 partners from 17 EU and Eastern Partnership countries. The project's scientific coordination lies with CeRISS, the Centre for Regional and International STI Studies and Support, Greece. Its administration is managed by ZSI, The Centre for Social Innovation, Austria.
Website	http://www.inco-eap.net/

3.3.2 BILATS (FP7)

What are they?	BILATs are projects financed by the European Union under 7th Framework Programme (FP7) to develop **bilateral coordination** for the enhancement and development of S&T Partnerships Activities: Promote bilateral cooperation between research and innovation actors; Monitor progress in the bilateral S&T cooperation.
Website	http://www.bilat.eu/238.php

USA

Title	**BILAT USA 2.0**
Duration	3 years (November 2012-April 2015)
Objective	It is a bilateral coordination activity to enhance and develop science, technology and innovation partnerships between the European Union and the United States of America. BILAT-USA 2.0 has three main goals: • support the political dialogue within the framework of the EU-US STI cooperation agreement • enhance the cooperation between scientists and innovation actors on both sides and spread information on funding possibilities through a number of workshops & events • analyze the state-of-the-art and the progress of transatlantic science and technology cooperation
Participants	The project is coordinated by DLR. The consortium consists of **9 European partners** (DLR, FFG, inno TSD, Biocat, AKA, Intrasoft Internatinal, RCN, IPPT PAN, TUBITAK) and 4 US-American partners (DMI, FIU, NCURA, CTR). An Advisory Board will accompany the project throughout its duration. Information on each of the partners forming the BILAT USA 2.0 consortium can be found under Partner Organisations. More: http://www.euussciencetechnology.eu/content/bilat-usa-20-consortium-0
Website	http://www.euussciencetechnology.eu/

Brazil

Title	**B.BICE+** - **Promoting Research and Innovation between Europe and Brazil**

Duration	39 months (From october 2012)
Objective	Promoting research and innovation between Europe and Brazil. The principal objectives and activities of B.BICE+ are: • To contribute to the ongoing ST&I policy dialogue between the EU and Brazil; • To promote enduring partnerships between EU and Brazilian actors in the whole research-to-innovation chain; • To facilitate the coordination of EU Member States' cooperation in research with Brazil on the "program level"; • To disseminate information on programs encouraging cooperation in research and innovation between the EU and Brazil; • To promote an approach to innovation as an overarching policy objective for EU-Brazil bilateral cooperation; • To establish a Joint Action Taskforce (JAT) constituted of several European and Brazilian research and innovation institutions, tasked with defining a roadmap for coordination and implementation of joint action with participation of EU Member States and Brazilian institutions
Participants	http://www.b-bice-plus.eu/about-us/the-consortium/
Website	http://www.b-bice-plus.eu/

China

Title	**DRAGON-STARPLUS**
Duration	3 years (From 1 Feb 2015 – to 31 Jan 2018)
Objective	DRAGON-STARPLUS follows its predecessor (DRAGON-STAR), in its mandate to provide support services to European and Chinese researchers and policy makers, and to offer a flexible platform to facilitate policy discussions between European and Chinese stakeholders. The shift in China's strategy focusing towards R&I and transforming the essence of its economy has been complimented with massive public investments in research and technology. In order to tackle critical global issues demanding close scientific and technological cooperation at an international level, EU has identified in China a natural partner able to contribute and complement its own capacity.
Participants	http://www.dragon-star.eu/the-partners/
Further information	Video http://www.dragon-star.eu/dragon-star-plus/
Website	http://www.dragon-star.eu/

Mexico

Title	**EU-MEXINNOVA**
Duration	The BILAT has a duration of 36 months.
Objective	The European Union – Mexico Bilateral Innovation Initiative (EU-MEX-INNOVA) seeks to develop and strengthen collaborations between the two sides to cope with societal challenges and industrial technologies through international cooperation, for instance in the areas of climate change, food security, sustainable development, clean energy, health and transport; by making science, research and innovation proceed more rapidly and more cost effectively. Our societies can become more prosperous and inclusive by enhancing the transfer of knowledge to society through the development of innovation. In this sense, the connection is a decisive boost technology transfer and knowledge created in HEIs, laboratories and research centers to

	enterprises with emphasis on SMEs.
	EU-MEX-INNOVA sets up a sustainable, knowledge-based, bilateral dialogue between the ST&I key players and stakeholders to do more in a more coordinated and unified way to achieve greater scale and impact.
Participants	The participants are the Mexican National Council of Science and Technology (CONACYT) from the Mexican side, and from the EU side, Directorate General for Research and Innovation.
Website	http://www.conacyt.gob.mx/pci/index.php/eumexinnova1

Ukrania

Title	**BILAT-UKR*AINA – Enhancing the BILATeral S&T Partnership with UKRraine * Advanced Innovative Approach**
Duration	34 months (September 2012 – June 2015)
Objective	It aims to enhance and promote bilateral cooperation in Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) between the EU and Ukraine.
Participants	The consortium included nine prominent institutions from Ukraine, Austria, France, Germany, Hungary, Poland and Romania. Coordinator of the project was the Centre for Social Innvation/Zentrum für Soziale Innovation (ZSI) in Vienna, Austria. http://www.bilat-ukraina.eu/en/122.php
Website	http://www.bilat-ukraina.eu/

3.2.3 Others

POWER2YOUTH

Title	**Freedom, Dignity and Justice - A Comprehensive Approach to the Understanding of Youth Exclusion and the Prospects for Youth-led Change in the South and East Mediterranean**
Duration	3 years (from March 2014 to February 2017)
Objective	POWER2YOUTH aims at offering a comprehensive multi-level, interdisciplinary and gender-sensitive approach to the understanding of youth in the SEM region with a cross-national comparative design (case studies of Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Lebanon, Occupied Palestinian Territories, and Turkey). In particular, it explores the root causes of youth exclusion at three different levels of analysis (macro, meso and micro), while also investigating the role of youth collective and individual agency in challenging different forms of power. To enlarge the comparative perspective, two experiences of socio-economic transformation in Europe (Poland and Italy) and beyond (the United States) are also examined.
Funded programme	FP7-SSH
Participants	POWER2YOUTH is a consortium of research and academic institutions from different disciplines based in the EU member states, Norway, Switzerland and South East Mediterranean (SEM) countries formed to explore the dynamics of youth exclusion and the prospects for youth transformative agency in the SEM region.
Website	http://www.power2youth.eu/
Reference in current WP	ENG-GLOBALLY-04-2017

CASCADE project

Title	**Exploring the Security-Democracy Nexus in the Caucasus**
Duration	3 years (from February 2014 to January 2017)
Objective	The project will bring together research on the Caucasus by exploring linkages between societal challenges, political developments and conflicts and investigating the interactions between the North and South Caucasus, as well as between the Caucasus and its wider neighbourhood. On the basis of a strong comparative and interdisciplinary approach, CASCADE will seek to provide a more accurate understanding of how democracy and security are perceived, understood, experienced and exploited as political and social resources by Caucasus actors and other actors involved in the region. Drawing upon extensive fieldwork in the North and South Caucasus, including in the conflict areas and de facto States, CASCADE will generate a wealth of empirical data as well as new and important insights into security and democracy in the Caucasus. The project's outcomes will also be largely policy-driven and CASCADE aims at having a considerable impact in terms of shaping EU policy toward the Caucasus. The project will act as a knowledge hub to spur debate and bring together academic and policy communities from Europe and the Caucasus.
Funded programme	FP7-SSH
Participants	Led by the Fondation Maison des sciences de l'homme, CASCADE brings together 9 research centres and institutes from across the EU, Russia and the Caucasus http://www.cascade-caucasus.eu/cascade-team
Website	http://www.cascade-caucasus.eu/
Reference in current WP	ENG-GLOBALLY-04-2017

ISSICEU project

Title	**ISSICEU – Intra and Inter-societal sources of instability in the Caucasus and EU Opportunities to Respond**
Duration	3 years (From 2014-01-01 to 2017-01-01)
Objective	ISSICEU evaluates the different social dynamics that create military, political, economic and social security.
Funded programme	FP7-SSH-
Participants	The project is led by the Center for Governance and Culture at the University of St. Gallen in Switzerland and further comprises the following organisations: Ankara Policy Center, Turkey; GeoWel Research, Georgia; Kabardino-Balkarian State University, Russian Federation; Khazar University, Azerbaijan; Russian State University for the Humanities, Russian Federation; SWP – German Institute for International and Security Affairs, Germany; University of Fribourg, Switzerland. The consortium builds a synergy between seven social science disciplines, which allows a comprehensive perspective on the dynamics in the Caucasus and a constructive involvement with advantages and shortcomings of the various disciplinary approaches and research instruments. Represented are sociology, geography, anthropology, economics, political science and philosophy, and scientific study of religion. More information: http://www.issiceu.eu/consortium.html
Website	http://www.issiceu.eu/

Reference in current WP	ENG-GLOBALLY-04-2017

ARAB-TRANS project

Title	**ArabTrans – Political and Social Transformations in the Arab World**
Duration	3 years (From April 2013 to March 2016)
Objective	Since January 2011, the Arab World entered into a historical process of rapid and deep change of its political and social structures. This process of political transformations shows some striking similarities with the political revolution in post-Communist Europe and post-Soviet Eurasia in the period between November 1989 (The fall of the Iron Curtain) and December 1991 (The end of the Soviet Union). The main task of this project was to provide a scientific comparison the political and social transformation or stability in 7 Arab countries: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Jordan, and Iraq. The aim was to look comparatively at the beliefs, values and behavior with respect to political and social transformations in 7 Arab countries through use of comparative sample surveys.
	The project aimed at outlining and informing various policy options with regard to the political and social change in the Arab countries.
Funded programme	FP7-SSH
Participants	12 participants http://arabtrans.eu/consortium/partners/
Website	http://www.arabtrans.eu/
Reference in current WP	ENG-GLOBALLY-04-2017

SAHWA project

Title	**Researching Arab Mediterranean Youth: Towards a New Social Contract**
Duration	2 years (From 2014 to 2016)
Objective	SAHWA aimed at addressing a variety of issues related to the youth in Arab Mediterranean countries with four broad objectives: • Conceptualizing transition in Arab Mediterranean countries with a focus on youth, from an interdisciplinary perspective • Mapping political, socio-economic and cultural change in the Arab Mediterranean world in a context of multiple transitions, focusing on: • Perspectives from different countries and stakeholders • Prospects for youth and trends to anticipate future change • Identification of opportunities for youth, considered as a transformative agent • Comparing to similar transition processes in other historic contexts as possible models to inform the management of political and economic transformations in the Arab Mediterranean • Informing policy-makers with a range of tools and original frameworks of analysis to achieve a better understanding of the role of youth and contribute to a better design of national public policies and EU cooperation to support change in the region.
Funded programme	FP7-SSH

Participants	The SAHWA Project brings together a consortium of fifteen partners, universities and research centers from Europe and Arab countries to research youth prospects and persperctives in a context of multiple transitions. Besides, a Scientific Advisory Panel Composed of renowned experts and researchers provides advice and guidance throughout at every phase of implementation of the SAHWA Project. http://www.sahwa.eu/SAHWA-PROJECT/SAHWA-Consortium
Website	http://www.sahwa.eu/SAHWA-PROJECT/About-SAHWA
Reference in current WP	ENG-GLOBALLY-04-2017

PRIMA

Title	Partnership for Research and Innovation in the Mediterranean Area
Objective	PRIMA is an integrated programme on food systems and water resources for the development of inclusive, sustainable and healthy Euro-Mediterranean societies, to develop innovative solutions and promote their adoption for improving the efficiency and sustainability of food productions and water provision, in order to support an inclusive well-being and socio-economic development in the Mediterranean Area, within the framework of a reinforced Euro-Mediterranean co-operation. To achieve such goal, the PRIMA Initiative will be organised around two objectives. To **enhance knowledge and unlock its innovation potential for food security and water availability** through end user-friendly solutions in a context of ecological, demographic and climatic change • To **advance existing knowledge and innovations for water and food quality and safety**
Funded programme	PRIMA is a Joint Programming Initiative. The Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, also known as the Barcelona Process, was launched in 1995 as a result of a Conference of Euro-Mediterranean Ministers of Foreign Affairs. This long-standing process, aimed at establishing an area of peace, stability and prosperity, supporting dialogue among cultures of the region, was further strengthened in Paris in 2008 with the creation of the Union for the Mediterranean and in 2011 with the renewal of EU's Neighborhood policy. In this context, cooperation in research and innovation is considered of particular importance for the Mediterranean area as well as for the EU as a whole: scientific cooperation for the development of a regional innovation policy is more than ever needed to tackle the most pressing challenges of the Mediterranean area, where there is evidence of rapid social, demographic, economic, environmental and political changes. Furthermore, the "Euro-mediterranean conference on Research and Innovation" held in April 2012 in Barcelona stressed the need for a renewed partnership in Research and Innovation based on the principles of co-ownership, mutual interest and shared benefit. **In this respect, the Commission gave a decisive impetus by highlighting the potential of using Article 185 TFEU for implementing this partnership between the EU and its Southern Neighborhood**. This idea immediately received support from a significant number of Euro-Mediterranean countries who agreed on reducing fragmentation between their national cooperation programmes. The Commission therefore convened a first meeting for EU Member States bordering the Mediterranean Sea in July 2012 so as to encourage them to launch the preparatory work towards an integrated scientific programme for which they would be ready to commit national funds on the long-term. A few months later, the same EU Member States were joined by Mediterranean Partner Countries (MPC) and the preparation of the PRIMA initiative started in 2013 in a true spirit of co-ownership and co-decision between all countries. The balanced leadership of the preparatory works was reflected in a co-chairmanship from Italy and Jordan.
Participants	Mediterranean Partner Countries (MPC)

ERANET MED

Title	ERANETMED – Euro-Mediterranean Cooperation Through ERANET Joint Activities and Beyond
Duration	4 years (October 2013 - September 2017)
Objective	The main aim of the project is to enhance Euro-Mediterranean co-ownership through innovation and competitive research in the societal challenges of the region. The project aims at reducing fragmentation of programming in the Mediterranean region by increasing coordination among national research programmes of European Member States, Associated Countries and Mediterranean Partner Countries. The **ERANETMED** considers a broad area for research, addressing not only the most important societal challenges of the region but also actions to enhance innovation through applied research, capacity building, mobility and clustering. Its action will result in concrete co-operation between research programmes, such as networking, definition of strategic scientific activities, research structuring for long-lasting and stable cooperation beyond ERANET. The main goals addressed by the project are: • establishing a framework for communication and coordination of programme owners and managers related to S&T cooperation from Europe and Mediterranean Partner Countries; • strengthening Euro-Mediterranean R&I Cooperation promoting joint activities; • developing joint funding schemes and procedures between partners; • supporting long-term and stable Euro-Mediterranean cooperation; • strengthen MPC capacities to enhance research and innovation and increase the impact of research on the socio-economic development of the region. It also implies the achievement of coherence among research, policy and funding instruments to contribute to regional societal challenges, to have a real impact on the society and to establish synergies with other programmes and instruments.
Funded Programme	ERA NET
Participants	http://www.eranetmed.eu/index.php/the-project/partnership
Website	http://www.eranetmed.eu/index.php/prima-initiative
Reference in current WP	ENG-GLOBALLY-04-2017

ERA-NET SMART CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Title	Smart Cities and Communities – ENSCC
Duration	The call was launched on 11 December 2014.
Objective	Smart Cities and Communities have been identified as key to achieving the energy efficiency targets for 2020 and 2050. The main objective of this ERA-NET COFUND is to stimulate successful practice and facilitate replicability within Smart Cities and Communities implementation projects and also across projects in order to achieve a technological shift in the current energy system and provide smart and integrated solutions for technology, government and society. The ERA-NET COFUND Smart Cities and Communities is a joint effort of the Joint Programming Initiative Urban Europe and the Smart Cities Member States Initiative. The European Commission supports the ERA-NET COFUND by H2020 Funding. Four call topics are defined: 1. Smart integrated urban energy and transport systems 2. Smart tools and services for integrated urban energy and transport systems 3. Smart data, big data

	4. Smart governance and smart citizens
Funded programme	The **ERA-NET Cofund** Smart Cities and Communities (ENSCC) was established by the Joint Programming Initiative (JPI) Urban Europe and the Smart Cities Member States Initiative (SC MSI). It initiates a transnational joint call for RDI proposals addressing new solutions in the urban field, and demonstrating the feasibility of their implementation.
Participants	A total amount of joint public funding of approximately 26 M€ was provided by national and regional funding agencies from twelve European countries: Austria – FFG, Belgium DGO6, Innoviris and FNRS, Cyprus – RPF, Finland – TEKES, the Netherlands – NOW, Norway – RCN, Portugal – FCT, Romania – UEFISCDI, Spain – CDTI, Sweden – Formas, Swedish Energy Agency and VINNOVA, Switzerland – DETEC and Turkey – TÜBITAK. ENSCC is supported by the European Commission and also funded under the Horizon 2020 ERA-NET Cofund scheme.
Website	http://jpi-urbaneurope.eu/enscc/
Reference in current WP	ENG-GLOBALLY-08-2017

ERA-NET SMART URBAN FUTURES (ENSUF)

Title	**Smart Urban Futures – ENSUF**
Duration	JPI Urban Europe's fourth call, was opened on mid December 2015
Objective	The ERA-NET Cofund Smart Urban Futures (ENSUF) – supported by the European Commission under the Horizon 2020 programme. Three call topics were defined: 1. Concepts and strategies for smart urban transformation, growth and shrinkage 2. New dynamics of public services 3. Inclusive, vibrant and accessible urban communities.
Funded Programme	ENSUF is supported by the European Commission and funded under the Horizon 2020 ERA-NET Cofund scheme. The ERA-NET Cofund Smart Urban Futures call initiates transnational joint calls for RDI proposals, developing our knowledge of the urban condition and sustainable development through creation and testing of new methods, tools, and technologies required to overcome current economic, social, and environmental challenges.
Participants	A total amount of public funding of maximum 23.8 M€ will be provided by national and regional funding agencies from 18 European countries, including support from Horizon 2020: Austria (FFG), Belgium (DGO6, Innoviris, FNRS), Cyprus (RPF), Denmark (IFD), France (ANR), Finland (TEKES, AKA), Italy (MIUR), Latvia (VIAA), Lithuania (LMT), The Netherlands (NOW), Norway (RCN), Poland (NCN), Portugal (FCT), Romania (UEFISCDI), Slovenia (ARRS), Sweden (Formas, Swedish Energy Agency, VINNOVA), Turkey (TÜBITAK), United Kingdom (AHRC, EPSRC, ESRC).
Website	http://jpi-urbaneurope.eu/ensuf-call/
Reference in current WP	ENG-GLOBALLY-08-2017

URBACHINA

Title	**UrbaChina – Sustainable Urbanisation in China : Historical and Comparative Perspectives, Mega-trends towards 2050**
Duration	4 years (from 2010 to 2014)
Objective	UrbaChina analysed China's urbanisation trends for the next 40 years and defined possible future scenarios with reference to concepts of sustainability.
Funded	FP7-SSH.

Programme	
Participants	URBACHINA was a collaborative project implemented by a consortium of 11 leading Chinese and European research institutions. Coordinated by CNRS, the URBACHINA project activities consisted in analysing and defining China's urbanisation trends for the next 40 years and defined possible future scenarios with reference to concepts of sustainability. More information at: http://www.urbachina.eu/index.php/en/consortium-a-other-boards/members
Website	http://www.urbachina.eu/index.php/en/
Reference in current WP	ENG-GLOBALLY-08-2017

3.3 Relevant projects for CULT-COOP call

3.3.1 Digitalisation projects

Europeana 1914-1918	**Europeana 1914-1918**: so far, a dozen countries have taken part in the family history roadshows, digitizing over 90,000 items and adding more than 7,000 stories. The Europeana Collections 1914-1918 project has produced a substantial digital collection of over 400,000 pieces of material from national libraries in eight countries that found themselves on different sides of the historic conflict. The European Film Gateway 1914 project gave 660 hours of films and related material on the First World War including newsreels, documentaries, fiction films, propaganda and anti-war films. This material is especially important since only around 20% of the complete silent film production of the era has survived. All the material is now accessible for research and studies.
Website	http://europeana1914-1918.eu/en
Discovery project	The **Discovery** project allowed to build an extensive, multilingual collection of reliable scholarly editions of philosophical texts, high quality reproductions of primary sources and a rich archive of videos including lectures and interviews featuring leading contemporary philosophers, and a desktop application that runs on a scholars' personal computer and provides a collaborative environment in which to browse, study, and enrich the content published in Discovery library.
Website	www.discovery-project.eu
tranScriptorium	**tranScriptorium** aims at developing innovative, efficient and cost-effective solutions for the indexing, search and full transcription of historical handwritten document images.
Website	http://transcriptorium.eu/
INSIDDE	**INSIDDE** addressed the enhancement of techniques for pre-processing terahertz images which will provide a complete set of images of paintings and sealed objects, revealing complementary information about its hidden features such as underlying contents, pigment/substance identification, brushstroke texture, defects. (e.g. It was recently discovered a portrait of a woman underneath Goya's portrait of Jovellanos at the Museo de Bellas Artes de Asturias).
Website	http://www.insidde-fp7.eu/
EuropeanaRegia	**EuropeanaRegia** made it possible to digitize more than 1000 rare and precious manuscripts from the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. All of them were once part of three great royal collections that are currently dispersed and which represent European cultural activity at three distinct periods in history: the Bibliotheca Carolina (8th and 9th centuries), the Library of Charles V and Family (14th century) and the Library of the Aragonese Kings of Naples (15th and 16th centuries).

Website	**http://www.europeanaregia.eu/en**
Europeana Hope	**Europeana Hope** developed the www.socialhistoryportal.org where it is possible to search and browse digital collections on social history and the history of the labour movement from the late 18th to the beginning of the 21st century. More than 900,000 digitized objects (archives, books, brochures, leaflets, photographs, posters, prints, cartoons, sound, films and videos) from 15 specialized archives and libraries in Europe.
Website	http://pro.europeana.eu/project/hope
Further information	✓ http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/ict/creativity/creativity-projects-fp7_en.html ✓ https://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/ict-policy-projects-cultural-heritage ✓ http://pro.europeana.eu/web/guest/projects
Reference in current WP	CULT-COOP-09-2017

3.3.2 HERA ERA-net

Title	**Humanities in the European Research Area**
Duration	5 years (From 2004- to 2009)
Funded programme	ERANET Cofund.
Participants	HERA – Humanities in the European Research Area – is a partnership between 24 Humanities Research Councils across Europe and the European Commissionhttp://heranet.info/hera-network-funders-humanities-the-european-research-area
Objective	HERA is a partnership with the objective of firmly establishing the humanities in the European Research Area and in the European Commission Framework Programmes. HERA aims to set new and innovative research agendas and thus enhance the humanities' contribution to the European Research Area as well as to the ongoing debates on issues of particular relevance to European society. HERA is dedicated to: • the coordination of national research policies; • the establishment of new Joint Research Programmes (JRPs); • defining methods for evaluating the impact of humanities research; • playing a pro-active role in promoting humanities on the European platform; • functioning as a broker for multilateral funding arrangements; and • assisting humanities researchers to succeed in FP calls.
Who can apply?	Researchers in the field of humanities in a wide sense (including some links to the social sciences). There are calls for proposals within HERA every 2-3 years. In 2015 there was a call for proposals for a joint research programme (JRP) called "Uses of the Past". Researchers and research groups in the field of humanities could apply. The HERA JRP requires cooperation of four countries at least.
Further information	Joint Statement Knowledge Exchange and Valorization HERA Joint Research Programme

Reference in current WP	CULT-COOP-02-2017

3.3.3 Others

CULTURAL BASE project

Title	**Social Platform on Cultural Heritage and European Identities**
Duration	2 years (From May 2015 – to April 2017)
Funded programme	H2020-REFLECTIVE-SOCIETY-2014
Participants	7 organizations: http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/194583_en.html
Objective	Through a comprehensive perspective that includes the most relevant social and political connections, the project aims to address the proposed topic from a double standpoint, namely, an analytical as well as a public policy perspective. The project starts from the idea that since the second half of the last century culture has experienced a profound mutation, through which its position and role in the social dynamics have been transformed
Website	http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/194583_en.html
Interesting documents	Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities List of projects 2007-2013
Reference in current WP	CULT-COOP-04-2017, CULT-COOP-10-2017

RICHES project

Title	**Renewal, Innovation and Change: Heritage and European Society**
Duration	3 years (From 2013-12-01 to 2016-05-31)
Funded programme	7th Framework Programme (FP7-SSH). Project reference: 612789
Participants	The **10 partners** come **from six European countries**: Denmark, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, the UK and one associate country, namely Turkey. These countries represent a wide range of organisations and offer a spectrum of different national policies and programmes for CH.
Objective	The RICHES project is about change. For many in 21st century Europe, Cultural Heritage (CH) is more about what it is than the project are: though enormously rich, this treasure is often locked away, or crumbling, or in a foreign language, or about a past which to many people - young , old, newcomers to Europe and settled inhabitants - seems of little relevance.
Website	http://www.riches-project.eu/ http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/111390_en.html
Reference in current WP	CULT-COOP call