







THE EU RESEARCH & INNOVATION PROGRAMME

2021 – 2027

HEALTH NCP MEETING
13 December 2022



Research and Innovation

HEALTH 3rd NCP meeting







MEETING WITH MS TEAMS





Make sure you are correctly identified (COUNTRY – full name)



Respect confidentiality



Please keep your microphone muted and your camera off during the meeting



How to ask the floor?

Please use the raise hand function
Unmute your mic once the chair invites you to take the floor
Avoid using the Chat function to start discussions

European

Agenda (1)



- Welcome & Introduction
- How we work together in Horizon Europe & Who does what?
- HE Health Work Programme 2023

Networking lunch

- Refresher on Gender Equality provisions in Horizon Europe
- Lump sum funding
- Blind evaluation



Agenda (2)



- International Cooperation:
 - Swiss participation
 - UK participation
- Other cross-cutting issues
- Statistics on the calls 2021 and 2022
- HNN3.0, update for NCPs on the upcoming activities
- A.O.B.

End of the meeting



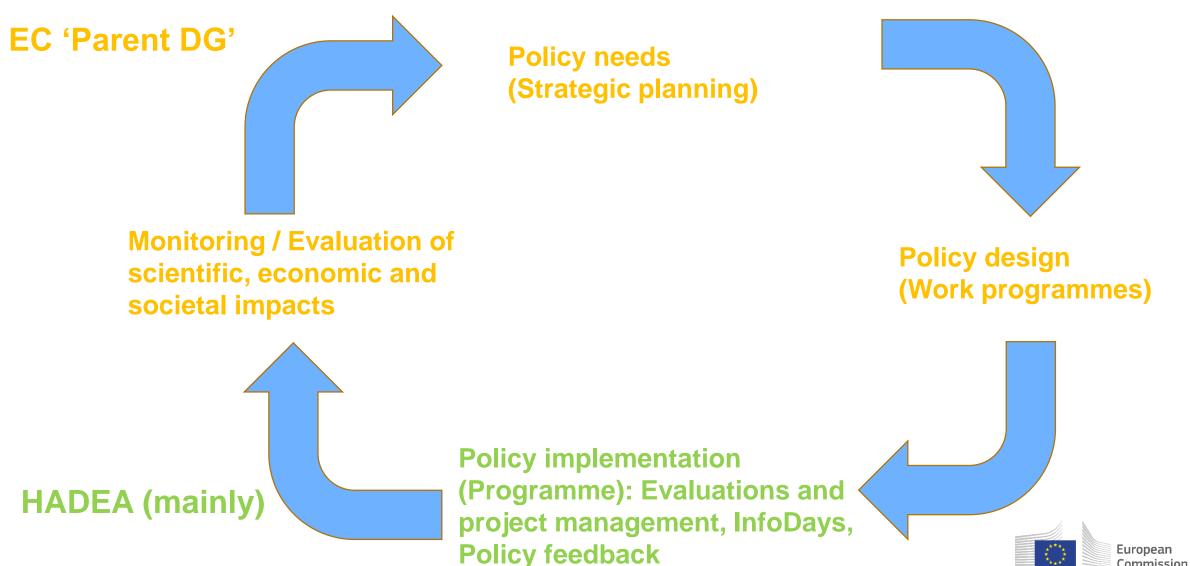
Welcome & Introduction





Who does what?

strong cooperation of 'Parent DG' and Agencies



How we work together in Horizon Europe & Who does what?

Your correspondent

Séverine Romain in the EC DG RTD

Communication

- <u>EC-HE-NCP-HEALTH@ec.europa.eu</u>
- List of contact points per topic 'Hot line' for NCPs please keep the functional mailbox in copy
- Request for participation at National InfoDays

Collaborative workspace – CircaBC

https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/2e84bac8-9959-4e72-998c-15985abbae47

Meetings

Organised jointly by HaDEA and the EC



HE Health Work Programme 2023







Horizon Europe - Cluster 1 ,Health'

Timelines for calls (WP 2023-2024, Topics/Calls in 2023)

- Opening of call: 12 January 2023
- Closure of calls (deadlines)
 - ➤ single-stage call: 13 April 2023
- Informing applicants of shortlisted proposals
 - ➤ single-stage call: early August 2023



Horizon Europe - Keep informed & Get involved

HorizonEU

- Register to receive the latest updates of developments
 - → via EC portal for Funding & Tenders Opportunities.

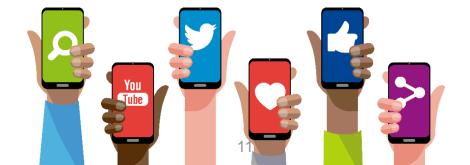
https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal

Horizon Europe Work Programmes (<u>link</u>) and Programme Guide (<u>link</u>)

Horizon Europe website: http://ec.europa.eu/horizon-europe

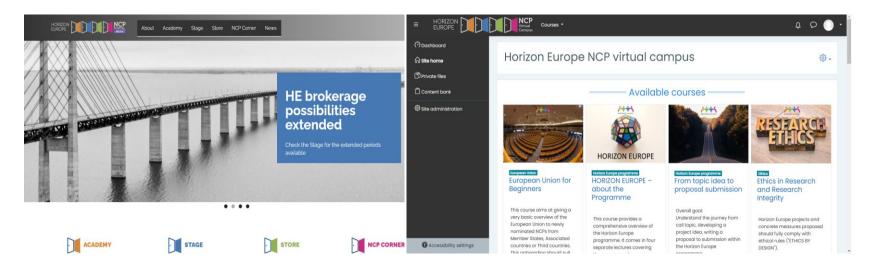
EU-funded Health Research and Innovation: https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-

innovation/research-area/health-research-and-innovation_en





HE NCP Portal



The Portal

https://www.horizon europencpportal.eu/

The Campus

https://courses.horizoneuropencpportal.eu/



DESTINATION 1

Staying healthy in a rapidly changing society









Destination 1: Staying healthy in a rapidly changing society

Citizens of all ages stay healthy and independent in a rapidly changing society thanks to healthier lifestyles and behaviours, healthier diets, healthier environments, improved evidence-based health policies, and more effective solutions for health promotion and disease prevention.

- Key Strategic Orientation: 'Creating a more resilient, inclusive and democratic European society'
- Impact areas:
 - Good health and high-quality accessible health care
 - High quality digital services for all ages
 - Sustainable food systems from farm to fork on land and sea
 - Climate change mitigation and adaptation





Destination 1: Expected impacts

- Citizens adopt healthier lifestyles and behaviours, make healthier choices and maintain longer a healthy, independent and active life with a reduced disease burden, including at old ages or in other vulnerable stages of life.
- Citizens adopt new tools, digitally enabled solutions and evidence-based health and care services to prevent and delay progression of age-related diseases.
- Citizens are able and empowered to manage better their own physical and mental health and well-being, monitor their health, and interact with their doctors and health care providers.
- Citizens' trust in knowledge-based health interventions and in guidance from health authorities is strengthened, including through improved health literacy, resulting in increased engagement in and adherence to effective strategies for health promotion, diseases prevention and treatment.

Destination 1: Topics in 2023

HORIZON-HLTH-2023-STAYHLTH-01-01: single stage
 The Silver Deal - Person-centred health and care in European regions

• Closure: 13 April 2023

Instrument: RIA

Total: 40M€

• Project size: 15-20 M€



The Silver Deal

- Person-centred health and care in European regions

Expected outcome (contributing to all of the following elements)

- Citizens and patients will get effective, preventive, integrated, coordinated, evidence-based and people-centred high-quality health and care services to identify and tackle or prevent multi-morbidities, frailty, biologically or mentally reduced capacities, (sensory) impairments, dementia and/or neurodegeneration, fostering mental and physical health, wellbeing and quality of life.
- Primary and community based health and care services will be better equipped to early identify people at risk of developing non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and multi-morbidities.
- Older people will be empowered to take an active role in the management of their own physical and mental health, as well as increase their social interactions and wellbeing.
- Citizens, all relevant stakeholders, public authorities, cities and rural environments, as well as health care providers will be engaged to ensure the introduction to and the integration of age-friendly, mental and physical health promoting innovative care pathways and digitally enabled solutions into the daily life and wellbeing of the ageing population.

The Silver Deal

- Person-centred health and care in European regions

Scope (address all of the following elements)

- Consolidate high-quality effective, integrated, innovative and digitally enabled personcentred health and long-term care services and solutions, both in primary care, hospital and home settings, around older people's needs for physical and mental health, care and wellbeing, strengthened disease prevention, rehabilitation and for staying active and healthy as they age.
- Such integrated and holistic solutions could include, but are not limited to, integrated care
 solutions, serious games, connected wearables, ambient sensors, social robots, assistive
 technologies, age-friendly environments, diagnostic screenings, self-monitoring devices, robotics
 and others, tackling age-related physical and mental diseases and co-morbidities.
- Develop and provide evidenced-based new approaches, coordinated care models and pathways, for delivering effective, person-centred health and long-term care solutions.
- Support adoption and market innovation of novel health and care solutions, for older age related health conditions, through large-scale testing and deployment piloting, guidance on relevant HTA and CE procedures, demonstrating cost-effectiveness, as well as through stakeholder involvement and policy collaboration on European, local, regional, and international level.

DESTINATION 2

Living and working in a health-promoting environment

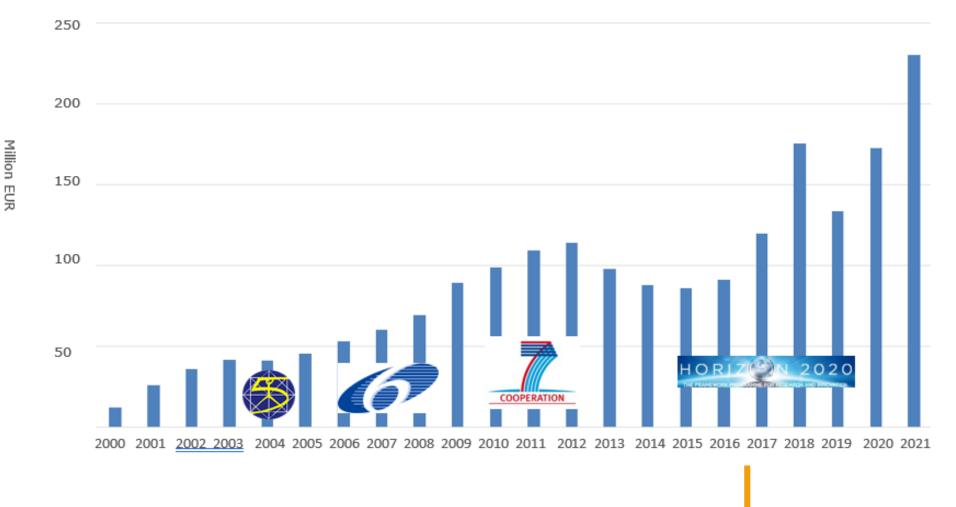






EU Environment and Health research 2000-2021

https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/health-research-and-innovation/environment-and-health_en







347 projects; €1.4 bn EU contribution

Destination 2: Living and working in a health-promoting environment



The environment we live and work in is a major determinant of our health and well-being. Environmental factors are estimated to account for almost 20% of all deaths in Europe.

- Destination 2 → filling knowledge gaps in the understanding of the impacts on our health and well-being of those environmental, occupational and socio-economic risk factors that have the most significant or widespread societal impacts.
- International cooperation is welcomed; collaboration between projects under the same call is requested.



Destination 2: Policy context



- Results will support the EU's environment and health policies and overarching policy frameworks such as:
 - the European Green Deal;
 - the Chemical Strategy for Sustainability;
 - the Zero Pollution Action Plan and Package;
 - the Climate Adaptation Strategy;
 - > the EU Strategic Framework on Health and Safety at Work;
 - > the WHO European Environment and Health Process (EHP).



Destination 2: Expected impacts



- Policy-makers and regulators are aware and well informed about environmental, socioeconomic and occupational risk factors as well as health-promoting factors across society;
- The upstream determinants of disease are known, understood and reduced;
- The health threats and burden resulting from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil
 pollution and contamination is substantially reduced;
- Living and working environments in European cities and regions are healthier, more inclusive, safer, resilient and sustainable;
- The **adaptive capacity and resilience** of populations and health systems in the EU to climate and environmental change-related health risks is **strengthened**;
- Citizens' health and well-being is protected and promoted, and premature deaths, diseases and inequalities related to environmental pollution and degradation are prevented;
- Environmental, occupational, social, economic, fiscal and health **policies and practices** at the EU, national and regional level are **sustainable** and **based on solid scientific evidence**;

Destination 2: Topics in WP 2023









HORIZON-HLTH-2023-ENVHLTH-02-01: Planetary health: understanding the links between environmental

degradation and health

Closure: 13.04.2023

Total: 30M€

impacts

Project size: 5-6M€

HORIZON-HLTH-2023-ENVHLTH-02-02:

Evidence-based interventions for promotion of mental and physical health in changing working environments (postpandemic workplaces)

Closure: 13.04.2023

Total: 30M€

Project size: 5-6M€

HORIZON-HLTH-2023-ENVHLTH-02-03: Health impacts of endocrine-disrupting

chemicals: bridging science-policy gaps by addressing persistent scientific uncertainties

Closure: 13.04.2023

Total: 40M€

Project size: 6-7M€

HORIZON-HLTH-2023-ENVHLTH-02-04: Global coordination of

Global coordination of exposome research

Closure: 13.04.2023

Total: 3M€

Project size: 3M€





Planetary health: understanding the links between environmental degradation and health impacts

Expected outcome

- Climate and environmental policies are supported with better knowledge on the Earth natural systems and human health interactions;
- Sustainable planetary health policies which foster co-benefits to human health and the health of ecosystems are supported with robust evidence;
- Cross sectorial and multidisciplinary scientific collaborations, including expertise in public health and One Health, are established;
- Public authorities rely on indicators about the impacts on human health of changes or degradation of natural systems to support adaptation and mitigation strategies to natural hazards;
- Policymakers have better tools to improve the predictive capability and preparedness as well as to envision
 prevention strategies to deal with the impacts on human health of changes or degradation of ecosystems;
- Citizens are engaged and informed about the impact of natural systems' degradation on human health and behaviours aiming at the conservation of ecosystems are promoted.





Planetary health: understanding the links between environmental degradation and health impacts

Scope

- Providing evidence for health and wellbeing impacts of planetary changes, considering a systems thinking framework or a fragmentary approach (impacts of climate change and biodiversity loss on human health);
- Improving the understanding of human-ecological systems interactions and ecosystem-mediated effects
 on human health and well-being;
- Providing methodological approaches to identify and prioritise threats for public health caused by environmental degradation;
- Investigating how infections agents can spread via the environment, enhancing monitoring strategies;
- Lay the foundations for integrated surveillance systems considering established monitoring systems and using available and newly collected data;
- Explore implications of planetary health for health systems and public health;
- Advance knowledge and actions to reduce the burden of non-communicable diseases while reducing the
 environmental pressure in areas like nutrition, physical activity, and mobility;
- **Improved health impact assessment approaches** accounting for environmental externalities and estimating the cost and benefits of interventions versus no action.



Evidence-based interventions for promotion of mental and physical health in changing working environments (post-pandemic workplaces)

Expected outcome

- Public authorities and regulators are supported with evidence-based guidance to design occupational health policies;
- Public authorities, employers, organisations and social partners are better supported with tools, evidence-based intervention options and guidelines to promote mental and physical well-being and health in the workplace;
- Public authorities and the scientific community have access to FAIR data and robust evidence on direct links between psychosocial and physical risk factors at the workplace and specific health outcomes;
- Public authorities, regulators and social partners are informed by evidence on the costs, benefits, sustainability and expected challenges of available solutions;
- Public authorities and employers take advantage of the best available knowledge to support interventions and solutions on the design of the built working environment;
- Public authorities and employers develop adequate measures to prevent and reduce the negative outcomes of
 exposure to psycho-social and physical risk factors in the workplace and support recovery;
- Workers are more protected against work-related hazards and informed about effective prevention approaches based on specific and appropriate measures and health enhancing behaviours;
- Workers living with a chronic disease and/or recovering from a mental of physical health problem are supported to continue/return to work.





Evidence-based interventions for promotion of mental and physical health in changing working environments (post-pandemic workplaces)

Scope

- Provide adequate and robust data on the impact that the ongoing changes in the workplace are having on the mental and physical health of different categories of workers and working sectors;
- Generate **evidence** on **mental health** and on **mental well-being** at the **workplace** and how changing work organisation due to the twin transitions and the pandemic affects workers' work-life balance and work ability;
- Generate evidence on the importance of risk factors in the development of chronic and acute diseases;
- Increase the **understanding** of the **links** between different **health-promoting factors** in the working-built environment and **physical and mental health outcomes**, and how these may be mutually reinforcing;
- Explore the health impacts of changing working times, including excessive and atypical working hours and
 work in different time zones that blur work from leisure time, limiting recovery;
- Provide recommendations for effective interventions to prevent occupational risks and support the mental and physical health and well-being at individual, organisation and policy levels, including an analysis on their cost-effectiveness, sustainability and barriers to implementation at national and/or EU level;
- Advance the development of a scientific framework addressing occupational safety and health (OSH)
 across policies and sectors and support new and sustainable (future-proof) tools, guidelines and policies
 concerning the evaluation and design of physical and psychosocial work environment;
- Provide tools and approaches to anticipate new OSH risks.



Health impacts of endocrine-disrupting chemicals: bridging science-policy gaps by addressing persistent scientific uncertainties

Expected outcome

- Public authorities and regulators are supported with evidence to implement the EU Framework on Endocrine Disruptors as well as the Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability and EU legislation on plant protection products;
- Public authorities improve risk assessment, management and communication via access to FAIR data and more robust evidence on causal links between EDC exposure and health outcomes;
- The research community has access to better data on the role of EDCs and other factors to better understand their individual or combined health impacts;
- Public authorities and the scientific community capitalise on the latest methodologies to advance the understanding of the health impacts of EDC exposures;
- Public authorities, employers and citizens rely on practical evidence-informed guidelines for exposure prevention and reduction;
- Citizens are engaged and informed about the health impact of exposures to EDCs and risk-preventing behaviours are promoted.



Health impacts of endocrine-disrupting chemicals: bridging science-policy gaps by addressing persistent scientific uncertainties

Scope

- Studying the impact of EDCs on target organs, in multi-organ models, on physiological barriers and on interactions with microbiota:
- Elucidating health endpoints for which insufficient data exists, like disturbances in the development and functioning of the nervous and CV systems, immune system, fertility, etc.;
- Providing better biological and imaging biomarkers to predict EDC-mediated health outcomes;
- Gaining better insights into the developmental origins of health and disease, and assessing the occurrence and relevance of multi- and transgenerationally inherited effects;
- Gaining better insights into the most sensitive windows of susceptibility, during which exposure is of particular importance for health effects;
- Gaining a better understanding of the effects of chemicals and mixtures on underlying mechanistic crosstalk between endocrine axes, endocrine pathways and other key biological systems;
- Improving the understanding of chemical mixture effects, including with other toxins and at low doses;
- Investigating biological effects of realistic mixtures for a more detailed understanding of the endocrine effectome;
- Exploiting **non-mammalians as test organisms** to predict effects or raise concern on potential effects in humans;
- Exploiting systems biology to understand how exposure to an EDC results in an altered phenotype.





Global coordination of exposome research

Expected outcome

- Environment and health research community, research-policymaking authorities, research funders and other relevant stakeholders work together at the European and international level towards establishing a medium-long-term Global Human Exposome Network;
- Environment and health research community, authorities working at the science-policy interface and research funders provide options for functioning, financing and governance of a medium-long-term Global Human Exposome Network;
- Relevant stakeholders profit from a strengthened coordination and collaboration globally among different fields of research and innovation with relevance to deciphering the human exposome;
- A roadmap and a R&I agenda for international cooperation in specified areas of exposome research and innovation are made available to the relevant international stakeholders;
- The coordination of research initiatives, infrastructures, facilities and resources in the area of the Exposome in Europe is supported and reinforced;
- The interoperability and harmonisation between data and studies is increased facilitating the exchange and use of information across research disciplines and groups.



Global coordination of exposome research

Scope

- Proposal for a common agreed conceptual framework for the exposome;
- Proposal for options for a global governance structure for a Global Human Exposome Network taking advantage of and connecting to the existing research infrastructures and services in the area of the Exposome at the European level;
- Agreed technologies needed to decipher the external and internal exposome, support longitudinal studies and potential for international cooperation;
- Proposal for data mining, analysis, opportunities for harmonisation, interoperability, and standardisation in data collection, knowledge storage and transfer, and bioinformatics needs at the European and global level;
- Cooperation between population and patient cohorts, integrating a large number of variables and comprehensive environmental datasets, and biobanks, also covering the perinatal period;
- Facilitation of the regulatory uses of results including for regulatory science and risk assessment.



DESTINATION 3

Tackling diseases and reducing disease burden







Destination 3: Tackling diseases and reducing disease burden

Communicable and non-communicable diseases cause the greatest amounts of premature death and disability in the EU and worldwide.

Destination 3 → addressing an urgent need for research and innovation to develop new prevention measures, public health interventions, diagnostics, vaccines, therapies, antimicrobials and their alternatives, as well as to improve existing prevention strategies to create tangible impacts, taking into account sex/gender-related issues.

- Key Strategic Orientation: 'Creating a more resilient, inclusive and democratic European society'
- Impact areas:
 - Good health and high-quality accessible health care
 - A resilient EU prepared for emerging threats
 - Climate change mitigation and adaptation
 - High quality digital services for all





Destination 3: Expected impacts

- Health burden of diseases in the EU and worldwide is reduced through effective disease management, including through the development and integration of innovative diagnostic and therapeutic approaches, personalised medicine approaches, digital and other people-centred solutions for health care.
- Premature mortality from NCDs is reduced by one third (by 2030), mental health and well-being is promoted, and the voluntary targets of the WHO Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of NCDs 2013-2020 are attained (by 2025), with an immediate impact on the related disease burden (DALYs).
- Health care systems benefit from strengthened research and innovation expertise, human capacities and know-how for combatting communicable and non-communicable diseases, including through international cooperation.
- Citizens benefit from reduced (cross-border) health threat of epidemics and AMR pathogens, in the EU and worldwide. In particular, the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases are contained and hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases are being combated.
- Patients and citizens are knowledgeable of disease threats, involved and empowered to make and shape decisions for their health, and better adhere to knowledge-based disease management strategies and policies (especially for controlling outbreaks and emergencies).

Destination 3: 8 topics in 2023 – Single stage (6 RIAs and 2 CSAs)

 HORIZON-HLTH-2023-DISEASE-03-01:
 Novel approaches for palliative and end-of-life care for non-cancer patients

• Closure: 13.04.2023

Instrument: RIA

Budget: 50M€

Project size: 6-7M€

 HORIZON-HLTH-2023-DISEASE-03-03:
 Interventions in city environments to reduce risk of non-communicable disease (Global Alliance for Chronic Diseases -GACD)

Closure: 13.04.2023

Instrument: RIA

Budget: 20M€

Project size: 3-4M€

 HORIZON-HLTH-2023-DISEASE-03-04:
 Pandemic preparedness and response: Broad spectrum anti-viral therapeutics for infectious diseases with epidemic potential

• Closure: 13.04.2023

Instrument: RIA

Budget: 50M€

Project size: 7-8M€



Destination 3: 8 topics in 2023 – Single stage (6 RIAs and 2 CSAs)

 HORIZON-HLTH-2023-DISEASE-03-05:
 Pandemic preparedness and response: Sustaining established coordination mechanisms for European adaptive platform trials and/or for cohort networks

• Closure: **13.04.2023**

Instrument: CSA

Budget: 3M€

Project size: 1-2M€

 HORIZON-HLTH-2023-DISEASE-03-06:
 Towards structuring brain health research in Europe

Closure: 13.04.2023

Instrument: CSA

Budget: 1M€

Project size: 1M€

 HORIZON-HLTH-2023-DISEASE-03-07:
 Relationship between infections and noncommunicable diseases

• Closure: 13.04.2023

Instrument: RIA

Budget: 30M€

Project size: 6-7M€



Destination 3: 8 topics in 2023 – Single stage (6 RIAs and 2 CSAs)

 HORIZON-HLTH-2023-DISEASE-03-17:
 Pandemic preparedness and response:
 Understanding vaccine induced-immunity

• Closure: **13.04.2023**

Instrument: RIA

Budget: 20M€

Project size: 7-8M€

 HORIZON-HLTH-2023-DISEASE-03-018:
 Pandemic preparedness and response:
 Immunogenicity of viral proteins of viruses with epidemic and pandemic potential

Closure: 13.04.2023

Instrument: RIA

Budget: 50M€

• Project size: 7-8M€



HORIZON-HLTH-2023-DISEASE-03-01: Novel approaches for palliative and end-of-life care for non-cancer patients

Expected outcome

- Reduced health-related suffering and improved well-being and quality of life of patients in need of palliative and end-of-life care and their professional and family caregivers.
- Patients have early and better access to palliative or end-of-life care services of higher quality and (cost) effectiveness.
- Patients and their professional and family caregivers are able to engage meaningfully with the improved evidence-based and information-driven palliative care joint decision-making process.
- Health care providers and health policymakers have access to and use the improved clinical guidelines and policy with respect to pain and/or other symptoms management, psychological and/or spiritual support, and palliative or end-of-life care for patients.
- Reduced societal, healthcare and economic burden associated with increasing demands of palliative or end-of-life care services that is beneficial for citizens and preserves sustainability of the health care systems.

HORIZON-HLTH-2023-DISEASE-03-01: Novel approaches for palliative and end-of-life care for non-cancer patients

Scope

- ... the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of pharmacological and/or non-pharmacological interventions to improve well-being and quality of life of patients.
- The legal and ethical aspects ... should be considered and fully addressed.
- Prove the feasibility of integrating the proposed interventions in current pain management, palliative and/or end-of-life care regimes and healthcare systems across Europe.
- The views and values of patients and their caregivers should also be appropriately taken into account in patient-centred care decisions.
- Identify and analyse relationships between sex, gender, age, disabilities, socio-economic factors in health and any other relevant factors (e.g. ethical, familial, etc.).
- Analyse the barriers and opportunities to re-invigorating and enhancing timely social inclusion and active
 engagement of patients in need of palliative and end-of-life care and their caregivers.
- ... strategies and guidelines of patient-centred communication for health and social care professionals as well as standards for evidenced based communication trainings for caregivers.
- Randomised clinical trials and observational studies, targeting different age groups, should be considered.
- Effective contribution of social sciences and humanities disciplines is required.



HORIZON-HLTH-2023-DISEASE-03-03: Interventions in city environments to reduce risk of non-communicable disease (Global Alliance for Chronic Diseases - GACD)

Expected outcome

- Health care practitioners and providers in LMICs and/or in HICs serving vulnerable populations have access to and use specific guidelines to implement health interventions that decrease risk factors of noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) associated with city environments.
- Public health managers and authorities have access to improved insights and evidence on the NCDs caused or impacted by city environments and which factors influence the implementation of preventive actions that address risk behaviours in concerned city populations.
- Adopting an implementation science approach to studying interventions in different city contexts, researchers,
 clinicians and authorities have an improved understanding how specific interventions can be better adapted to different city environments and how the interventions could be scaled within and across cities.
- Public health managers and authorities use evidence-based strategies and tools for promoting population
 health in equitable and environmentally sustainable ways, enabling cities to better address the challenges of rapid
 urbanisation, growing social inequalities, and climate change.
- Communities, local stakeholders and authorities are fully engaged in implementing and taking up individual and/or structural level interventions and thus contribute to deliver better health.

HORIZON-HLTH-2023-DISEASE-03-03: Interventions in city environments to reduce risk of non-communicable disease (Global Alliance for Chronic Diseases - GACD)

Scope (1)

- implementation research with the potential to reduce the risks of NCDs in cities in LMICs and/or vulnerable populations in HICs.
- Select one or more city/ies in which the research will be conducted.
- Select one or more evidence-based interventions known to reduce NCD risk factor(s) associated with city environments.

<u>Theme 1 interventions:</u> **Behavioural change interventions** - innovative approaches to helping people live in cities maintain good physical and mental health despite infrastructural, environmental, climate, and social challenges (e.g., programmes and policies that target alcohol and tobacco use, sleep, exercise promotion, healthful nutrition, etc).

<u>Theme 2 interventions:</u> Interventions that focus on modifying the built environment to improve its health-promoting potential - proposals <u>should aim to inform urban design</u> such that it reduces NCD risks (e.g., by improving a city's walk- or bikeability, increasing green space to reduce the health impacts of air pollution or extreme heat, reducing environmental toxins, etc).

Proposals are intended for research that helps guide the implementation and/or scale up of the proposed intervention. Therefore, the execution of infrastructural interventions (e.g., constructing bike lanes or housing, etc.) is not in the scope of this topic.



HORIZON-HLTH-2023-DISEASE-03-03: Interventions in city environments to reduce risk of non-communicable disease (Global Alliance for Chronic Diseases - GACD)

Scope (2)

- Adapt these intervention(s) for selected study population(s) based in one or more city/ies, taking into
 account the unique social, political, economic, and cultural context(s).
- Provide a research plan for investigating how to promote the uptake and/or scale-up of the intervention(s) in the selected study population(s), using validated implementation research frameworks.
- Have an appropriate strategy for measuring both implementation research outcomes and real-world
 effectiveness outcomes and indicators (related to NCD prevention and, if feasible, planetary health and/or
 non-health sectors).
- Demonstrate a commitment to stakeholder engagement ... and ... to planetary health ...
- Provide a sustainability plan or describe a pathway to sustain the proposed intervention ...
- ... should be gender-responsive and consider socioeconomic, racial or other factors ...
- Effective contribution of social sciences and humanities disciplines is required.



HORIZON-HLTH-2023-DISEASE-03-04: Pandemic preparedness and response: Broad spectrum anti-viral therapeutics for infectious diseases with epidemic potential

Expected outcome

- The scientific and clinical communities have an increased knowledge on viruses with
 epidemic potential and in particular a better understanding of different potential
 mechanisms of action for the development of broad-spectrum anti-viral therapeutics for
 these viruses.
- The scientific and clinical communities have access to novel approaches for the development of anti-viral therapies for emerging and re-emerging infections in the context of epidemic and pandemic preparedness.
- The scientific and clinical communities have access to experimental broad-spectrum antiviral candidates against emerging or re-emerging viral infections for further clinical investigation.
- A diverse and robust pipeline of broad-spectrum anti-viral drug candidates is available for emerging and re-emerging viral infections, increasing therapeutic options for clinical deployment in case of an epidemic or pandemic.

HORIZON-HLTH-2023-DISEASE-03-04: Pandemic preparedness and response: Broad spectrum anti-viral therapeutics for infectious diseases with epidemic potential

Scope

- ... to develop and advance broad-spectrum anti-viral compounds and ... novel approaches to the development of such compounds, which target viruses with high epidemic or pandemic potential for the EU.
- ... cover viruses for which there are no currently available effective therapeutics or for which the therapeutics available are sub-optimal, and are expected to incorporate state-of-the-art screening technology and innovative approaches to identify new targets for antiviral compound development.
- Preclinical work and proof-of-concept/first-in-human studies and early safety and efficacy trials for testing new or improved anti-viral therapeutics (Phase IIb/III phase trials will not be supported).
- Innovative delivery systems and suitable safety profiles for broad use should be considered when possible.
- ... novel approaches and widely applicable workflows (e.g. artificial intelligence) for rapid and reliable identification of broad-spectrum anti-viral therapeutics.
- Attention should be paid to critical social factors such as sex, gender, age, socio-economic factors, ethnicity/migration, and disability.

HORIZON-HLTH-2023-DISEASE-03-05: Pandemic preparedness and response: Sustaining established coordination mechanisms for European adaptive platform trials and/or for cohort networks

Expected outcome

- The research community sustains appropriate coordination mechanisms 1) among different EU-wide adaptive platform trials and/or 2) among established cohorts in Europe and beyond with a view for better pandemic preparedness and response.
- The adaptive platform trial and/or the cohort networks maximise coordination and harmonisation of their respective studies within their relevant network for maximum research efficiency and optimal evidence generation.
- The European adaptive platform trial and/or the cohort networks coordinate with the European Pandemic Preparedness Partnership, and are well connected to each other and to relevant other regional and global initiatives.



HORIZON-HLTH-2023-DISEASE-03-05: Pandemic preparedness and response: Sustaining established coordination mechanisms for European adaptive platform trials and/or for cohort networks

Scope

- maintaining and strengthening existing strategic coordination mechanisms across adaptive platform trials and across cohort studies in Europe and beyond ...
- ... address proper **connections with relevant European initiatives and organisations** (e.g., the European Pandemic Preparedness Partnership, HERA, EMA, ECDC).
- ... a trusted and proactive environment ... that supports the timely exchange of research results, allows for discussion ... and ... ensure cooperation and synergy within each network.
- ... a common approach for the European clinical research to enable pragmatic solutions to shared challenges across European clinical trials and/or cohorts ...
- ... an **optimal use of resources**, based on a sound scientific approach and maximising the value added for the generation of scientific evidence ...
- Involving relevant European stakeholders ... as well as relevant non-European networks and stakeholders (e.g., representatives from regulatory authorities, industry, policymakers, patient organisations, etc.).
- Promoting the visibility and attractiveness of European adaptive platform trials and/or cohorts for clinical investigators in Europe and beyond

HORIZON-HLTH-2023-DISEASE-03-06: Towards structuring brain health research in Europe

Expected outcome

- Policymakers, funders and other relevant stakeholders identify and agree on the governance structure and implementation modalities, allowing for an efficient establishment of a potential future partnership.
- Policymakers, funders and other relevant stakeholders build on the knowledge gathered in past studies performed at EU and national level.
- Policymakers, funders and other relevant stakeholders identify and agree on common research priorities and research needs, also taking into consideration developments at the international level where relevant.
- Policymakers, funders and other relevant stakeholders develop and align national and regional research strategy plans with long-term sustainability in mind.
- Policymakers and funders commit to providing financial support that will allow for a comprehensive, impact-driven structuring of the field of European brain health research.



HORIZON-HLTH-2023-DISEASE-03-06: Towards structuring brain health research in Europe

Scope

- ... a structured system of exchange of information between policymakers, funders, and other relevant bodies in order to establish synergies and avoid duplication of efforts ... and pave the way for a possible future partnership.
- ... a strategic research and innovation agenda, taking into account the efforts already undertaken by EU-supported actions.
- ... plans for a governance structure of a future partnership, as well as implementation modalities with long-term sustainability in mind (under the leadership of an EU Member State or Associated Country).
- ... a broad geographical representation of European countries and plan for inclusion of all main related research initiatives, as well as key organisations and associations.
- ...engaging with global organisations, as well as with global initiatives and research organisations in the field.
- Elaborate on **platforms and tools for use by the research community**, including on how they can best complement, integrate with each other.
- Effective contribution of social sciences and humanities disciplines is required.



HORIZON-HLTH-2023-DISEASE-03-07: Relationship between infections and non-communicable diseases

Expected outcome

- All players along the health care value chain are provided with new knowledge for a better
 understanding of the links (e.g. causalities) between infectious diseases (IDs) and NCDs
 and comorbidities, including knowledge on host risk factors that impact the development of
 disease progression for NCDs and/or IDs.
- Researchers and clinicians are provided with a robust evidence base that will contribute to the
 development of new or improved tools to diagnose and prevent the development and
 aggravation of NCDs as well as early treatment and management of patients suffering from
 co-morbidities following an ID.
- Healthcare practitioners have access to knowledge to guide them on preventive measures, on early identification of diseases onset and of those patients at risk of developing severe disease progression, and on the optimal treatment of patients.



HORIZON-HLTH-2023-DISEASE-03-07: Relationship between infections and non-communicable diseases

Scope

- ... elucidate and provide a better understanding of causative links between infections and NCD onsets, and/or the impact of infections on the exacerbation of existing NCDs or vice versa, in children and/or adults.
- ... analysis of genetics, immune status, immune or inflammatory responses, microbiome, lifestyle and/or other relevant factors (e.g. differences in age, sex/gender, vaccination status, ethnicity) should be integrated to get information for prevention, early diagnosis, risk factors, and to better understand causative links as well as the progression of those NCDs.
- ... address any infection including those with pandemic potential (viral, bacterial, or fungal) with NCDs of major importance (research on cancer is excluded).
- Special attention should be given to vulnerable individuals, such as those with known existing preconditions.
- Preclinical research, observational studies and/or clinical studies can be considered for this topic.

HORIZON-HLTH-2023-DISEASE-03-17: Pandemic preparedness and response: Understanding vaccine induced-immunity

Expected outcome (contributing to one or several of the following elements)

- The scientific and clinical communities have an increased knowledge of vaccine-induced immunity and, in particular, a better understanding of factors that affect the magnitude, breadth, nature and duration of immunity to vaccine antigens.
- The scientific and clinical communities have an increased knowledge of the durability and breadth of vaccine-induced immunity in vulnerable populations and older age groups.
- The scientific and clinical communities have an increased knowledge of correlates of protection for pathogens with epidemic potential to allow the development of effective vaccines.
- The scientific and clinical communities have an increased knowledge of the **characteristics that influence vaccine effectiveness** to allow for novel approaches for the development of vaccines for emerging and re-emerging infections, including antigenic variants, in the context of epidemic and pandemic preparedness.

HORIZON-HLTH-2023-DISEASE-03-17: Pandemic preparedness and response: Understanding vaccine induced-immunity

Scope (address one or several of the following elements)

- Understand the factors that affect vaccine durability and strength to improve the global vaccine research and development pipeline for emerging and re-emerging viral infections.
- Study the magnitude and breadth of initial immune responses and the duration of immunity after vaccination with different vaccine types (mRNA, vector, inactivated, subunit, attenuated,...).
- Assess how different factors (e.g. sex, age and/or life style, genetic and molecular factors, pre-existing conditions or chronic infections) affect the immune response in humans.
- Identify correlates of protection that can be used to develop vaccines against viruses with a high epidemic or pandemic potential.

HORIZON-HLTH-2023-DISEASE-03-18: Pandemic preparedness and response: Immunogenicity of viral proteins of viruses with epidemic and pandemic potential

Expected outcome (contributing to one or several of the following elements)

- The scientific and clinical communities have an increased knowledge on viruses with epidemic and pandemic potential and in particular a better understanding of viral targets for vaccine development.
- The scientific and clinical communities have access to novel approaches for the prevention and treatment for emerging and re-emerging infections in the context of epidemic and pandemic preparedness.
- The scientific and clinical communities have access to experimental vaccine candidates against emerging or re-emerging viral infections for further clinical investigation.
- A diverse and robust pipeline of vaccine candidates is available for emerging and reemerging viral infections, increasing therapeutic options for clinical deployment in case of an epidemic or pandemic.

HORIZON-HLTH-2023-DISEASE-03-18: Pandemic preparedness and response: Immunogenicity of viral proteins of viruses with epidemic and pandemic potential

Scope (address one or several of the following elements)

• Identify targets for optimal vaccine design for those pathogens where information on hostpathogen interaction and viral surface structures is already available, with particular attention to:

Hendra and Nipah Virus, Lassa virus, Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever virus, Rift Valley fever virus, Ebola virus, Dengue virus, Yellow Fever virus, Zika virus, West Nile fever virus and Chikungunya virus (not included: coronavirus and influenza)

- Identify key antigenic targets for the priority pathogens as mentioned above.
- Improve or, if necessary, establish animal models for the testing of vaccine candidates where alternative models are not available.
- Characterise the **immunogenicity of antigenic targets** in appropriate animal or alternative models and in pre-clinical tests.
- Include, if possible, proof-of-concept studies in humans of the vaccine candidate.



DESTINATION 4

Ensuring access to innovative, sustainable and high-quality health care









Destination 4: Ensuring access to innovative, sustainable and high-quality health care

Health systems need to become more effective, efficient, accessible, sustainable and resilient.

- Key Strategic Orientation: 'Creating a more resilient, inclusive and democratic European society'.
- Impact areas:
 - Good health and high-quality accessible health care;
 - A resilient EU prepared for emerging threats;
 - Climate change mitigation and adaptation;
 - High quality digital services for all;
 - A competitive and secure data economy.





Destination 4: Expected impacts

- Health care systems provide equal access to innovative, sustainable and high-quality health care thanks to the development and uptake of safe, cost-effective and peoplecentred solutions, with a focus on population health, health systems resilience and improved evidence-based health policies;
- Effective, efficient, accessible, resilient and sustainable health care services and systems, with emphasis on health promotion and disease prevention enable shifting from
 hospital-centred to community-based, people-centred and integrated health care
 structures;
- Health care providers are equipped with skills and competences suited for future needs and health care systems are modernized, digitally transformed and equipped with innovative tools, technologies and digital solutions;
- Citizens are empowered in their own health management, informal carers are supported and specific needs of more vulnerable groups are addressed;
- Health policy and systems adopt a holistic approach for the evaluation of health outcomes in the context of public health interventions.



Destination 4: Topics in 2021







 HORIZON-HLTH-2023-CARE-04-01:
 Maintaining access to regular health and care services in case of cross-border emergencies

Closure: 13.04.2023

Instrument: RIA

Tot: 20M€

Project size: 4-6M€

 HORIZON-HLTH-2023-CARE-04-02:
 Resilience and mental wellbeing of the health and care workforce

Closure: 13.04.2023

Instrument: RIA

• Tot: 20M€

Project size: 4-6M€

 HORIZON-HLTH-2023-CARE-04-03: Environmentally sustainable and climate neutral health and care systems

• Closure: **13.04.2023**

Instrument: RIA

Tot: 20M€

Project size: 4-6M€



Maintaining access to regular health and care services in case of cross-border emergencies

Expected outcome (contributing to **several of the following** elements)

- Decision-makers have access to modelling tools and foresight studies for anticipating regular and unplanned health and care demand during large-scale cross-border emergencies;
- Decision-makers and providers can better facilitate and manage access to regular health and care
 delivery during cross-border emergencies; and avail of management frameworks including
 organisational models for handling both unplanned and regular health and care needs;
- Health and care professionals have access to training on how to deliver regular health and care services during cross-border health emergencies;
- Health and care professionals, citizens and patients access advanced digital tools enabling
 managed access to regular health and care services complemented by other modes of health and care
 delivery (e.g., telemedicine);
- Patients can be involved in the design and production of health and care delivery models during cross-border emergencies and can benefit from better access;
- Health and care providers and professionals have access to knowledge and data on, and innovative solutions to combat, decreasing demand for regular health and care services resulting from an ongoing emergency.

Maintaining access to regular health and care services in case of cross-border emergencies

Scope (address several of the following elements)

- Analysis, evaluation, cost studies of different epidemics or other emergencies
 response measures in Member States and Associated Countries aimed at maintaining
 access to regular health and care services.
- **Development of innovative tools and models** for maintaining access to regular health and care services during cross-border emergencies.
- **Development and implementation of digital tools** and of effective communication strategies based on digital health literacy studies.



Resilience and mental wellbeing of the health and care workforce

Expected outcome (contribute to several of the following elements)

- Health and care workers receive support, and access to tools and guidance that enhances their wellbeing and ability to adapt to changing working conditions;
- Decision- and policymakers, employers and social partners in the health and care sectors have knowledge of, and solutions to prevent and manage, the specific risks for health and care professionals and informal carers;
- Funders of health and care provision have access to evidence, novel approaches and cost-effective recommendations for interventions supporting the mental health and well-being of health and care workers;
- Policymakers cooperate with relevant stakeholders.



Resilience and mental wellbeing of the health and care workforce

Scope (address all of the following elements)

- Collect and analyse new evidence and data generation;
- Develop action-oriented recommendations to policymakers, employers, social partners and relevant civil society organisations at the appropriate levels (EU, national, regional, local) based on evidence generated by the proposed action;
- Develop, or identify, innovative solutions (including digitally enabled ones),
 organisational models and management approaches;
- Develop financing and resource allocation models;
- Carry out testing and validation activities for new or improved solutions.



Environmentally sustainable and climate neutral health and care systems

Expected outcome (contribute to all of the following elements)

- Policy and decision makers, providers of health and care, health and care workers and citizens have increased knowledge on how today's health and care systems are not environmentally sustainable;
- Policy and decision makers and providers of health and care services have access to innovative solutions, organisational models, and guidelines and recommendations;
- Monitoring and reporting of carbon emissions and pollution is mainstreamed through a life-cycle approach and with standard methods in the health and care systems.



Environmentally sustainable and climate neutral health and care systems

Scope (address all of the following elements)

- Research and innovative solutions for decarbonisation of hospitals and other care providers.
- Research and innovative solutions for increased circularity of hospitals or other care providers that integrate the zero-pollution ambition.
- Research and innovative solutions for decarbonisation and greening of supply chains and material inflows.
- Development of a framework to measure and benchmark the environmental footprint
 of the health and care sectors or improving infrastructures for relevant collecting, sharing,
 accessing and processing of data.



DESTINATION 6

Maintaining an innovative, sustainable and globally competitive health industry









Destination 6: Maintaining an innovative, sustainable and globally competitive health industry

The health industry is a key driver for growth and has the capacity to provide health technologies to the benefit of patients and providers of health care services.

- Key Strategic Orientation: 'Promoting an open strategic autonomy by leading the development of key digital, enabling and emerging technologies, sectors and value chains'.
- Impact areas
 - A competitive and secure data-economy,
 - o Industrial leadership in key and emerging technologies that work for people,
 - High quality digital services for all,
 - Good health and high-quality accessible health care,





Destination 6: Expected impacts

- Health industry (including SMEs) is more competitive and sustainable, assuring EU leadership and strategic autonomy in medical supplies and digital technologies.
- Health industry is working more efficiently along the value chain.
- European standards ensuring safety and quality of healthcare, as well as effectiveness and interoperability of health innovations.
- Swift uptake of innovative health technologies and services.
- Reliable and timely access to key manufacturing capacity (e.g. vaccines and medical radioisotopes).



Destination 6: Topics in 2023 – Single stage

HORIZON-HLTH-2023-IND-06-01:
 Supporting the uptake of innovative Health
 Technology Assessment (HTA) methodology
 and advancing HTA expertise across EU

Closure: 13 April 2023

Instrument: CSA

Total: 5M€

Project size: 5M€

 HORIZON-HLTH-2023-IND-06-04:
 Modelling and simulation to address regulatory needs in the development of orphan and paediatric medicines

Closure: 13 April 2023

• Instrument: RIA

• Total: 25M€

• Project size: 4-6M€

 HORIZON-HLTH-2023-IND-06-02: Expanding the European Electronic Health Record exchange Format to improve interoperability within the European Health Data Space

• Closure: 13 April 2023

Instrument: RIA

• Total: 8M€

Project size: 3-5M€

HORIZON-HLTH-2023-IND-06-05:
 Mapping the hurdles for the clinical applications of Advanced Therapy
 Medicinal Products (ATMPs)

Closure: 13 April 2023

Instrument: CSA

• Total: 3M€

Project size: 3M€



Destination 6: Topics in 2023 – Single stage

 HORIZON-HLTH-2023-IND-06-07:
 Development and harmonisation of methodologies for assessing digital health technologies in Europe

Closure: 13 April 2023

Instrument: RIA

• Total: 15M€

Project size: 7-8M€



Supporting the uptake of innovative Health Technology Assessment (HTA) methodology and advancing HTA expertise across EU

Expected outcome (contributing to all of the following elements)

- Identification of the most innovative HTA methods developed by EU-funded projects, and endorsement by HTA bodies of such methods;
- Dissemination among EU HTA bodies of robust innovative HTA methods and tools;
- Harmonisation of HTA expertise across EU though the development of a training programme in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/2282 and based on the methodological guidelines of the Coordination Group on HTA;
- Contribution to a successful implementation of the HTA regulation as well as to building an EU methodological HTA framework.



Supporting the uptake of innovative Health Technology Assessment (HTA) methodology and advancing HTA expertise across EU

Scope

Two strands of activities should be tackled in the proposals:

- Implementation of innovative HTA methods;
- Advancing HTA expertise across the EU and Associated Countries.

(Applications should address all of the following elements):

- Identification of innovative methods and tools;
- Identification of barriers to the uptake of these methods;
- Use cases to facilitate the endorsement by HTA bodies of innovative methods;
- Development of an implementation plan including supporting tools and training modules;
- Recommendations for broader dissemination.



Expanding the European Electronic Health Record exchange Format to improve interoperability within the European Health Data Space

- European Health Record (EHR) stakeholders (e.g. developers, suppliers, integrators, and operators) have at their disposal and use fit-for-purpose standards, guidelines, and toolsets for prioritised health information domains to address interoperability of EHRs
- Stakeholders have at their disposal better quality and better integrated health
 datasets within the European Health Data Space, to foster innovations in the health
 sector and leverage the potential of new analytics solutions such as AI and big data, get
 new insights and detect trends from aggregated data, including for cross-border health
 threats
- Citizens are provided with an expanded access to their health data, also across borders, and innovative digital services for high-quality health and care across the EU

Expanding the European Electronic Health Record exchange Format to improve interoperability within the European Health Data Space

- Research, develop and validate harmonised interoperability formats for sharing data in specific priority health information domains that should be selected with reference to the EU policies and priorities
- Leverage and scale up the potential of EHR through enhanced interoperability to improve quality, safety, and efficiency of patient care, enforce patients' right to data portability
- Address semantic interoperability for prioritised information domains so that the transmitted health record contains standardised coded data.
- Maximise synergies with relevant initiatives, activities and programmes, building upon previous and linking to on-going actions



Modelling and simulation to address regulatory needs in the development of orphan and paediatric medicines

- Developers and regulators have access to robust modelling and simulation tools
 to accelerate the effective development of orphan and/or paediatric medicinal
 products.
- Clinical researchers, developers and regulators use accurate computational models
 to improve the statistical robustness in clinical trials intended for small
 populations and guide cost- effective clinical trial designs.
- Clinical researchers and regulators have access to accurate in-silico tools for assessing the actionable use of real-world data and for successfully estimating the risk-benefit effects in clinical trials for small populations.
- Regulators develop guidance for the use of validated computational models to support a robust extrapolation framework and facilitate the safety and efficacy assessment in the process of regulatory appraisal of orphan and/or paediatric medicinal products.

Modelling and simulation to address regulatory needs in the development of orphan and paediatric medicines

- Assess the utility of mature computational models, to support the design of innovative clinical trials for small populations and regulatory decisions on the development of orphan and/or paediatric medicines;
- Calibrate and optimise mature computational models to enhance their clinical performance, by using relevant sources of patient data;
- Assess the validated in-silico models for their capability to increase the statistical robustness, improve the risk/benefit assessment in small population clinical trials, and for their accuracy to predict and extrapolate the therapeutic effects;
- Benchmark diverse computational models by showcasing their performance and credibility in use cases representing well-justified group(s) of rare and/or paediatric diseases with commonalities, excluding rare cancers and rare infectious diseases.
- Set-up the criteria for the performance and credibility assessment to progress on regulatory qualification and acceptability.
- Develop and disseminate standards for the design, performance assessment and reporting of
 modelling and simulation tools with an emphasis on those of high regulatory value.
- Demonstrate the availability of the relevant data to address the requirements of the topic.

Mapping the hurdles for the clinical applications of Advanced Therapy Medicinal Products (ATMPs)

- Aspects of regulation, policy, safety, efficacy, manufacturing, organisation, infrastructure, decision-making, and commercialisation are identified
- EU regulatory frameworks are adapted to novel scientific progress (platform approaches, genome editing, interface with medical devices, AI)
- Competent authorities in the MS can propose adapted pricing and reimbursement schemes that allow European citizens to benefit from novel ATMPs
- Academic and SME developers and manufacturers of ATMPs have an increased knowledge of the regulatory aspects
- Decentralised manufacturing of ATMPs is consistent across health care centres

Mapping the hurdles for the clinical applications of Advanced Therapy Medicinal Products (ATMPs)

- Map the regulatory, safety and efficacy assessment, manufacturing, organisational and infrastructural needs to improve translation of ATMPs
- Address gaps and uncertainties in regulatory and policy aspects for complex ATMPs;
- Address predictivity of preclinical data for safety and efficacy testing of ATMPs
- Tackle Decision-making processes relating to ATMPs (assessment of their values, long-term safety and effectiveness, new pricing and reimbursement, etc.);
- Improved knowledge of regulatory processes for academic developers;
- Involve regulatory authorities, HTA bodies, clinicians, ethics committees and patients

Development and harmonisation of methodologies for assessing digital health technologies in Europe

- Policymakers dispose of a methodological framework and standardised approaches for assessing digital health technologies, that helps making evidence-based decisions regarding the introduction of digital health technologies in health and care systems with added value for patients and society.
- Regulators have access to robust, scientifically underpinned evaluation methodologies.
- EU citizens gain faster access to safe and well-performing person-centred digital technologies and are empowered through these tools.
- Health technology developers are better informed and dispose of more guidance on the
 evidence needed to demonstrate the added value of digital health technologies and have
 better insights in market predictability.
- (Digital) Health Industry/digital health technology developers and HTA bodies can contribute to the development of EU harmonised Health Technology Assessment (HTA) rules based on common principles.
- Improved cross-border use and interoperability of digital health tools and services throughout the EU and Associated Countries.
- Increased trust in digital health technologies and better integration of digital health tools and services in health and care systems.

Development and harmonisation of methodologies for assessing digital health technologies in Europe

- Develop and/or expand a general methodological framework and standardised approaches
 to assess digital health technologies with a particular focus on criteria such as privacy,
 cybersecurity, data quality, data storage and handling, interoperability etc.;
- Test robustness of developed methodologies on min. 3 different digital health technology use cases;
- Collect best practice for common approaches in methodology for digital health technology
 assessment and develop an open access European repository for evaluation methods, studies,
 results and evidence of digital health technologies and services;
- Pilot the development of common specifications to the harmonisation of assessment frameworks (pre-market and post-market phases) throughout the EU and Associated Countries;
- Include end-users of digital health technologies (be it professionals, care users or citizens), developers of digital health technologies, producers of health services, regulators and governments;
- Contribute to a framework to evaluate and monitor whether the uptake and use of digital health services contribute to the overall goals of the health and care system;
- Comply with relevant requirements proposed in the European Health Data Space (EHDS) legal provisions;

DESTINATION 5

Unlocking the full potential of new tools, technologies and digital solutions for a healthy society







Destination 5: Unlocking the full potential of new tools, technologies and digital solutions for a healthy society

Technology is a key driver for innovation in the health care sector. It can provide better and more cost-efficient solutions with high societal impact, tailored to the specific health care needs of the individual.

- Key Strategic Orientation: 'Promoting an open strategic autonomy by leading the development of key digital, enabling and emerging technologies, sectors and value chains'.
- Impact areas:
 - High quality digital services for all,
 - Health technologies, new tools and digital solutions are applied effectively thanks to their inclusive, secure and ethical development, delivery, integration and deployment in health policies and health and care systems,
 - A competitive and secure data-economy,
 - Industrial leadership in key and emerging technologies that work for people
 - Good health and high-quality accessible health care.



Destination 5: Expected impacts

- Europe's scientific and technological expertise and know-how, its capabilities for innovation in new tools, technologies and digital solutions, and its ability to take-up, scale-up and integrate innovation in health care is world-class.
- Citizens benefit from targeted and faster research resulting in safer, more sustainable, efficient, cost-effective and affordable tools, technologies and digital solutions.
- The EU gains high visibility and leadership in terms of health technology development.
- The burden of diseases in the EU and worldwide is reduced through the development and integration people-centred solutions for health care.
- Both the productivity of health research and innovation, and the quality and outcome of health care is improved.
- Citizens trust and support to innovative technologies for health care.



Destination 5: Topics in 2023 – Single stage

HORIZON-HLTH-2023-TOOL-05-01:
 Clinical trials of combined Advanced
 Therapy Medicinal Products (ATMPs)

Closure: 13 April 2023

Instrument: RIA

• Tot: 50M€

Project size: 8-10M€

 HORIZON-HLTH-2023-TOOL-05-04:
 Better integration and use of health-related real-world and research data, including genomics, for improved clinical outcomes

Closure: 13 April 2023

Instrument: RIA

• Tot: 35M€

Project size: 8-10M€

 HORIZON-HLTH-2023-TOOL-05-03: Integrated, multi-scale computational models of patient patho-physiology ('virtual twins') for personalised disease management

Closure: 13 April 2023

Instrument: RIA

• Tot: 50M€

Project size: 8-10M€

HORIZON-HLTH-2023-TOOL-05-05:
 Harnessing the potential of real-time data analysis and secure Point-of-Care computing for the benefit of person-centred health and care delivery

Closure: 13 April 2023

Instrument: IA

• Tot: 35M€

Project size: 8-10M€



Destination 5: Topics in 2023 – Single stage

HORIZON-HLTH-2023-TOOL-05-08:
 Pandemic preparedness and response: In vitro diagnostic devices to tackle cross-border health threats

- Closure: 13 April 2023
- Instrument: IA
- Tot: 40M€
- Project size: 5-7M€

- HORIZON-HLTH-2023-TOOL- 5.09:
 Developing a Data Quality and Utility Label for the European Health Data Space
- Closure: 13 April 2023
- Instrument: CSA
- Tot: 4M€
- Project size: 4M€



Clinical trials of combined Advanced Therapy Medicinal Products (ATMPs)

- Healthcare providers get access to innovative combined ATMP treatment options with demonstrated health benefits for unmet medical needs;
- Developers and manufacturers of combined ATMPs obtain scientific evidence on the proposed therapeutic approach;
- Patients benefit from advanced therapies delivered through the combined ATMPs;
- EU companies get a **better market position** in the field of combined ATMPs.



Clinical trials of combined Advanced Therapy Medicinal Products (ATMPs)

- Phase 2 CTs of combined ATMP with:
 - Technologies ready to undergo interventional clinical trials in patients/end users assessing the usability and clinical performance;
 - Technologies with safety/performance profiles that should undergo clinical validation in view of their inclusion into guidelines for specific clinical pathways;
- Delivery of safe and clinically validated combined ATMPs compliant with current EU regulatory requirements;
- Consultation/interaction with competent regulatory agencies, such as EMA, national regulatory agencies and HTA bodies.

Integrated, multi-scale computational models of patient patho-physiology ('virtual twins') for personalised disease management

- Clinicians and other healthcare professionals have access to and/or use validated
 multi-scale computational models of individual patients for delivering optimised and
 cost-effective patient management strategies superior to the current standard of care.
- Healthcare professionals benefit from enhanced knowledge of complex disease onset and progression by recourse to validated, multi-scale and multi-organ models.
- Clinicians and patients benefit from new, improved personalised diagnostics, medicinal products, devices, therapeutic strategies tailored to individual patient pathophysiology.
- Citizens and patients have access to validated 'virtual twin' models enabling the
 integration of citizen-generated data with medical and other longitudinal health
 data, and benefit from early detection of disease onset, prediction of disease
 progression and treatment options, and effective disease management.

Integrated, multi-scale computational models of patient patho-physiology ('virtual twins') for personalised disease management

Scope (address all of the following activities)

- Develop multi-scale and multi-organ, dynamic, interoperable, modular computational models, capable of accurately simulating the individual patient patho-physiology, spanning different anatomical scales from molecular to cell, tissue, organ and systems).
- Advance the state of the art in multi-scale modelling by employing diverse modelling methodologies as a means for modelling the healthy state, disease onset, progression, treatment and recovery with the necessary diverse data types.
- Integrate standardised spatiotemporal multi-scale models as a basis for developing personalised 'virtual twin' models reflecting patient's individual characteristics. This must be driven by active involvement of end users, usability must be demonstrated.
- Validate multi-scale patient-specific models, generate evidence on delivering clinically meaningful, real-world observations for diseases under study. Utility vis-à-vis current practice must be shown and an exploitation strategy elaborated.

Better integration and use of health-related real-world and research data, including genomics, for improved clinical outcomes

- Better linkage of health data from various sources, based on harmonised approaches applicable across certain disease areas and national borders
- Access to advanced digital tools for health data integration, management and analysis in a secure, cost-effective and clinically meaningful way for improved health outcomes
- Advanced understanding of the risk factors, causes, development and optimal treatment in disease areas through integration of genomics with other health data
- Data-driven solutions and better evidence base for addressing healthcare challenges
- Data-driven patient-focused health interventions for improved disease prevention, diagnosis, treatment and monitoring towards better patient outcomes and well-being
- Increased trust in the re-use of health data for research and healthcare



Better integration and use of health-related real-world and research data, including genomics, for improved clinical outcomes

- Identification of the barriers to health data integration and access and of specific existing tools, technological solutions and agreements addressing those barriers
- New approaches to assemble large, easily findable and lawfully accessible high-quality datasets integrating multiple types of health data leading to improved clinical outcomes
- New techniques, support tools, mechanisms and modalities to enable GDPR compliant access to sensitive personal data, including genomics, allowing for their re-use across borders and integration of different types of data relevant to human health
- Data management approaches for cross-border distributed data storage and processing, including joint data governance piloted among several clinical centres across Europe
- Data analytics platform applying distributed learning and AI to query and aggregate data securely from multiple sources and for multiple use cases

Harnessing the potential of real-time data analysis and secure Point-of-Care computing for the benefit of personcentred health and care delivery

- Healthcare professionals benefit from secure, highly performant Point-of-Care computing technologies and devices to enable continuous monitoring and/or fast real-time health status checks in clinical settings and workflows
- Patients and clinicians benefit from wider access to real-time diagnosis, screening, monitoring and treatments
- Quicker reaction times and improved patient safety in care settings
- Researchers and healthcare professionals have more opportunities to use, extract value from and contribute to the uptake of real-time health data
- Health and care settings benefit from reduced energy consumption



Harnessing the potential of real-time data analysis and secure Point-of-Care computing for the benefit of personcentred health and care delivery

- Develop and validate compact, cost- and energy-efficient, extended reality-enabled and other Point-of-Care devices and systems, to be integrated into clinical settings;
- Develop and validate instruments, continuous monitoring systems and/or analysis algorithms for the analysis of biological samples, enabling detection of biomarkers in body fluids and tissues in clinical settings;
- Develop and validate imaging systems with a high spatial resolution down to the cellular level allowing for immediate clinical interventions;
- Advance the use of Point-of-Care computing, data modelling, extended reality and/or machine learning/Al technologies applied to diagnosis and risk assessment in cases requiring very fast, near to real-time response times in clinical settings and workflows.

Pandemic preparedness and response: In vitro diagnostic devices to tackle cross-border health threats

- The scientific and clinical communities, including health care providers and payers, as well as regulators, health systems and patients benefit from innovative diagnostic solutions that are better suited to tackle cross-border health threats.
- The scientific and clinical communities have access to novel and improved methodologies for detection of pathogens with pandemic potential in humans and for timely discovery of other health threats, such as chemical, radiological and nuclear threats, including considerations on detection in animals and environmental conditions (One Health approach).
- A diverse and robust pipeline of in vitro diagnostics is available, increasing options for clinical deployment in case of an epidemic or pandemic.

Pandemic preparedness and response: In vitro diagnostic devices to tackle cross-border health threats

Scope (address all of the following elements)

- Develop and advance on new in vitro diagnostics relevant for detecting and characterising cross-border health threats, incl. pathogens with pandemic potential, chemical, radiological and nuclear threats;
- Develop proof-of-concept/early studies linked e.g. to performance evaluation of new diagnostics that facilitate screening, detection of the presence or exposure to a cross-border health threat or determination of infectious/disease status through human samples;
- Develop data-driven diagnostic and prognostic platforms with Al and other advanced data analytics functionalities, adaptable to respond to new and multiple pathogens/threats, e.g. covering prototype viruses;
- Develop innovative systems linked to high sensitivity/specificity profiles adaptable for broader use, e.g. portable, faster, more compact or accurate devices and technologies;
- Develop **innovative diagnostics sampling methods** or samples bringing a significant improvement, such as less invasive sampling methods.

Disclaimer: information not legally binding

Developing a Data Quality and Utility Label for the European Health Data Space

- Data Users are able to identify the most relevant datasets that meet their specific needs through better defined datasets with a label describing the quality and utility dimensions of the datasets;
- Data holders have clear specifications for dataset quality and utility labelling to comply with the requirements proposed in the EHDS legal provisions;
- **Public funders** ensure that the datasets, for which they provided funding for the creation and curation of, are more widely available, **furthering their reuse**;
- The European Commission has access to a set of specifications for the data quality and utility label supporting the implementation of the EHDS legal provisions.

Developing a Data Quality and Utility Label for the European Health Data Space

- Develop a data quality and utility framework to articulate the characteristics and the potential usefulness of datasets;
- Support data holders in identifying and addressing areas of improvement;
- Take into account the various needs of data users whilst at the same time avoid becoming an excessive burden on data holders;
- Develop a framework (set of technical specifications) for the data quality and utility label that supports the implementation of the EHDS legal provisions;
- Develop recommendations for the successful implementation and adoption of the data quality and utility label and maturity model.



Refresher on gender equality provisions in Horizon Europe









Refresher on gender equality plans & other gender equality provisions in Horizon Europe

Cluster 1 NCP Event – 13/12/2022



HORIZON EUROPE

Gender Equality provisions







Gender equality: a strengthened crosscutting priority in Horizon Europe

- Article 7(6) and Recital 53 of Framework Regulation
- Articles 2(2)(e) and 6(3)(e) of the Specific Programme



Gender Equality Plan (GEP): Eligibility Criterion



Integration of the gender dimension in R&I content: Award Criteria



Gender balance: Ranking Criteria – for ex aequo proposals

+ Researchers can declare their gender along three categories: woman, man, non-binary



HORIZON EUROPE ELIGIBILITY CRITERION

Gender Equality Plans







Gender Equality Plan (applicable from calls with deadlines in 2022 onwards)

Participants (as Beneficiaries and Affiliated Entities) that are **public bodies**, **research organisations** or **higher education institutions*** established in a Member State or Associated Country **must have a gender equality plan** in place, fulfilling **mandatory process-related requirements**:

- A self-declaration is requested at proposal stage (based on a self-declaration questionnaire in the Participant Register)
- Included in the legal entity validation process

^{*} Private-for-profit entities (incl. SMEs), NGOs, CSOs, as well any types of organisations from non-associated third countries, are exempted for the criterion. See legal categories definitions in the Funding & Tenders Portal



HORIZON EUROPE ELIGIBILITY CRITERION

To be done by the LEAR







If the organisation is already registered



Funding & tender opportunities

Commission | Single Electronic Data Interchange Area (SEDIA)

EU External Action

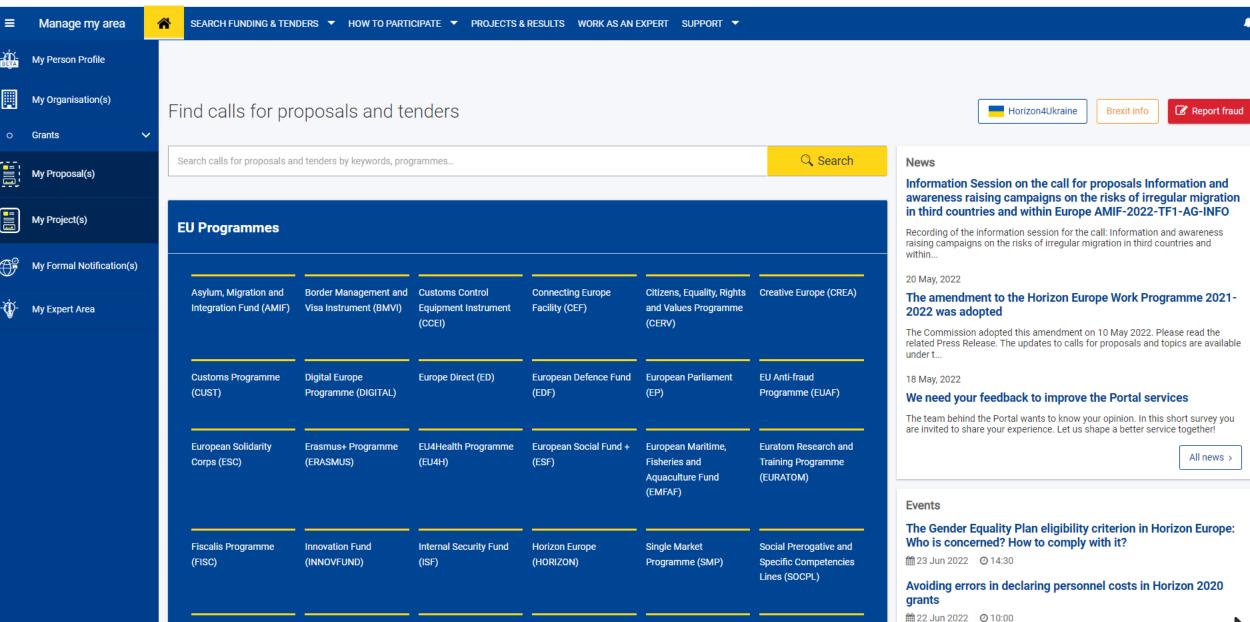
Interregional Innovation

Justice Programme

Welcome Olivier MARGANNE (margaol)







Protection of the Euro

Programme for the

Pilot Projects and



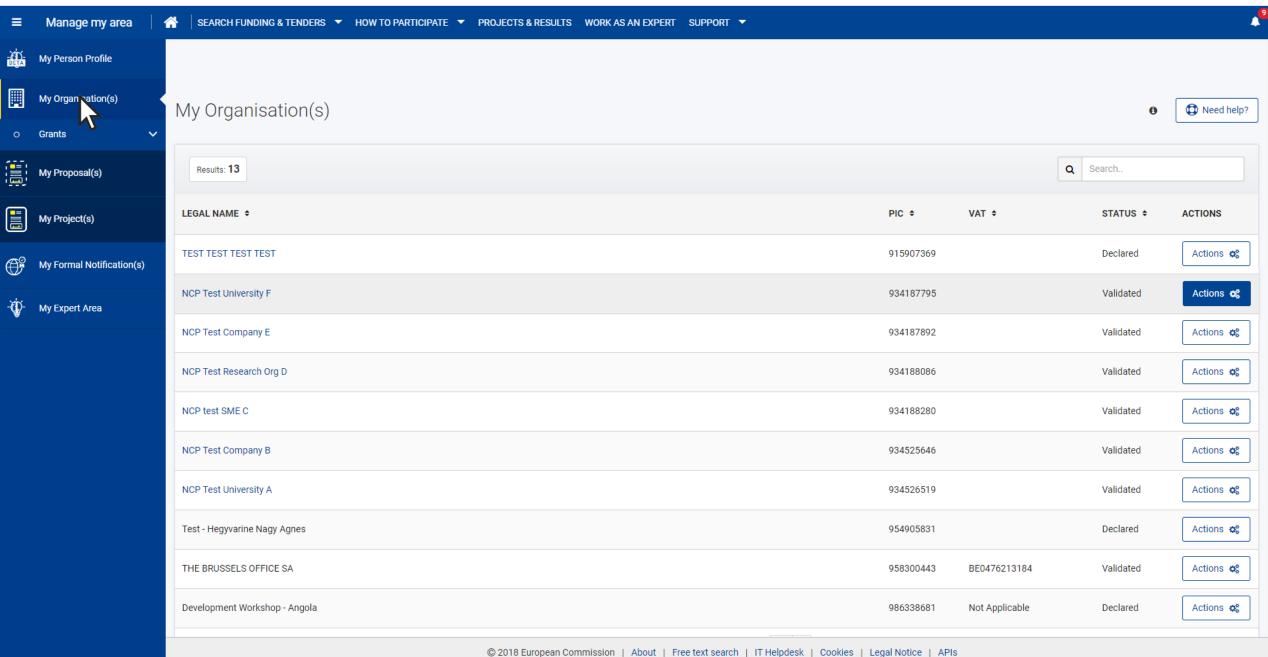
Commission | Single Electronic Data Interchange Area (SEDIA)

Funding & tender opportunities

Welcome Olivier MARGANNE (margaol)







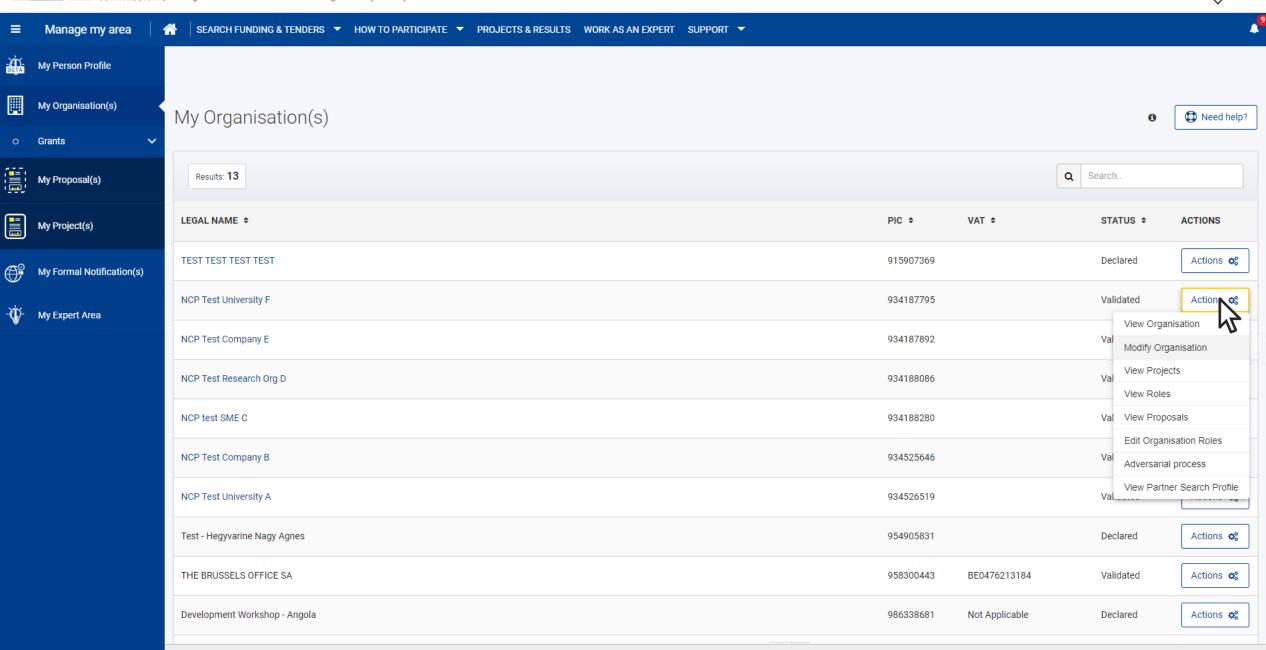


European Commission Single Electronic Data Interchange Area (SEDIA)

Funding & tender opportunities

Welcome Olivier MARGANNE (margaol)





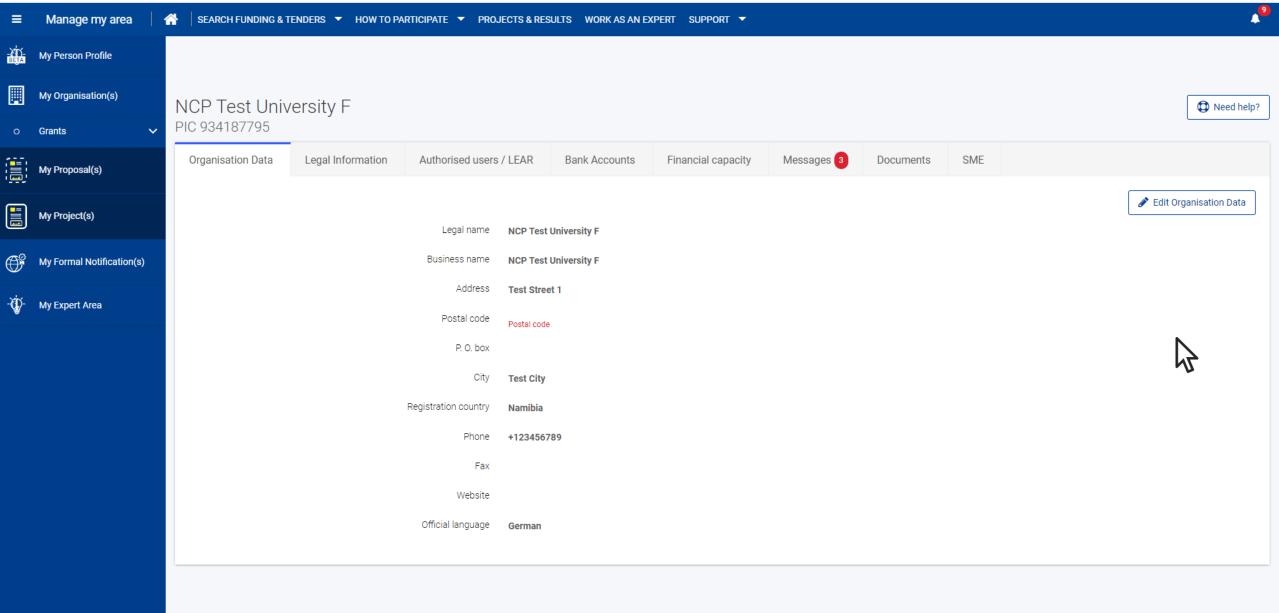


Commission | Single Electronic Data Interchange Area (SEDIA)

Funding & tender opportunities

Welcome Olivier MARGANNE (margaol)





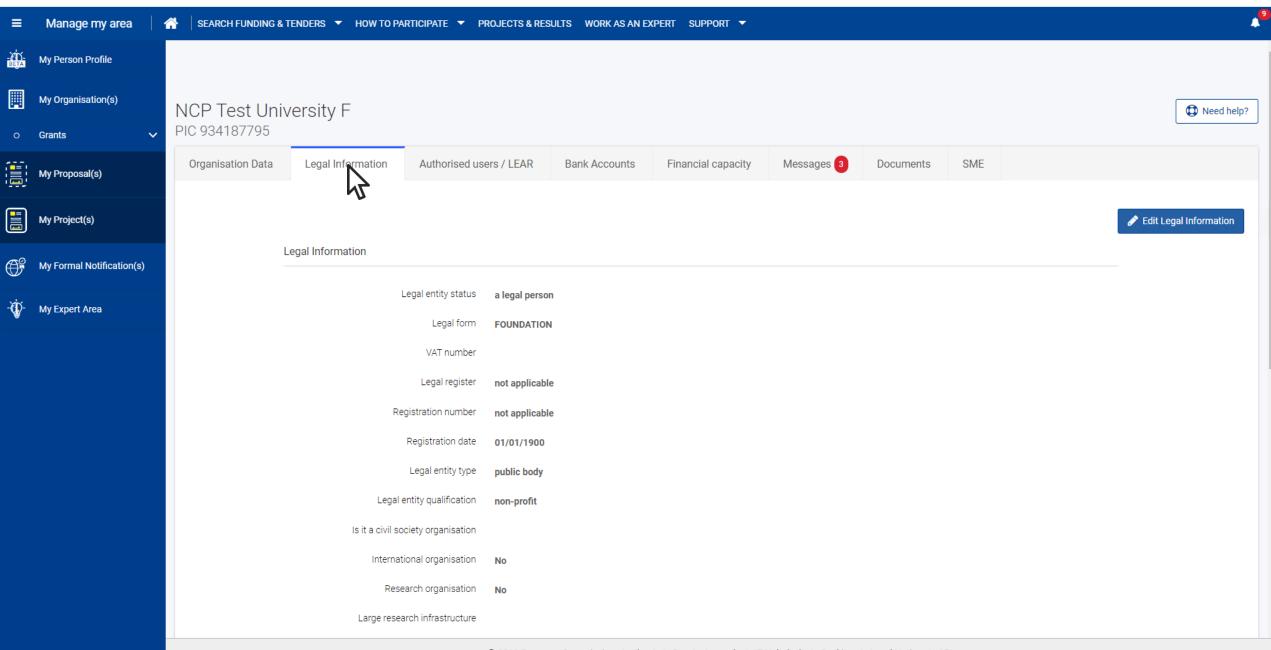


European Commission | Single Electronic Data Interchange Area (SEDIA)

Funding & tender opportunities

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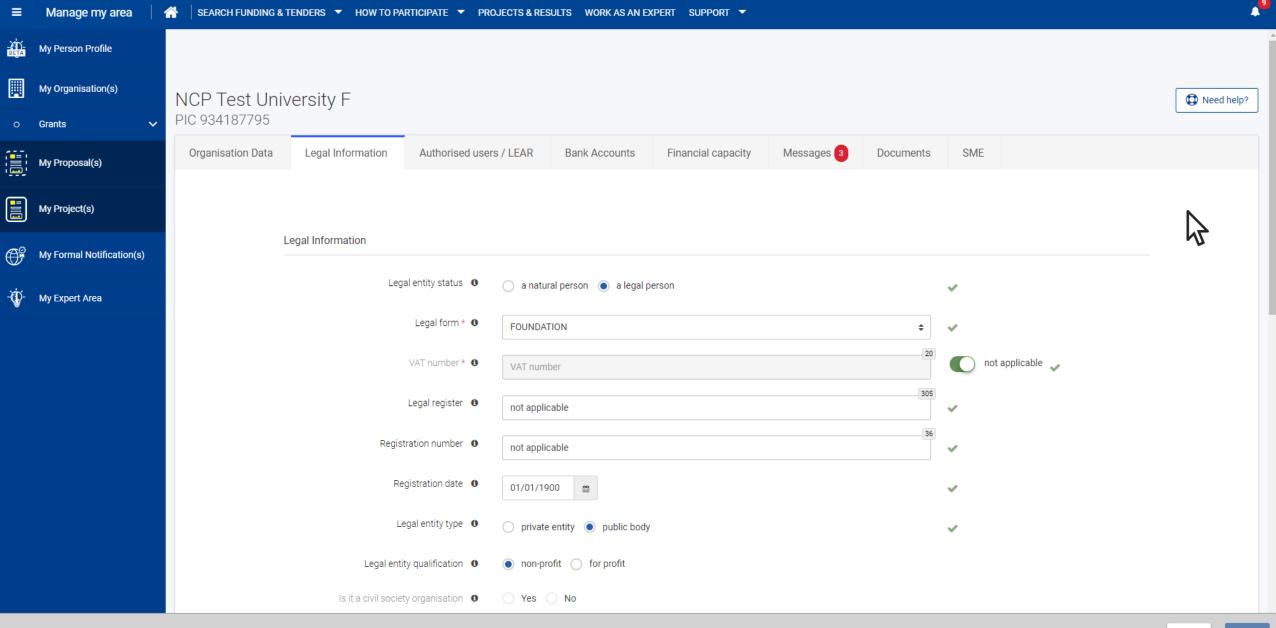








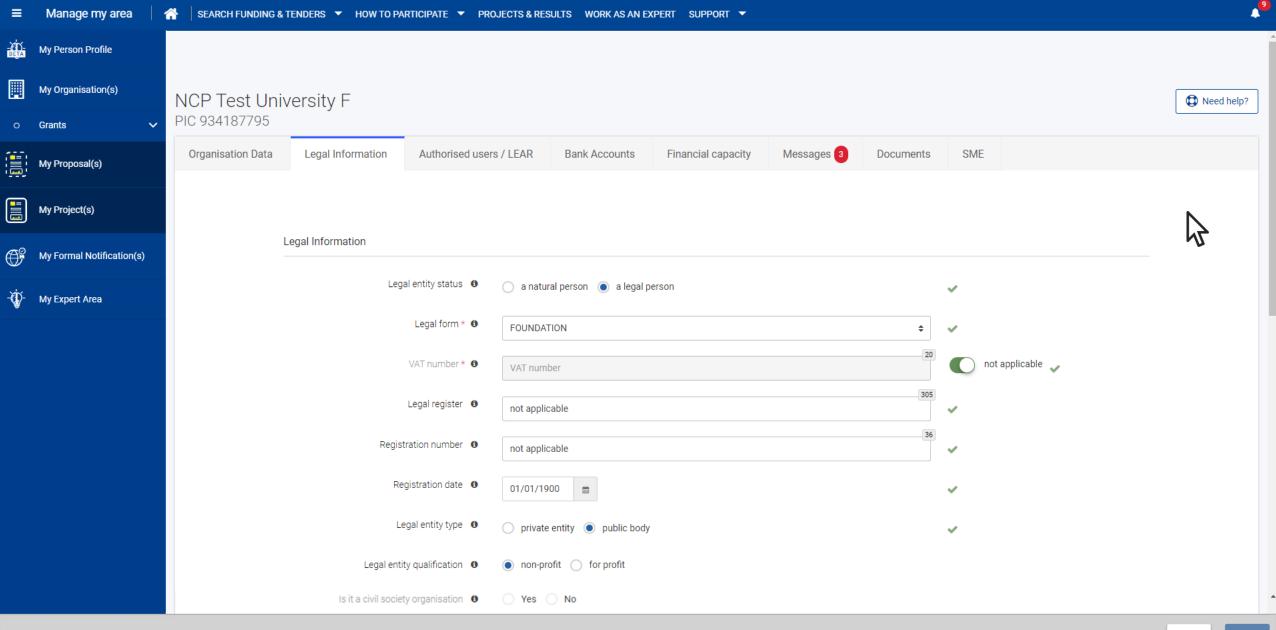




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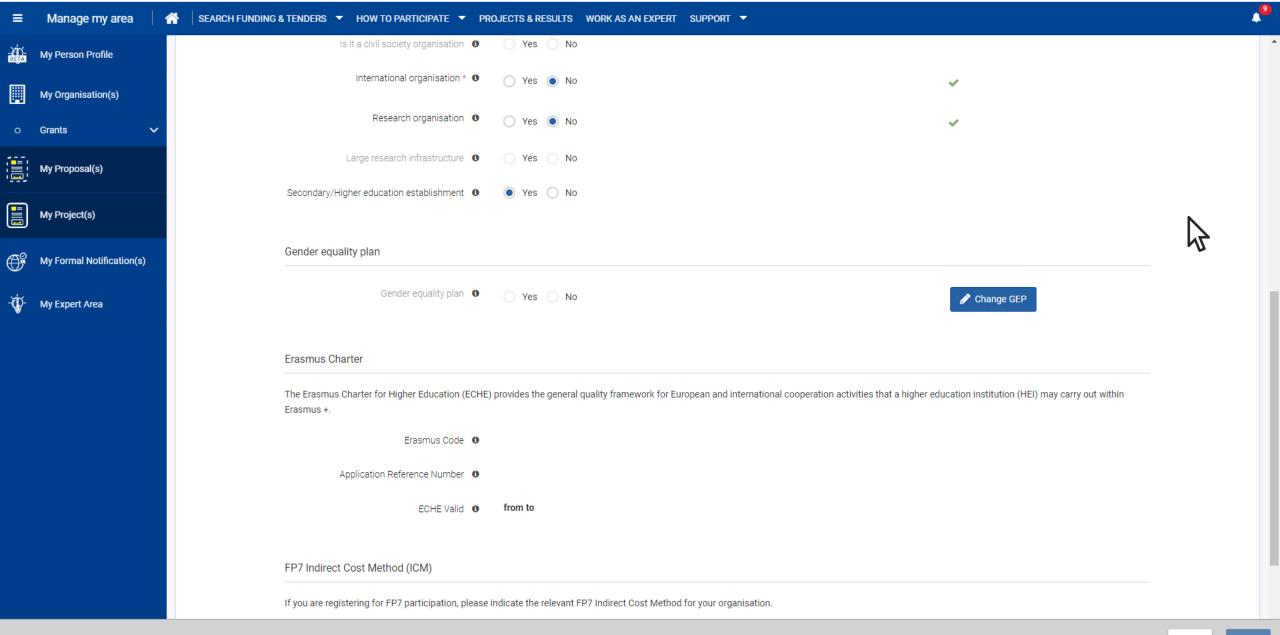






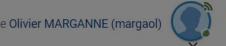
Welcome Olivier MARGANNE (margaol)

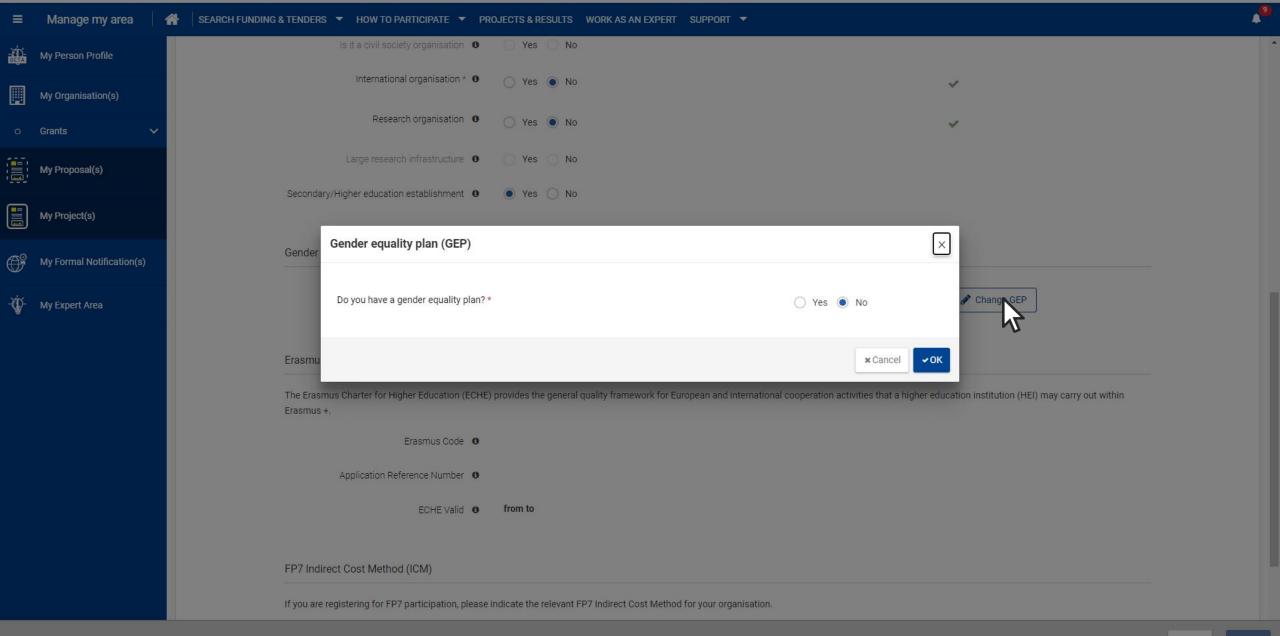


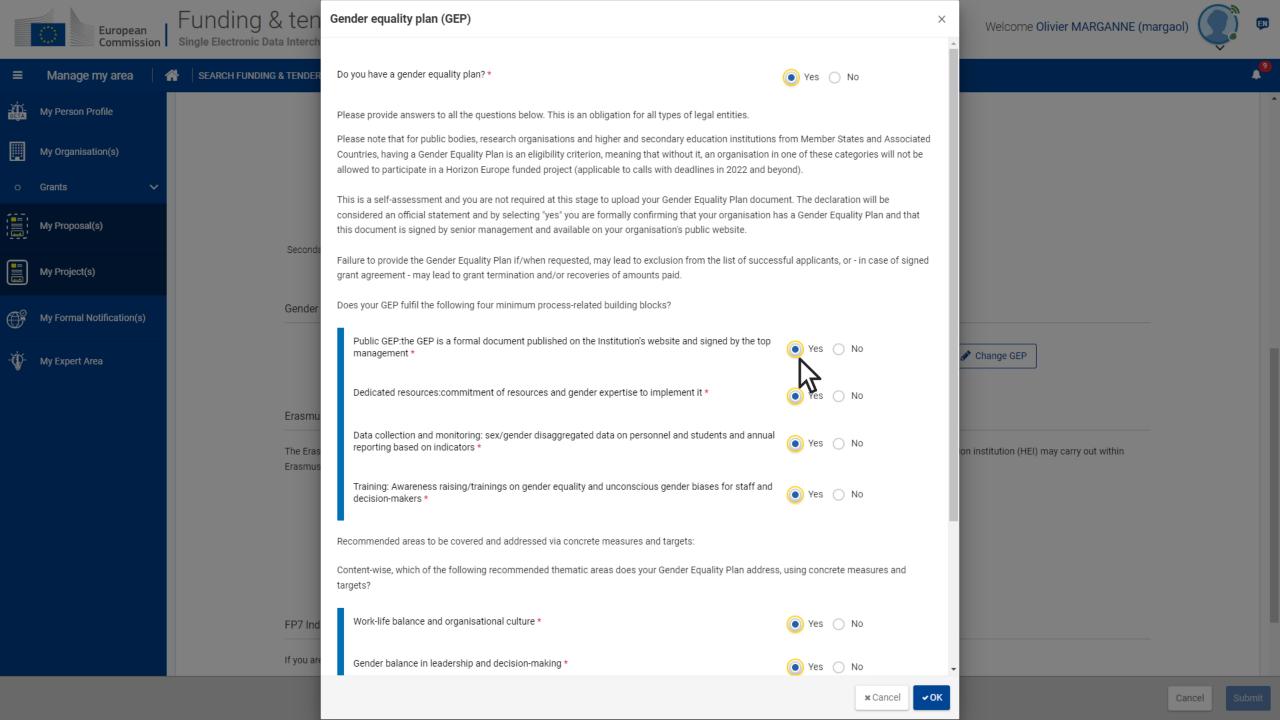


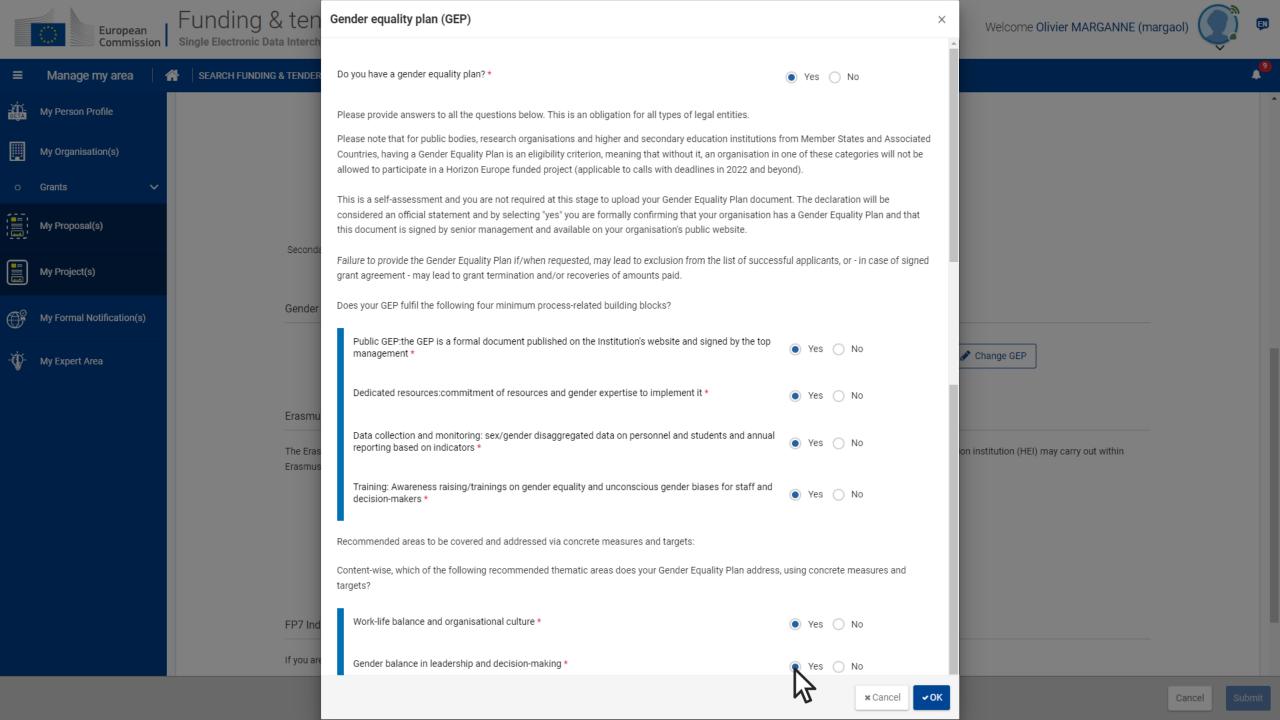


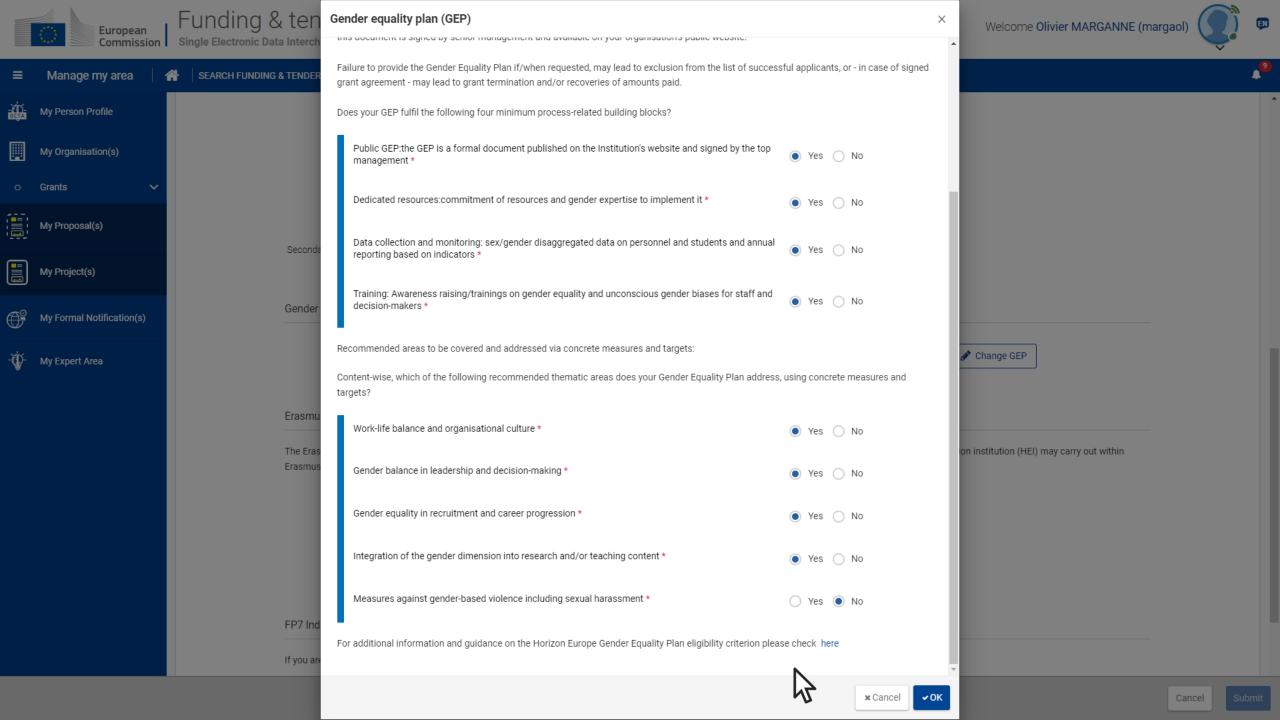
Welcome Olivier MARGANNE (margaol)





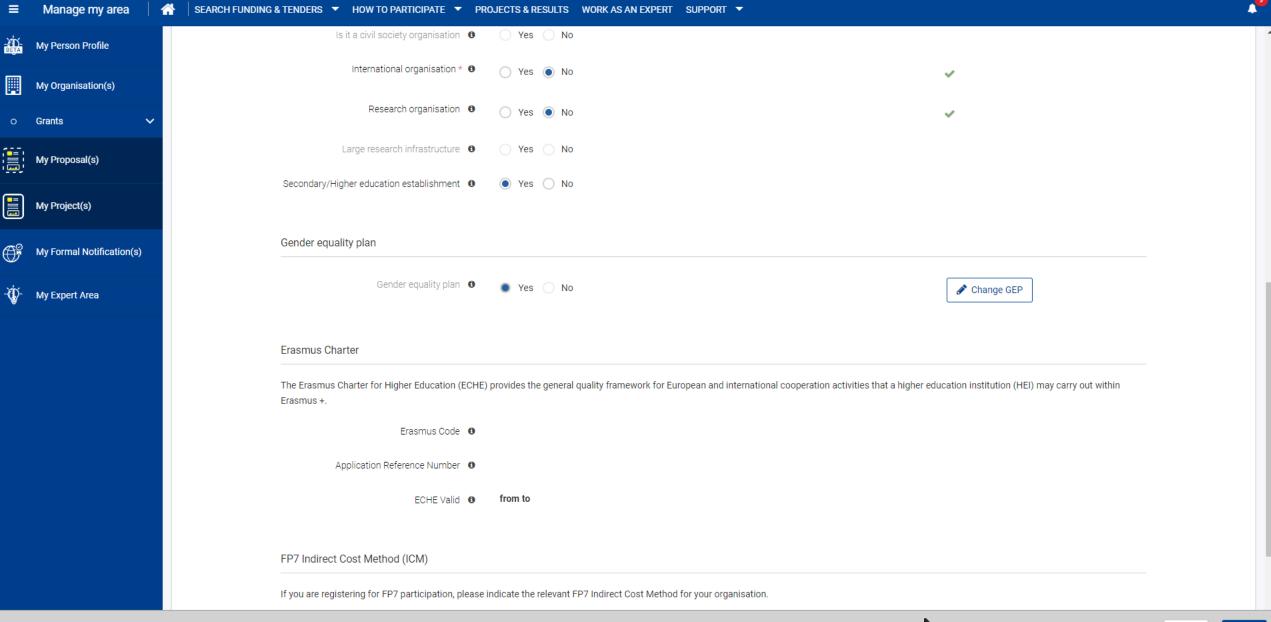














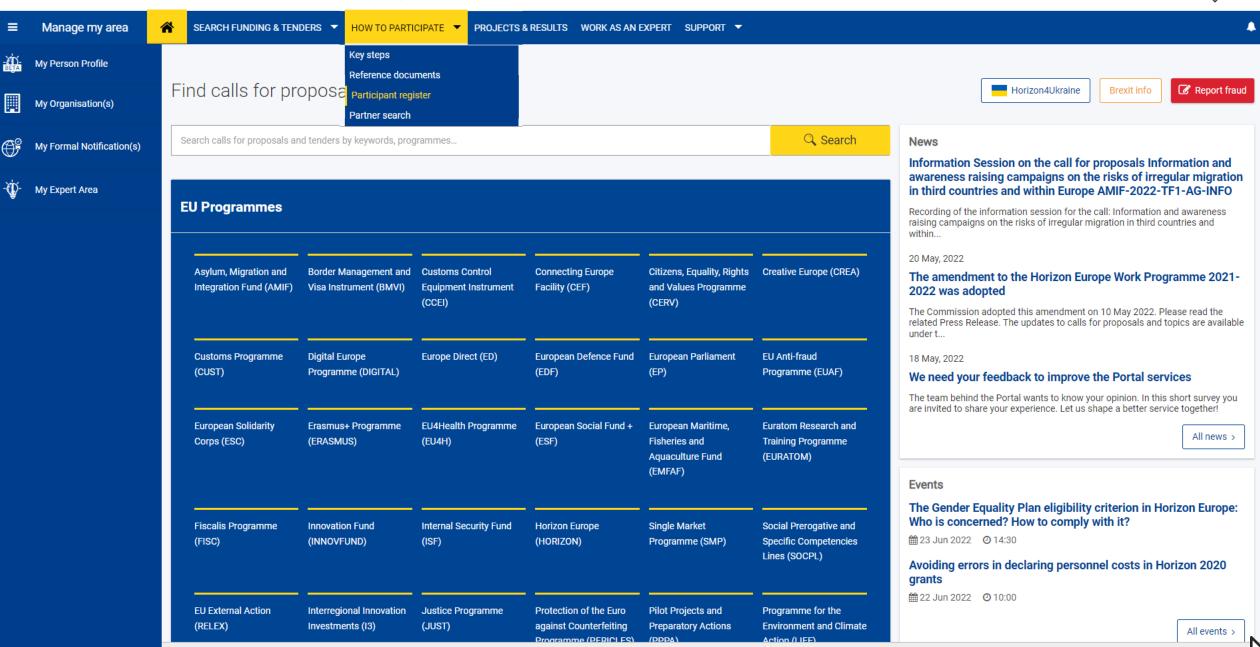


If the organisation still has to register





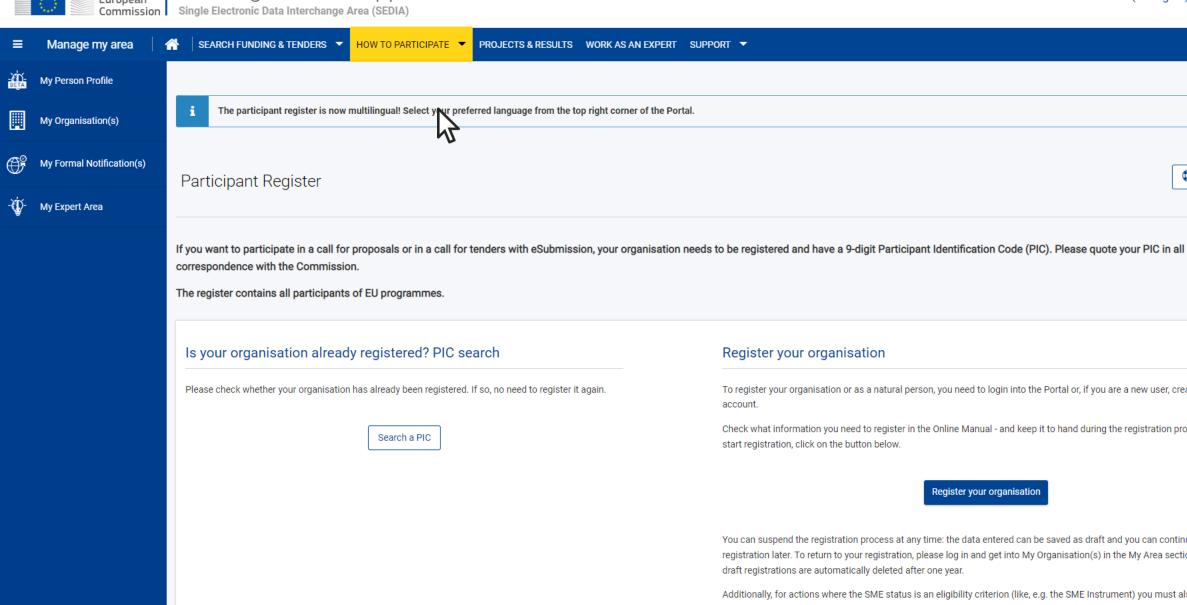








Need help?



To register your organisation or as a natural person, you need to login into the Portal or, if you are a new user, create your

Check what information you need to register in the Online Manual - and keep it to hand during the registration procedure. To start registration, click on the button below.

Register your organisation

You can suspend the registration process at any time: the data entered can be saved as draft and you can continue your registration later. To return to your registration, please log in and get into My Organisation(s) in the My Area section. Incomplete, draft registrations are automatically deleted after one year.

Additionally, for actions where the SME status is an eligibility criterion (like, e.g. the SME Instrument) you must also carry out the SME self-assessment

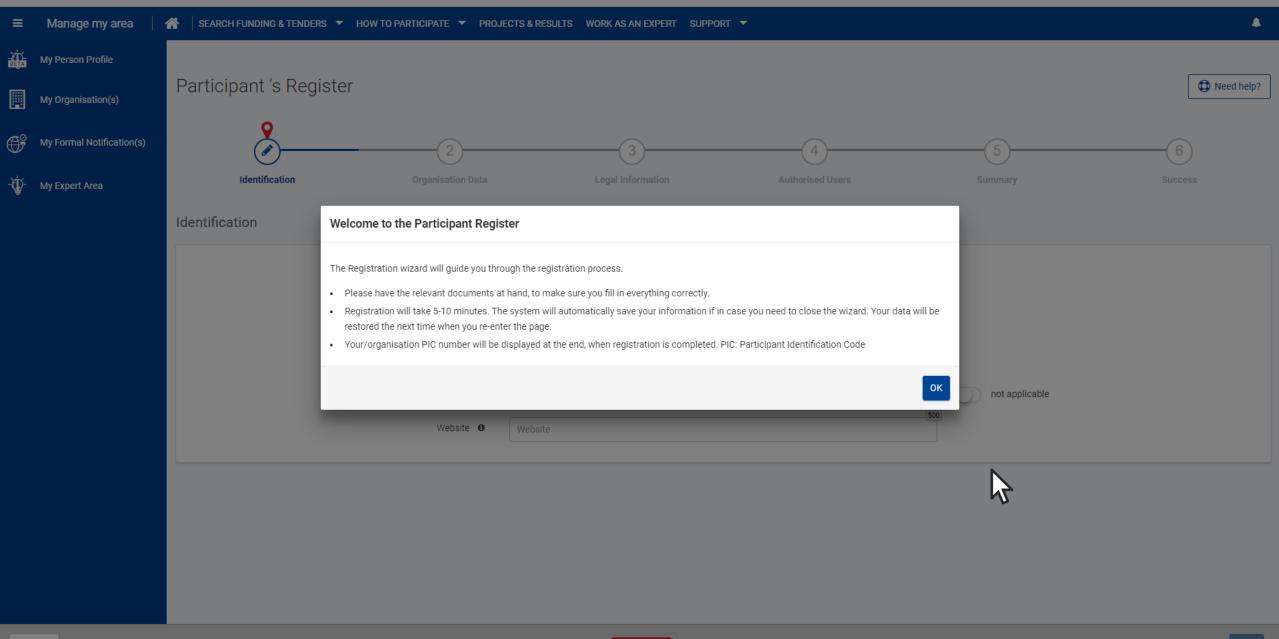
Should your project or tender be successfully evaluated, the registered data will be verified by the Validation Service team before the signature of the Grant Agreement or of the Framework Contract.

✓ Save

Funding & tender opportunities

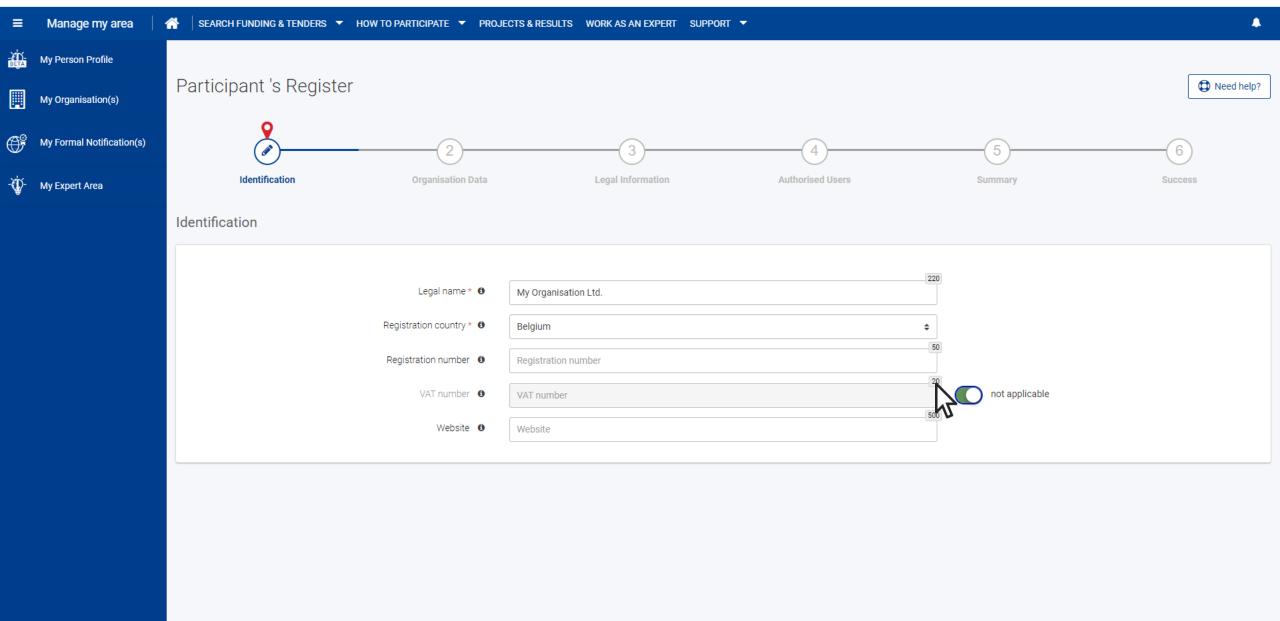
Commission | Single Electronic Data Interchange Area (SEDIA)



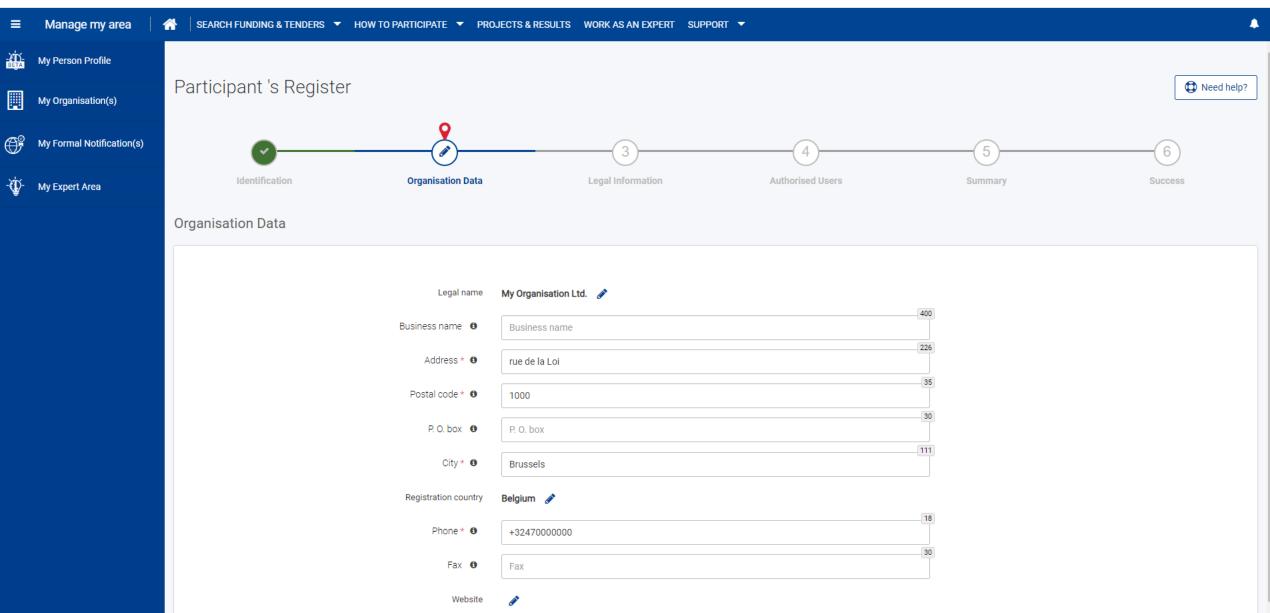






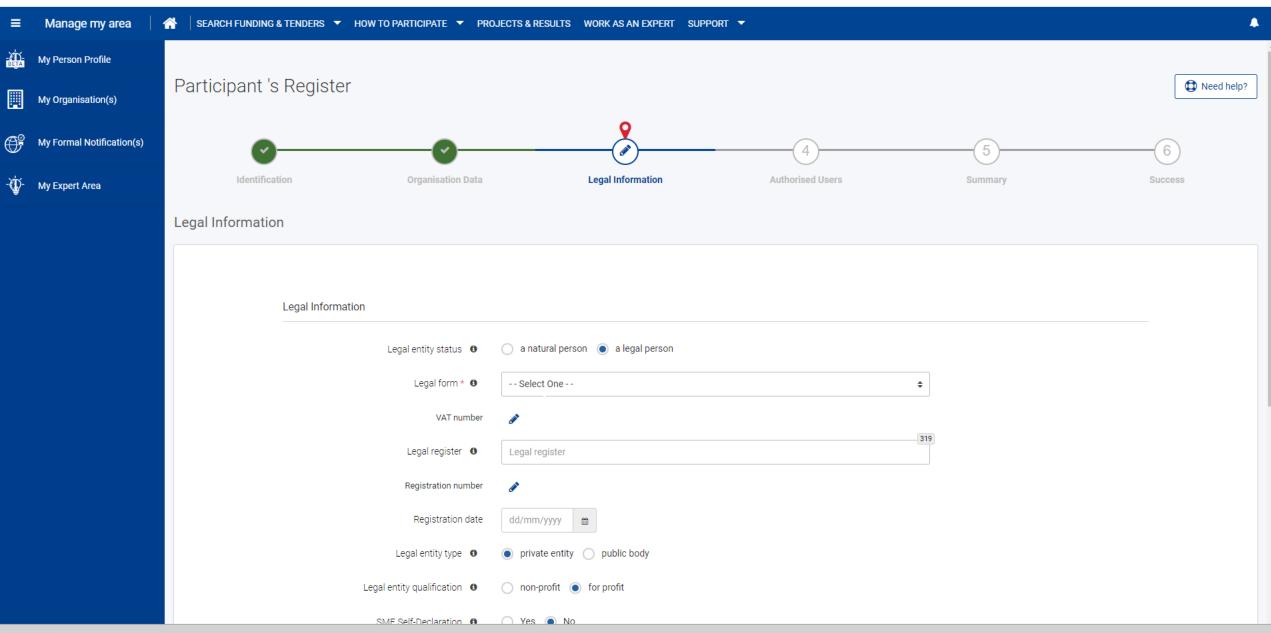










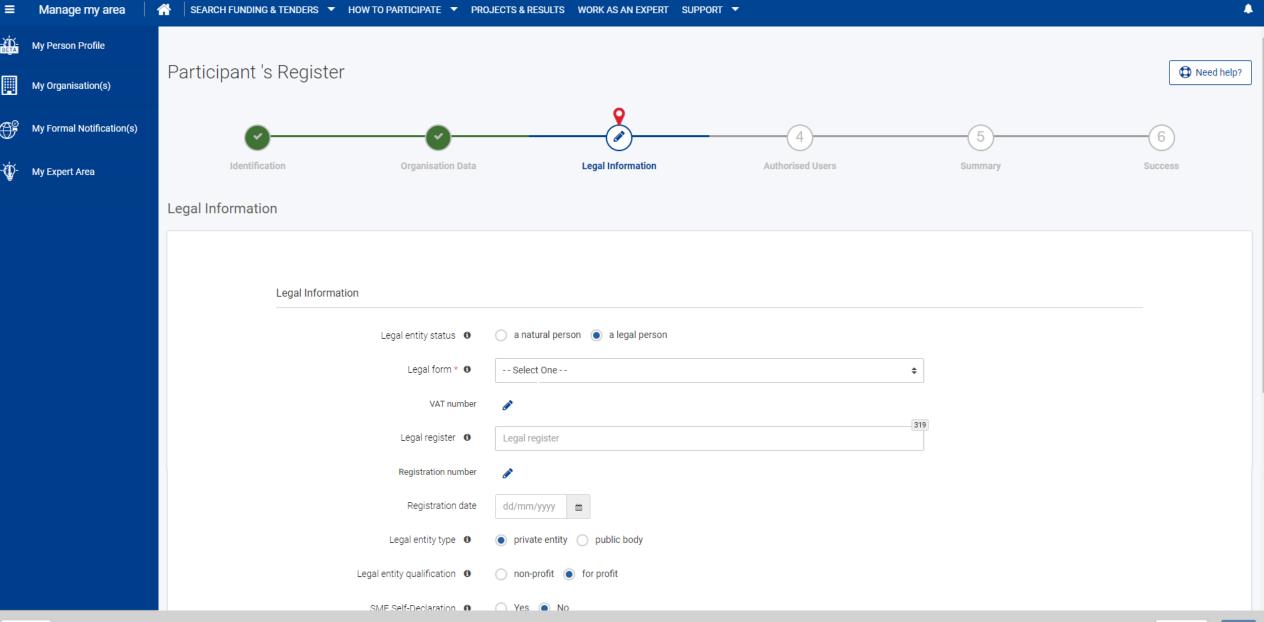










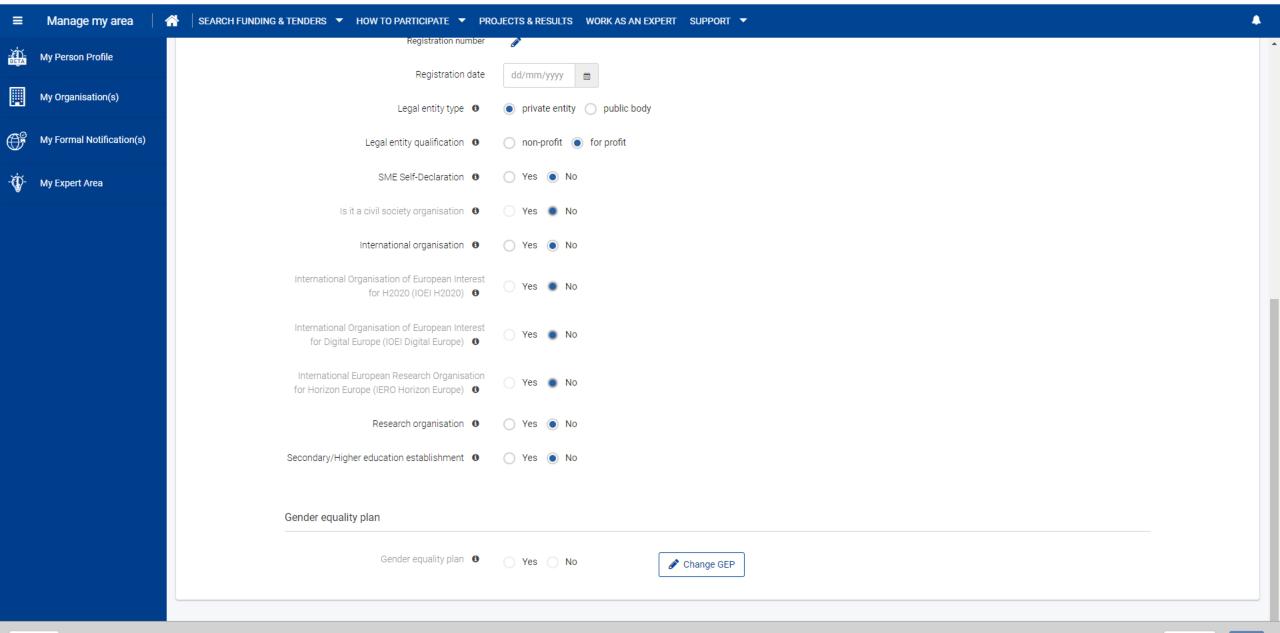




Welcome Demo ACCOUNT (nmargaol)







Review the Form



Mandatory GEP process requirements



Public document

- Formal document
- Signed by top management
- Published on the institution's website
- Disseminated through institution



Dedicated resources

- Funding for gender equality positions or teams
- Reserved time for others to work on gender equality



Data collection and monitoring

- Data on sex or gender of staff across roles and leadership
- Annual reports and evaluation of progress and outcomes



Training and capacity building

- For decisionmakers and staff
- Tackle unconscious gender biases of people and decisions



Recommended GEP content areas



Work-life balance and organisational culture



Gender balance in leadership and decision-making



Gender equality in recruitment and career progression



Integrating gender into research and teaching



Gender-based violence, including sexual harassment

Essential factors for gender equality in R&I



The eligibility criterion steps

Horizon Europe The GEP Eligibility applicants asked to must be in compliance declare that their place for checks on organisation has a beneficiaries signature of GEP that meets the the Grant during Horizon criterion* Agreement Europe The Grant An equivalent Agreement commits strategic beneficiaries to document may meet the GEP action, in line with their GEP eligibility criterion



^{*} Declaration to be made by the LEAR in the Participant Register through the GEP questionnaire



Supporting GEP practice and knowledge

- Dedicated webinar on 23/06/2022: <u>The Gender Equality Plan</u> <u>eligibility criterion in Horizon Europe: Who is concerned? How</u> <u>to comply with it?</u>
- EIGE-RTD 'Gender Equality in Academia and Research Tool' (GEAR tool) updated
- Activities and material by FP7 and <u>H2020 SwafS gender projects</u>
- Pilot EU 'knowledge & support facility on institutional change through GEPs'
- ✓ Detailed Horizon Europe Guidance on Gender Equality Plans published 28/09/2021
- ✓ Online trainings to countries with higher amount of organisations without GEPs
- ✓ Online mutual learning workshops, building on European Universities Alliances
- Upcoming Horizon europe EU Gender Equality Competence Facility





HORIZON EUROPE AWARD CRITERIA

Integration of the gender dimension in R&I content







Award Criteria: Integration of the gender dimension

EXCELLENCE criterion for RIAs/IAs

- ✓ Clarity and pertinence of the project's objectives, and the extent to which the proposed work is ambitious, and goes beyond the state-of-the-art.
- ✓ Soundness of the proposed methodology, including the underlying concepts, models, assumptions, inter-disciplinary approaches, appropriate consideration of the gender dimension in research and innovation content, and the quality of open science practices including sharing and management of research outputs and engagement of citizens, civil society and end users where appropriate.

Proposals aspects are assessed to the extent that the proposed work is within the scope of the work programme topic





Integration of the gender dimension in R&I content

Gender dimension

Addressing the gender dimension in research and innovation entails taking into account sex and gender in the whole research & innovation process

Under Horizon Europe the integration of the gender dimension into R&I content is mandatory unless the topic description explicitly includes a sentence such as the following:

"In this topic the integration of the gender dimension (sex and gender analysis) in research and innovation content is not a mandatory requirement."

Why is taking into account the gender dimension important?

- Every cell is sexed and every person is gendered
- Brings added value of research in terms of excellence, rigor, reproducibility, creativity and business opportunities
- Brings an in-depth understanding of all people's needs, behaviours and attitudes
- Goods and services better suited to the needs of all citizens
- Enhanced societal relevance of research and innovation





Gendered Innovations: How inclusive analysis contributes to research and innovation

Interview of Commissioner Gabriel (25/11/2020)

Nature editorial (09/12/2020)

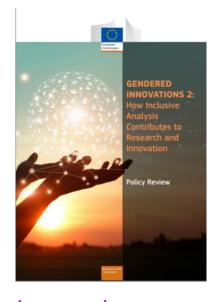
Nature journals raise the bar on sex and gender reporting in research, 18/05/2022)

Policy Review Report released 25/11/2020

- ➤ 15 case studies in: health (prescription drugs, chronic pain, systems biology), Al & robotics climate change, energy, transport, urban planning, waste management, agriculture, taxation, venture funding) and building on Horizon 2020-funded projects
- ➤ Refined methodologies on the integration of sex/gender based analysis, and intersectional analysis, in R&I content, including field-specific methods
- Policy recommendations for Horizon Europe

Guidance and links to other resources in:

- Horizon Europe Programme Guide (section on Gender equality and inclusiveness)
- ERC SyG <u>GENDHI</u> (Gender & Health Inequalities: from embodiment to health care cascade)
- Horizon 2020 projects <u>GE Academy</u>, <u>ACT</u>, <u>GENDER-NET Plus</u>





HORIZON EUROPE PROPOSAL RANKING CRITERIA

Gender balance in research teams







Method to establish the priority order

For each group of proposals with the same score, starting with the group achieving the highest score and continuing in descending order:

- Aspects of the call that have not otherwise been covered by more highly ranked proposals
- 2. Scores on 'Excellence' then on 'Impact' (for IAs, scores on 'Impact' then 'Excellence')
- 3. If necessary, the gender balance among the researchers named in the researchers table in the proposal, will be used as a factor for prioritisation
- 4. Geographical diversity

. . .





Inclusive approach to gender identity

Researchers can declare their gender along three categories: woman, man, non-binary

Researchers involved in the proposal

Include only the researchers involved in the proposal, (see below definition of 'researcher'). You do not need to include in the table the identity of other persons involved in the proposal who are not researchers.

'Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge. They conduct research and improve or develop concepts, theories, models, techniques instrumentation, software or operational methods. (Frascati Manual 2015)'

Include also person in charge of the proposal if a researcher.

[Category A – Top grade researcher] [Non-binary] [Non-binary] [Category B – Senior researcher] [Category C – Recognised researcher] [Category D – First stage researcher]	Title	First Name	Last Name	Gender	Nationality	E-mail	Career stage ¹	Role of researcher (in the project)	Reference Identifier	Type of identifier
				[Man]	Q	o ^x X	grade researcher] [Category B – Senior researcher] [Category C – Recognised researcher] [Category D – First			[Researcher Id]



HORIZON EUROPE

Useful Resources





Gender Equality in R&I policy webpage

Gender equality in research and innovation

Achieving gender equality in research, how it relates to the European Research Area, networks and news.

PAGE CONTENTS

The Commission's gender equality strategy

Gender equality in Horizon Europe

Gender Equality Plans as an eligibility criterion in Horizon Europe

Gender equality in the European Research Area (ERA)

Gender equality and coronavirus

She Figures monitoring report

Networks

Publications

Latest

Related links

The Commission's gender equality strategy

The European Commission is committed to promoting gender equality in research and innovation.

It is part of the European Commission <u>Gender Equality Strategy</u> for 2020-2025, which sets out the Commission's broader commitment to equality across all EU policies.

In addition, the EU has a well-established regulatory framework on gender equality, including binding directives, which apply widely across the labour market including the research sector.





SCAN ME!

https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/strategy/gender-equality-research-and-innovation_en



For questions and further information on gender equality provisions, please contact: RTD-GENDERINRESEARCH@ec.europa.eu

#HorizonEU

http://ec.europa.eu/horizon-europe



Lump sum funding in Horizon Europe







Why do we use Lump sum funding?

Reducing the financial error rate

- Following the ECA annual reports 2019 and 2020, there is wide agreement that the error rate in the R&I Framework Programmes must be reduced
- Lump sums are a key measure to achieve this in Horizon Europe

Significant simplification potential

- Lump sums remove the obligation to report actual costs and resources
- Easier to use for beneficiaries with limited experience
- Funding based on reimbursement of real costs remains complex and error-prone. Little scope for further simplification

Focus on content

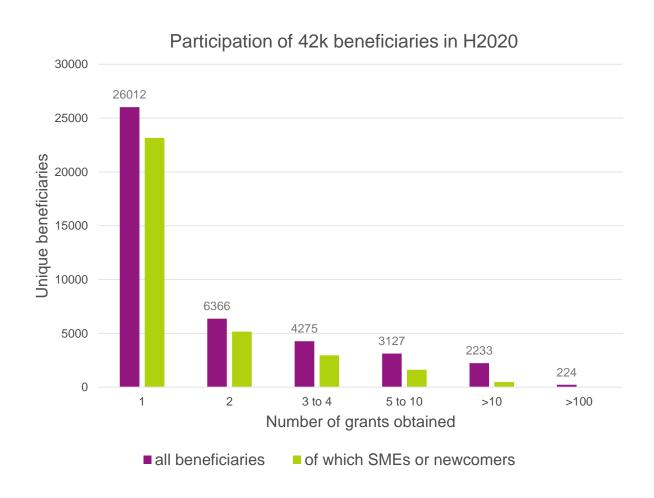
Focus less on financial management and more on content



Why do we use Lump sum funding?

Easier access to the programme

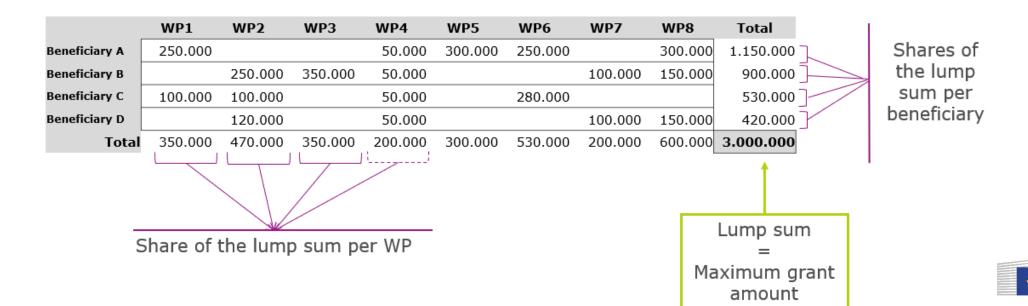
- Very small share of beneficiaries have more than 100 grants:
 - Large entities
 - Dedicated staff and procedures to deal with actual costs
- Vast majority of beneficiaries have only
 1 or 2 grants per programme
 - Most of them SMEs or newcomers
 - Little or no previous experience
 - Need a simple funding model





Basic principles

- Lump sum grants follow the standard approach as much as possible same: templates, evaluation criteria, payment scheme, technical reporting
- One lump sum share per work package and beneficiary
- Very simple financial reporting
- Lump sum shares paid upon completion of work packages



European

Writing a lump sum proposal

- To write a lump sum proposal, applicants:
 - Use the standard Horizon Europe application form;
 - Present the objectives and methodology of their project and address the expected outcomes and impacts as in any Horizon Europe proposal;
 - Describe in detail the activities covered by each work package.
- To define and justify the lump sum, applicants must provide a detailed budget table with cost estimations.
- The detailed budget table is an **Excel file**. Applicants download it from the online submission system, fill it and submit it as an annex to the Part B application form.



Writing a lump sum proposal – detailed budget

- In the detailed budget table, applicants provide cost estimations for each cost category
 per beneficiary (and affiliated entity if any) and per work package.
- The cost estimations must be an approximation of their actual costs. They:
 - are subject to the same eligibility rules as in actual costs grants
 - must be in line with applicants' normal practices
 - must be reasonable / non-excessive
 - must be in line with and necessary for the proposed activities.
- The cost estimations are used to generate in the detailed budget table a breakdown of lump sum shares per work package and per participant.
- Details and instructions on how to fill in the lump sum detailed budget table are provided in the <u>Funding & Tenders portal</u>.

Project design – Work packages

Work package distribution



As many as needed but no more than what is manageable

A work package (WP) is a major sub-division of the work plan of the project.

- A single activity is not a WP
- A single task is not a WP
- A % of progress is not a WP (e.g. 50 % of the tests)
- A lapse of time is generally not a WP (e.g. activities of year 1)

Work packages with a long duration may be split along the reporting periods (e.g., Management, Dissemination and Exploitation, etc.). In this way, the relevant activities can be paid at the end of the reporting period.

Evaluation of a lump sum proposal

- Your proposal will be evaluated by independent experts against the standard evaluation criteria: excellence, impact, and implementation.
- The cost estimations will be assessed against the proposed activities under the implementation criterion.
- Experts will:
 - ensure that the cost estimations are reasonable and non-excessive
 - evaluate whether the proposed resources and the split of the lump sum allow completing the activities described in the proposal.
- If the experts find overestimated costs, they make **concrete recommendations** on the budget that are recorded in the Evaluation Summary Report. This will be reflected in a modified lump sum amount in the grant agreement.
- Cost estimations that are clearly overestimated or underestimated lead to a decreased score under the implementation criterion.

Resources available

One dedicated **lump sum page** on the Funding & Tenders Portal with:

Guidance documents

- What do I need to know?
 Quick guide
- Frequently asked questions
- Detailed guidance for applicants and beneficiaries
- Lump sum briefing slides for experts

Reference documents

- Model Grant Agreement Lump Sum
- <u>Decision authorising the use of lump sum</u> contributions under the Horizon Europe Programme

Studies

- European Commission assessment (October 2021)
- <u>European Parliament (STOA) study on lump sums in</u> <u>Horizon 2020</u> (May 2022)

Events

- Future events
- Past events and recordings

Funding opportunities

List of Horizon Europe topics using lump sum funding





Next steps

Improvements

- Higher page limit for lump sum proposals (from work programme 2023)
- Improved Excel tool for lump sum budget table
- Collection of best practices from lump sum beneficiaries (coming soon)

General

- Continuous monitoring of lump sum grants, adjustments if necessary
- Stepwise phasing in:
 - > 27 lump sum topics in 2022
 - First significant wave of lump sum topics in 2023-2024



HORIZON EUROPE

Pilot on blind evaluation





- In HE WP 2023-2024, all first-stage calls will be evaluated blindly, except one call for Widening, (legal basis on article 28 of HE Regulation.
- With this pilot we want to tackle some understandable concerns that the evaluation process could be perceived as biased towards well-known organisations in countries with better performing Research and Innovation systems (a recent independent study has not revealed such a bias).
- The pilot aims to identify whether the implementation of blind evaluation within our legal requirements and operational context creates any difficulties. If this is not the case, it might lead to a modified approach, with a greater use of blind evaluations, which could effectively mitigate the risk of real, potential or perceived reputational bias.

Article 28

Award criteria and selection

- 1. A proposal shall be evaluated on the basis of the following award criteria:
- (a) excellence;
- (b) impact;
- (c) quality and efficiency of the implementation.
- 2. Only the criterion referred to in point (a) of paragraph 1 shall apply to proposals for ERC frontier research actions.
- 3. The work programme shall lay down further details concerning the application of the award criteria laid down in paragraph 1 including any weighting, thresholds and where relevant rules for dealing with ex aequo proposals, taking into consideration the objectives of the call for proposals. The conditions for dealing with ex aequo proposals may include, but shall not be limited to, the following criteria: SMEs, gender, and geographical diversity.
- 4. The Commission and other funding bodies shall take into account the possibility of a two-stage submission and evaluation procedure and where appropriate, anonymised proposals may be evaluated during the first stage of evaluation based on one or more of the award criteria referred to in paragraph 1.





- It will be launched in the WP 2023-24
- All two-stage calls in 2023 and 2024 should take part in the pilot (except justified cases)
- It will only concern the first stage application of two-stage calls
- NEW admissibility criterion: Applicants submitting a proposal under the blind evaluation pilot must not disclose their organisation names, acronyms, logos nor names of personnel in Part B of their first-stage application.

No identification data can be mentioned by applicants in the proposal's Part B, otherwise inadmissible proposal





The concept of Blind evaluation requires that experts in the SEP evaluation session do not know the consortium structure and the applicant(s) involved. To accomplish this, the following safeguards are in place:

Part A

Will not be transmited to evaluators.

Part B

• If proposals include any identification of the applicant in Part B, the proposal will be declared inadmissible and will be rejected.



International Cooperation









International Cooperation in Research and Innovation

Work programme 2023-2024 - NCP Days





International Cooperation in R&I

Global approach to Research and Innovation

WHAT IS THE AIM OF THE GLOBAL APPROACH TO RESEARCH AND INNOVATION (R&I)?

To preserve openness in research and innovation international cooperation while promoting a level playing field and reciprocity underpinned by fundamental values.



To strengthen multilateral partnerships to deliver new solutions to green, digital, health and innovation challenges.

HOW WILL THIS BE ACHIEVED?

Modulating bilateral cooperation in line with European interests and values and EU's open strategic autonomy.

Accelerating sustainable and inclusive development, and the transition to resilient, knowledge-based societies and economies in low and middle-income countries

Using a *Team Europe* approach, with actions by the EU, its financial institutions and Member States.



Guiding principles:

- Commitment to openness
- ✓ Values & Principles
- ✓ Pursuit of a level playing field and reciprocity
- ✓ Pool global efforts to tackle global challenges





HORIZON EUROPE

EURATOM

Fusion

SPECIFIC PROGRAMME: EUROPEAN DEFENCE FUND

Exclusive focus on defence research & development

Research actions

Development actions

SPECIFIC PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTING HORIZON EUROPE & EIT*

Exclusive focus on civil applications



European Research Council

Marie Skłodowska-Curie

Research Infrastructures



Pillar II GLOBAL CHALLENGES & EUROPEAN INDUSTRIAL

COMPETITIVENESS

- Health
- Culture, Creativity & Inclusive Society
- Civil Security for Society
- · Digital, Industry & Space
- Climate, Energy & Mobility
- Food, Bioeconomy, Natural Resources, Agriculture & Environment

Joint Research Centre



European Innovation Council

European Innovation Ecosystems

European Institute of Innovation & Technology*

Fission

Joint Research Center

WIDENING PARTICIPATION AND STRENGTHENING THE EUROPEAN RESEARCH AREA

Widening participation & spreading excellence

Reforming & Enhancing the European R&I system



^{*} The European Institute of Innovation & Technology (EIT) is not part of the Specific Programme



- Openness
- Access to EU funding
- ✓ Targeted international cooperation actions
- ✓ Safeguarding EU interests





Openness

- ✓ Horizon Europe 'by-default' open to almost all countries
- ✓ Non-discriminatory: researchers and innovators of any nationality can apply for grants (MSCA, ERC...)
- Association to the programme:
 - 16 Countries associated to HE: Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Faroe Islands, Georgia, Iceland, Israel, Kosovo, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Serbia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine
 - In the "process of Association": Morocco, UK
 - Negotiations under way: New-Zealand, Canada...
 list-3rd-country-participation_horizon-euratom_en.pdf





Access to Horizon Europe funding

- ✓ Automatically eligible for EU funding ("Beneficiaries")
 - Low- and middle-income countries (see <u>list</u>).
 - Countries associated to Horizon Europe
- ✓ Non-associated third countries not eligible for EU funding ("Associated partners")
 - Exceptions on a case-by-case basis + specified in topic calls
- ✓ Co-funding mechanisms
 - E.g. Canada, Monaco, China, Switzerland... (Guide CFM on F&T Portal)





Targeted international cooperation actions (1/2)

- Flagging of call topics specifically relevant for international cooperation in the work programmes, e.g. in
 - Strategic thematic areas (topics)
 - Geographical areas (countries/region's)
 - Multilateral initiatives
 - Collaboration with key partners
- WP 23-24: 22% INCO flagged topics; Filters on F&T Portal for International Cooperation, Africa and Mediterranean



Targeted international cooperation actions (2/2)

- Cooperation with Africa and MED under the HE 'Africa Initiative' and new 'Mediterranean Initiative'.
- Cooperation with China in line with the ongoing discussions on the Joint Roadmap for the future of EU-China cooperation in science, technology, and innovation through a more nuanced and transactional approach:
 - Cooperation on Food, Agriculture and Biotechnology (FAB) and Climate Change and Biodiversity (CCB) research flagship initiatives. Chinese participants will be funded by the Ministry of Science and Technology of the People's Republic of China.
 - Article 22.6 applies to limit Chinese participation in innovation actions.





Safeguarding EU interests

Article 22.5

In a limited number of cases,

- For actions related to Union strategic assets, interests, autonomy or security, limit to cooperation between identified eligible countries'
- For duly justified and exceptional reasons, exclude the participation of legal entities established in eligible countries that are directly or indirectly controlled by non-eligible third countries or by legal entities of non-eligible third countries from individual calls for proposals, or make their participation subject to conditions set out in the work programme.



Safeguarding EU interests

Article 22.6

 Additional eligibility criteria based on specific policy requirements or the nature and objectives of the action, including the number and the type of legal entity and the place of establishment.

Articles 39.6 and 40.4

• Provisions on exploitation, dissemination and right to object to transfer of ownership and licenses to non-associated third-country entities in line with EU interest



Countries under sanction – Russia and Belarus

- Work Programme '23-'24 prohibition provision in the General Annexes to the WP
 - For legal entities established in Russia, Belarus, or in non-government controlled territories of Ukraine
 - Exceptions on case-by-case basis
 - Exempted are Marie Skłodowska-Curie fellowships

See also **EU Sanctions Map**





International cooperation in Horizon Europe Work Programme 2023-24

	Topics total	Topics (ex Other Actions)	International cooperation encouraged	%
Cluster 1: Health	53	44	7	16%
Cluster 2: Culture, creativity and inclusive society	66	56	15	27%
Cluster 3: Civil Security for Society	44	42	9	21%
Cluster 4: Digital Industry and Space	159	130	22	17%
Cluster 5: Climate, Energy and Mobility	219	191	38	20%
Cluster 6: Food, Bioeconomy, Natural resources, agriculture, and environment	189	179	51	28%
TOTAL	730	642	141	22%



For more info:

- Commission Communication on the Global Approach to research and innovation: https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_21_2465
- Horizon Europe:
 <u>https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/funding/funding-opportunities/funding-programmes-and-open-calls/horizon-europe_en</u>
- Commission's website on international R&I cooperation:
 https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/strategy/international-cooperation_en

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- Commissioner Mariya Gabriel: @GabrielMariya
- DG Research and Innovation: @EUScienceInnov





Horizon Europe and Swiss entities

Sasha Hugentobler NCP Health, JRC and EIT

euresearch

Swiss guide to European research and innovation

Status of Switzerland in Horizon Europe





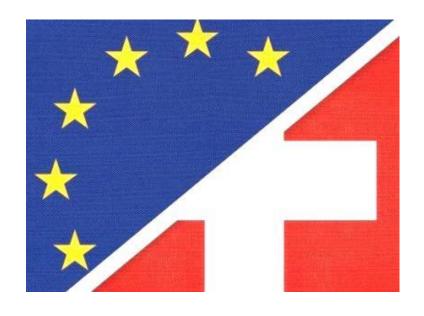
For the submission of proposals in Horizon Europe and other related programmes and initiatives Switzerland is treated as nonassociated third country.

This status may change anytime but applies now.

Regular updates @ www.horizon-europe.ch

Swiss Entities





Regular updates from SERI

l→ <u>www.horizon-europe.ch</u>

<u>Factsheet</u>

Role as "Associated Partners"

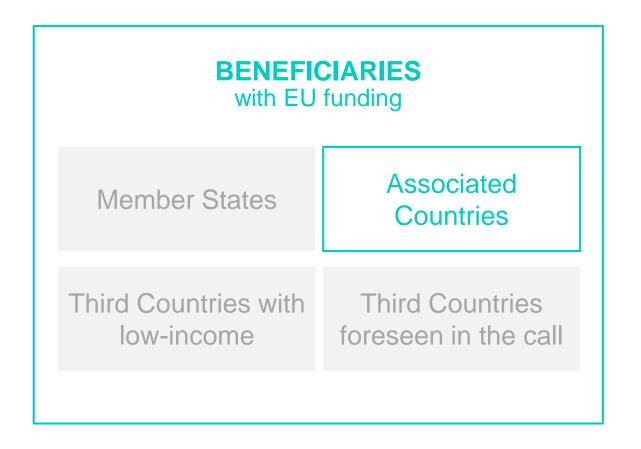
National Funding (not from the EC)

No signature of the EU **Grant Agreement**

No **Coordination But Work Package** Lead possible

Participants in Horizon Europe







Relevant date: signature of the GA

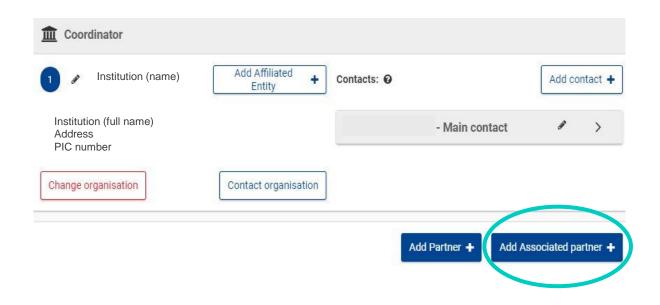
Third Country "Associated Partners"



Swiss entities participate in collaborative projects as Third Party "Associated Partners"

Key points and basics:

- Cooperate with one Beneficiary or the whole Consortium
- Implement tasks as described in Annex 1
- Possible lead of Work Packages
- Costs not eligibile for EU funding
- PIC number, but no validation
- No access to the Funding & Tenders Portal
- Budget in the column "Financial Contribution"







No signature of the **Grant Agreement**

The Beneficiary or the whole consortium is responsible for Associated Partners to fulfill these **Grant Agreement obligations**

- Proper implementation (art. 11)
- Conflict of interest (art. 12)
- Confidentiality and security (art. 13)
- Ethics (art. 14)
- Visibility (art. 17.2)
- Specific rules (art. 18)
- Information (art. 19)
- Record-keeping (art. 20)
- OLAF, etc (art. 25)

Contact us! health@euresearch.ch

Horizon Europe: UK Participation and UK Horizon Europe Guarantee Scheme

Slides happily shared!

9 Dec 2022 Jo Frost

Horizon Europe UK National Contact Point (NCP) for Health (for Industry) jo.frost@iuk.ukri.org





in UK NCP Newsletter Sign-Up



Horizon Europe and UK Association Process

- Horizon Europe is the EU's Research and Innovation funding programme and runs from 2021-2027
- Horizon Europe has an <u>agreed budget of €95.5Bn</u> plus Associated Country contributions
 (Associated Countries are Countries that have signed an agreement with the EU which means that organisations from the Associated Country can receive Horizon Europe funding, and take part in and coordinate projects)
- In Dec 2020, the <u>UK-EU Trade and Cooperation Agreement</u> (TCA) set out that the UK will Associate to Horizon Europe
- However, there have been some delays and the UK association has not been completed yet
- The UK is currently a 'candidate Associated Country' and is listed as a country in the process of association in the European Commission's <u>List of Participating Countries in Horizon Europe</u>
- The UK government's priority remains association to Horizon Europe
- The UK government stands ready to formalise UK association as soon as possible
- Timing for association not known





Status of UK Association and UK Guarantee (as at 9 Dec 2022)

- The UK is currently a 'candidate Associated Country' in the process of association to Horizon Europe
- At the Horizon Europe application stage: As stated in the European Commission's Q&A on UK Participation in Horizon Europe UK organisations are fully eligible to APPLY for Horizon Europe funding as a beneficiary as if they are from an Associated Country. UK organisations must request EU funding on the Horizon Europe Proposal. UK organisations can be coordinator on proposals. UK organisations can lead work packages and tasks.
- At the Horizon Europe award stage:
 - If the UK association has been completed by then: UK organisations will be funded by the European Commission for the amount requested in the original Horizon Europe Proposal. UK organisations can coordinate projects. UK organisations can lead work packages and tasks.
 - If the UK association has not been completed by then:
 - **UK organisations can continue in consortium to do the work outlined in the proposal.** UK organisations **can** lead work packages and tasks. UK organisations **cannot** be the coordinator, so if the proposal had a UK coordinator, a different coordinator would need to be assigned.
 - UK organisations change status to 'associated partners' in the EU consortium. UK organisations do not sign the Grant Agreement, but can (and normally do) sign the Consortium Agreement. UK organisations don't count towards the eligibility conditions for the minimum number of countries in a Horizon Europe project.
 - UK organisations will not (normally) be funded by the European Commission.
 - The UK government has guaranteed funding for successful applicants to Horizon Europe, who are unable to sign grant agreements with the EU prior to formalisation of the UK's association to the programme. The guarantee is currently for proposals with a Horizon Europe submission deadline before the end December 2022. The scope of the guarantee is regularly reviewed, and the UK government has made an overarching commitment* that there will be no gap for UK organisations which are part of successfully evaluated Horizon Europe proposals. There is no further peer review for the UK Guarantee because the European Commission has reviewed the proposals already. As at 31 Oct 2022 over 900 UK Horizon Europe Guarantee Grants have been issued worth >£500 million.



It is a requirement of the UK Guarantee that UK applicants have been included on the original Horizon Europe grant proposal as a 'beneficiary' requesting funding from Horizon Europe with a defined budget

Useful European Commission Guidance on UK Participation

The **European Commission's Q&A on UK Participation in Horizon Europe**

confirms **UK eligibility to apply to Horizon Europe** prior to formalisation of the UK Association and states:

"The UK is expected to become an associated country to...Horizon Europe. The UK will therefore have the same rights and obligations as other countries associated to the Programme."

"All aspects of the UK association to Horizon Europe were agreed on 24 December 2020...
No additional negotiations are foreseen."

"UK applicants are treated as if the UK is an associated country throughout the process, from admissibility and eligibility to evaluation, up until the preparation of grant agreements."

(UK NCP comment: This means that UK organisations can and should request funding on Horizon Europe proposals)

"However, grant agreements can only be signed if the association has come into force. The same treatment is also granted to any applicants from other associated countries currently engaged with the European Commission in an active process of association."



Useful UK Government Documents

UK Government Research and Development Roadmap (July 2020, page 43)

- "It is our ambition to fully associate to both programmes [Horizon Europe and Euratom R&D]. During any gap, we would provide funding to UK partners who are successful in bidding to programmes open to third country participation"
- "If we do not formally associate to Horizon Europe... We will make funding available to allow UK partners to participate in European schemes open to third countries"

UK Government Policy Paper (July 2022)

- "the Horizon Europe Guarantee If we are unable to associate, we will fund applications that are submitted to a Horizon Europe funding call with an EU final call deadline date before the point of non-association, are successful in the EU evaluation and meet the eligibility criteria of the guarantee. This includes those where grant signature dates fall beyond the end of 2022. This would pick up where the current guarantee has left off, so there is no gap, and no eligible successful applications would go unfunded"
- "Third Country* Participation Around two-thirds of Horizon Europe calls are open to UK researchers and companies as Third Country applicants, as part of consortia with at least 3 other applicants from EU member states or associated countries, provided they bring their own funding. As this is a priority for businesses and researchers, the government will fund all eligible UK entities participating in any such consortia signing grant agreements before 31 March 2025. The government will consider our approach to funding for Third Country Participation beyond this date and make an announcement by October 2024"



Tips

- UK organisations should continue to apply as a beneficiary from an Associated Country (not an Associated Partner) and ask for money from the European Commission (EC) on their Horizon Europe Proposals
 It is important that UK organisations request EC funding on Horizon Europe Proposals for two reasons:
 - If the UK does associate by the time the consortium reaches the award stage, then EC will fund the UK organisation the amount of money requested on the proposal.

⚠ If the UK organisation has not requested any money on the original Horizon Europe proposal, the UK organisation will not get EC funding!

• If the UK association is not complete by the time the consortium reaches the award stage, the UK organisation can apply to the UK guarantee. The maximum grant from the UK guarantee is normally the amount of EC funding requested on the original Horizon Europe proposal.

△□ If the UK organisation has not requested any money on the original Horizon Europe proposal, then they will not be eligible for the UK government guarantee and will not get UK government funding!

- Coordination: UK organisations can be coordinator at the application stage. However if the UK association is not formalised by the award stage the (admin) coordination would need to be passed to a different participant. Applicants may wish to have a back-up plan for which non-UK organisation would take over (admin) coordination if needed. The UK can still lead scientific work/work packages and tasks.
- Eligibility Criteria: At the Horizon Europe application stage UK organisations count towards the minimum eligibility requirements. However
 if the UK association is not formalised by the award stage the UK would not count towards the minimum requirements. Therefore suggest
 consortia have 1 MS + 2 MS or non-UK AC without needing to count the UK.



Most Important Points To Remember...

- UK applicants and their collaborators should keep applying to Horizon Europe
- On Horizon Europe proposals UK organisations should:
 - be treated as a beneficiary from an Associated Country
 - must request funding from the EU/Horizon Europe
- Horizon Europe evaluation is not affected by the current situation
 - The European Commission and evaluators treat the UK as an Associated Country during the application and evaluation process
 - For the 2021 and 2022 Health Calls: 22% success rate for proposals with UK participants* (higher than 18% success rate across all proposals)
- The UK government has guaranteed funding for successful applicants to Horizon Europe

Please stay up to date by signing up for the UK National Contact Point newsletter on Cluster 1 Health





hank you



Other cross-cutting issues







Background and purpose of the 'Clinical study/ies'

- Clinical studies are usually complex but the main types of challenges that can hinder their timely and efficient implementation are well-known.
- With appropriate planning, securing the availability of the necessary intelligence and resources, consortia can overcome the expected challenges.
- Two intertwined objectives:
 - Guide applicants in designing scientifically sound and operationally feasible clinical studies
 - Provide a structured overview for expert evaluators on the robustness of various aspects of the required planning of clinical studies.





Definition of clinical study

For the purpose of the template, clinical study means:

- any systematic prospective or retrospective collection and analysis
- of health data obtained from individual patients or healthy persons in order
- to address scientific questions related to the understanding, prevention, diagnosis, monitoring or treatment of a disease, mental illness, or physical condition.

It includes but it is not limited to:

- clinical studies as defined by Regulation 536/2014 (on medicinal products),
- clinical investigation and clinical evaluation as defined by Regulation 2017/745 (on medical device)
- performance study and performance evaluation as defined by Regulation 2017/746 (on in vitro diagnostic medical devices).



Full title: Template for essential information to be provided for proposals including clinical trials/studies/investigations/cohorts

- Applicants who submit proposals including clinical studies must provide information on the planned clinical studies in a structured format.
 - Section headings must not be changed.
 - No other chapters or annexes may be added to the template.
- If several clinical studies are planned, each of them must be described separately.
- There are no page limits for the template.
- Information outside the scope of the template will not be taken into account in the evaluation.
- Information provided in the template does not need to be repeated elsewhere in the proposal but can be referred to.
- <u>Ethics considerations</u>, <u>risks and mitigation measures</u> have to be addressed in the respective section of the proposal and <u>NOT in this template</u>.



Artificial intelligence

- Experts must answer an additional question as part of their individual evaluations on whether the activities proposed involve the use and/or development of Al-based systems and/or techniques.
- If you answer 'yes' to this question, you must assess the technical robustness of the proposed AI-system as part of the
 excellence criterion (if applicable).
- In addition, your answer to this question will help us to with the **proper follow-up** of any aspects related to **Artificial Intelligence** in projects funded under Horizon Europe.

(*) Technical robustness refers to technical aspects of AI systems and development, including resilience to attack and security, fullback plan and general safety, accuracy, reliability and reproducibility.

Al-based systems or techniques should be, or be developed to become:

- **Technically robust**, **accurate and reproducible**, and able to deal with and inform about possible failures, inaccuracies and errors, proportionate to the assessed risk posed by the AI-based system or technique.
- Socially robust, in that they duly consider the context and environment in which they operate.
- **Reliable and function as intended**, minimizing unintentional and unexpected harm, preventing unacceptable harm and safeguarding the physical and mental integrity of humans.
- Able to provide a suitable explanation of its decision-making process, whenever an AI-based system can have a significant impact on people's lives.

Other aspects

New thresholds for each criterion will be 4 (Excellence), 4 (Impact) and 3 (Implementation).

The cumulative threshold will be 12.

Experts: We need to constantly renew our pools of evaluators. Please, encourage experts to register on the <u>funding and tenderers portal</u>



Statistics on the calls 2021 and 2022





WP 2021-2022 - CLUSTER 1 IN A NUTSHELL

- Overall budget 2021-2022(calls): €1848

- Calls: 25

- Topics: **54**

- Number of proposals submitted*: 1.714

- Number of participants in <u>submitted</u> proposals*: **21.820**

- Number of proposals retained for funding: 222

- Number of participants in proposals retained for funding: 3.034

- Number of experts involved in the evaluations: 1070





^{*} including stage 1 only of 2 stages calls + ineligible/inadmissible proposals

CLUSTER 1 -HEALTH WP 2021-2022 -CALLS

	2021 (€)	2022 (€)	Total (€)
Destination 1. Staying healthy in a rapidly changing society	69	220	289
Destination 2. Living and working in a health-promoting environment	330	20	350
Destination 3. Tackling diseases and reducing disease burden	263	227	490
Destination 4. Ensuring access to innovative, sustainable and high-quality health care	70	170	240
Destination 5. Unlocking the full potential of new tools, technologies and digital solutions for a healthy society	115	155	270
Destination 6 . Maintaining an innovative, sustainable and globally competitive health industry		69	113
Emergency Covid call	96		
TOTAL	987	861	1848



TYPE OF ACTIONS

Type of actions	Торіс
HORIZON-COFUND	3
HORIZON-CSA	13
HORIZON-IA	1
HORIZON-PCP	1
HORIZON-PPI	1
HORIZON-RIA	35
Total	54







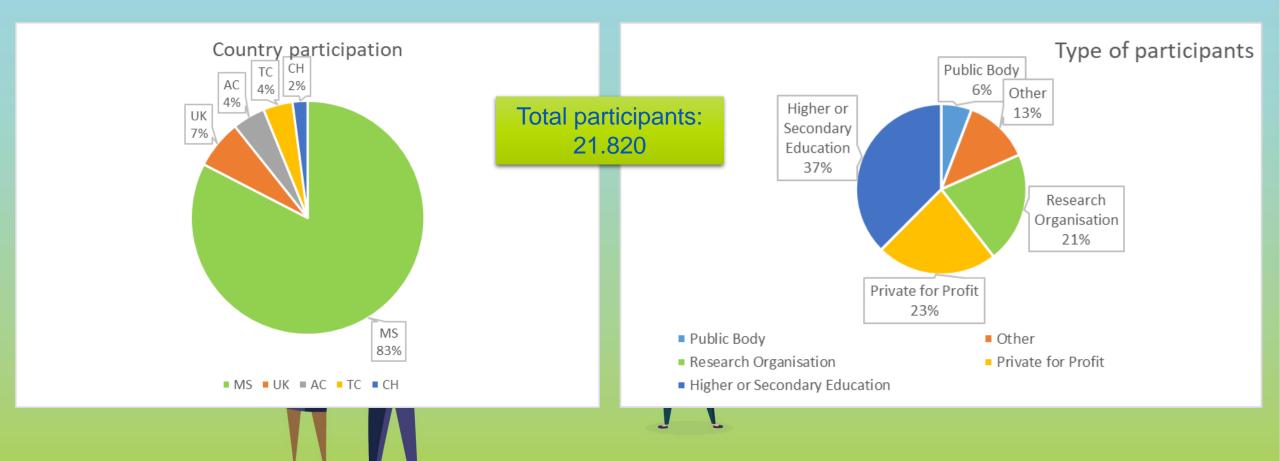
Participation in submitted proposals





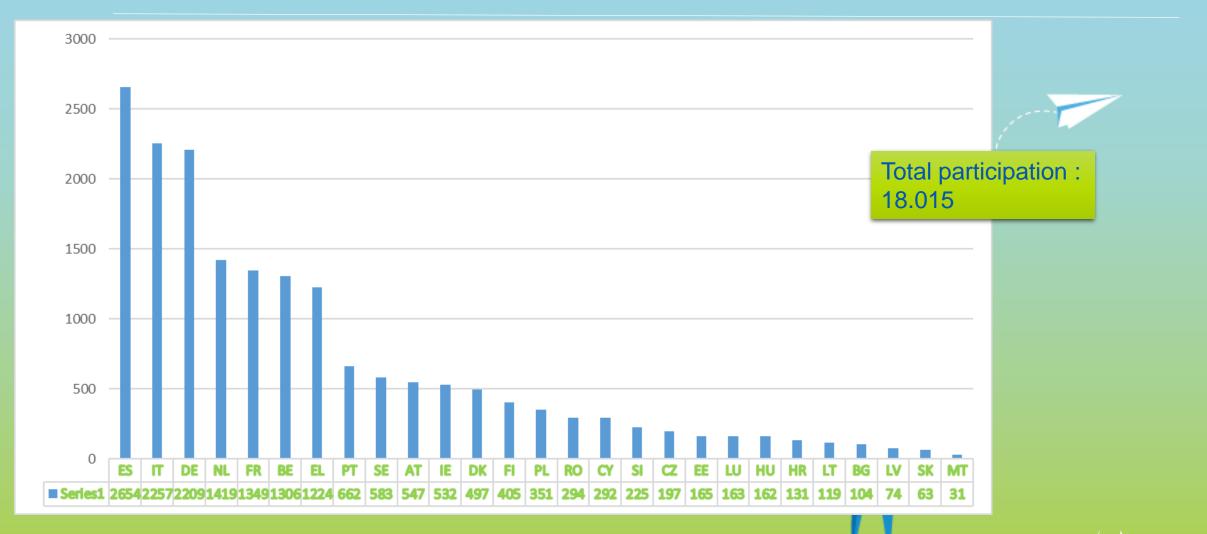


OVERALL PARTICIPATION



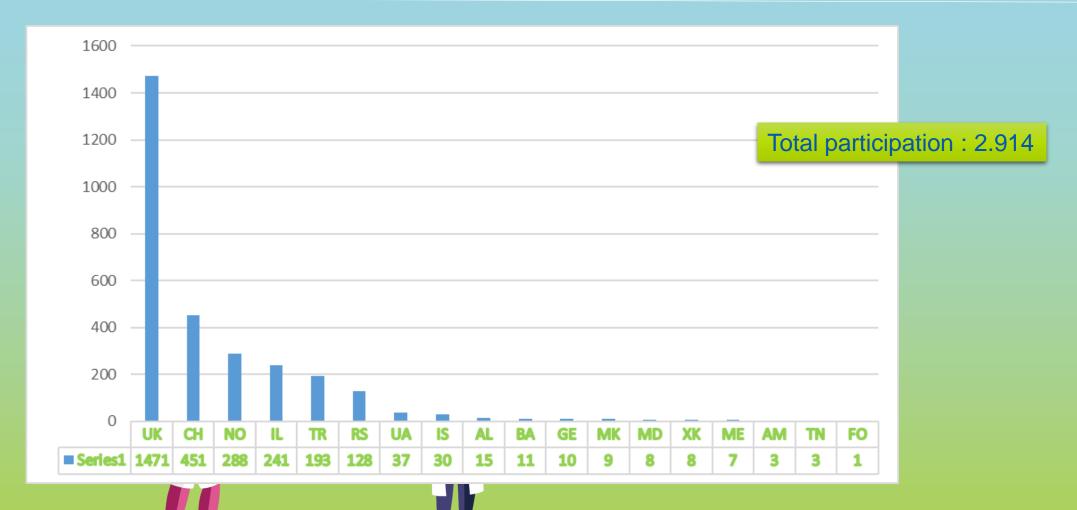


MEMBER STATES - PARTICIPATION IN PROPOSALS*



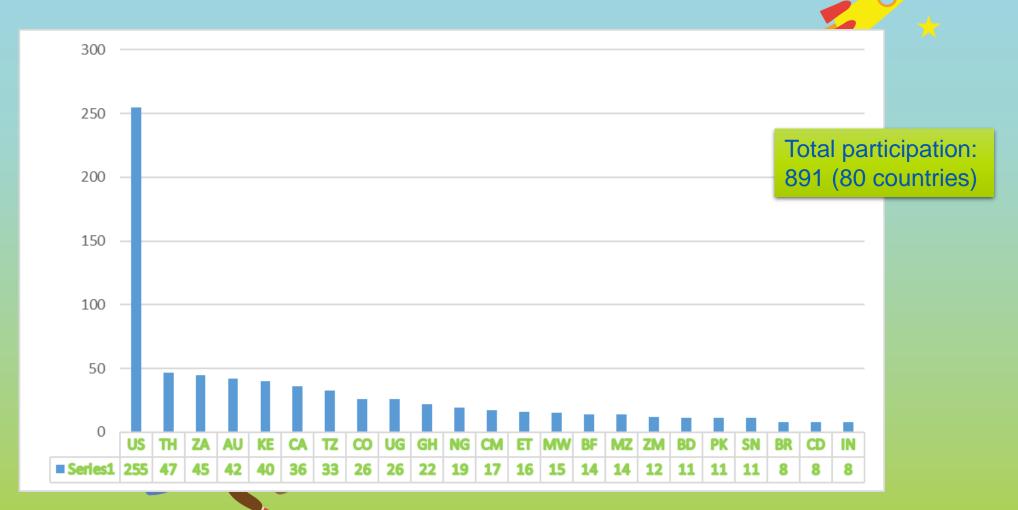


ASSOCIATED COUNTRIES-UK-CH - PARTICIPATION IN PROPOSALS*





THIRD COUNTRIES - PARTICIPATIONS IN PROPOSALS







Proposals retained for funding





PROPOSALS RETAINED FOR FUNDING

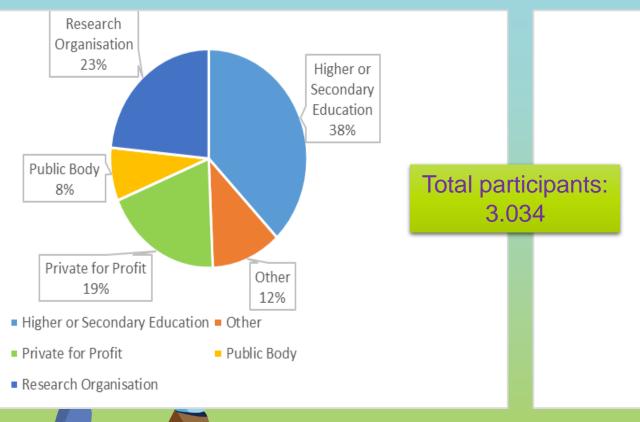
TYPE OF ACTIONS

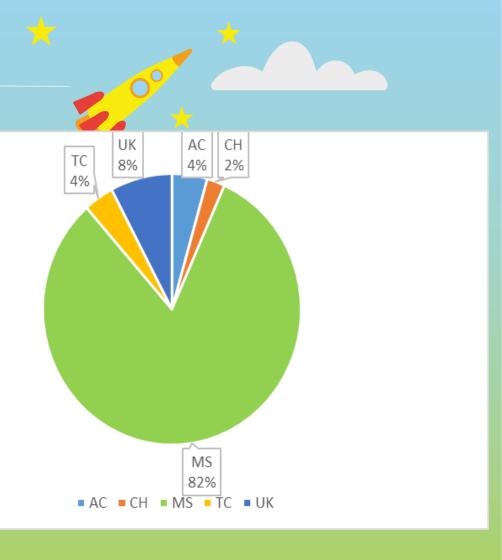
Type of actions	Topic	Eligible proposals evaluated	Retained for funding
HORIZON-COFUND	3	3	3
HORIZON-CSA	13	46	12
HORIZON-IA	1	7	3
HORIZON-PCP	1	3	1
HORIZON-PPI	1	1	0
HORIZON-RIA	35	1633	203
Total	54	1693	222



PROPOSALS RETAINED FOR FUNDING

OVERALL PARTICIPATION

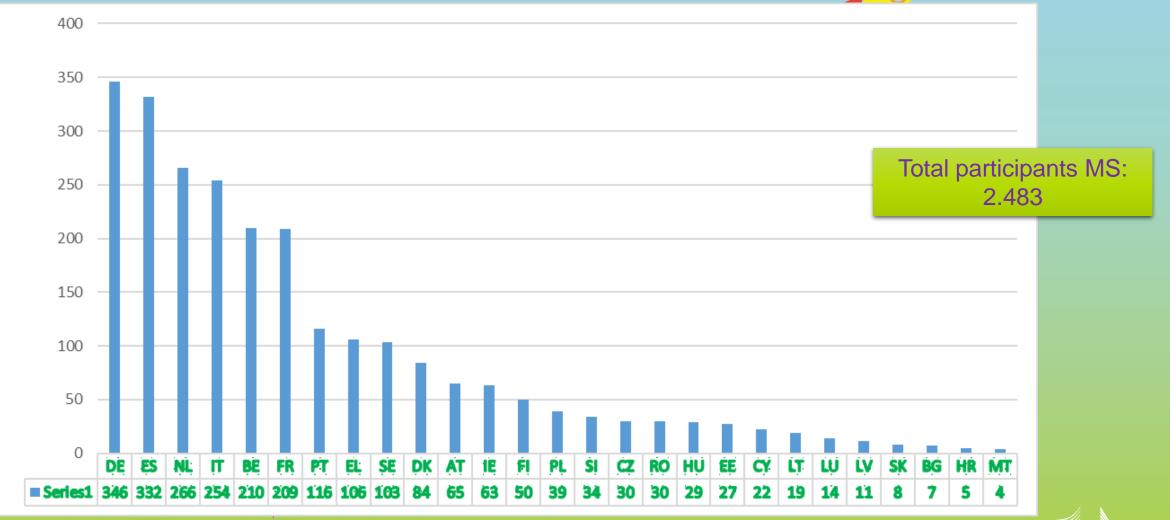






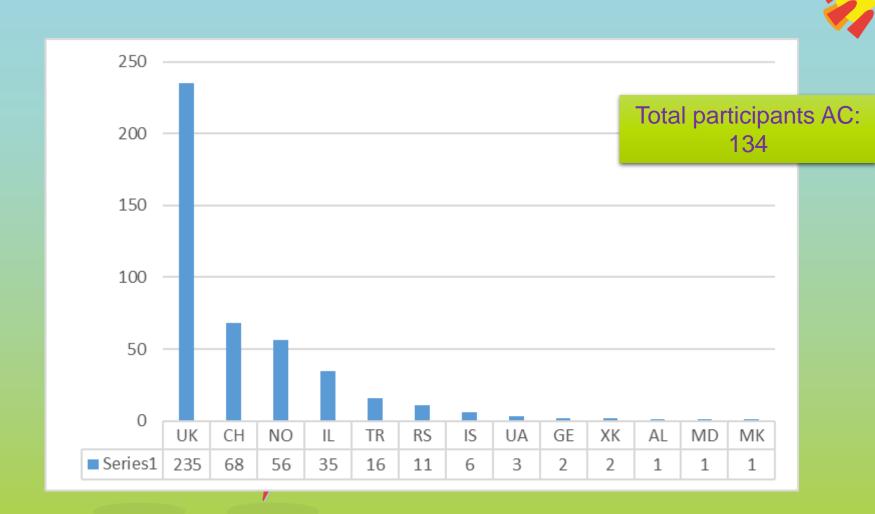


PROPOSALS RETAINED FOR FUNDING COUNTRY PARTICIPATION – MEMBER STATES



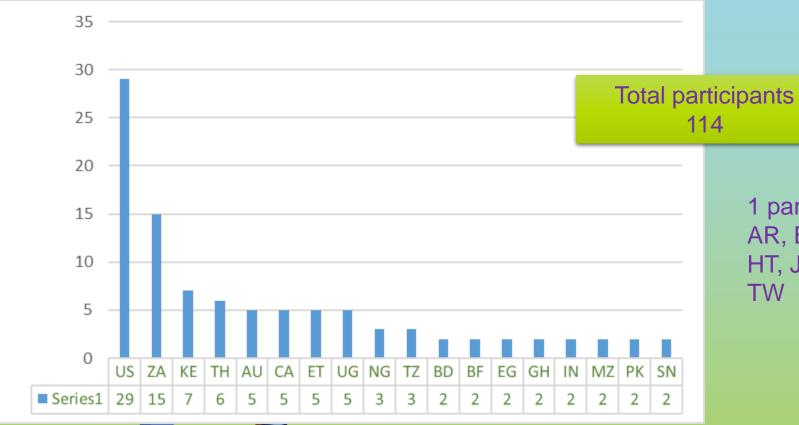


PROPOSALS RETAINED FOR FUNDING COUNTRY PARTICIPATION – AC - UK - CH





PROPOSALS RETAINED FOR FUNDING THIRD COUNTRY PARTICIPATION

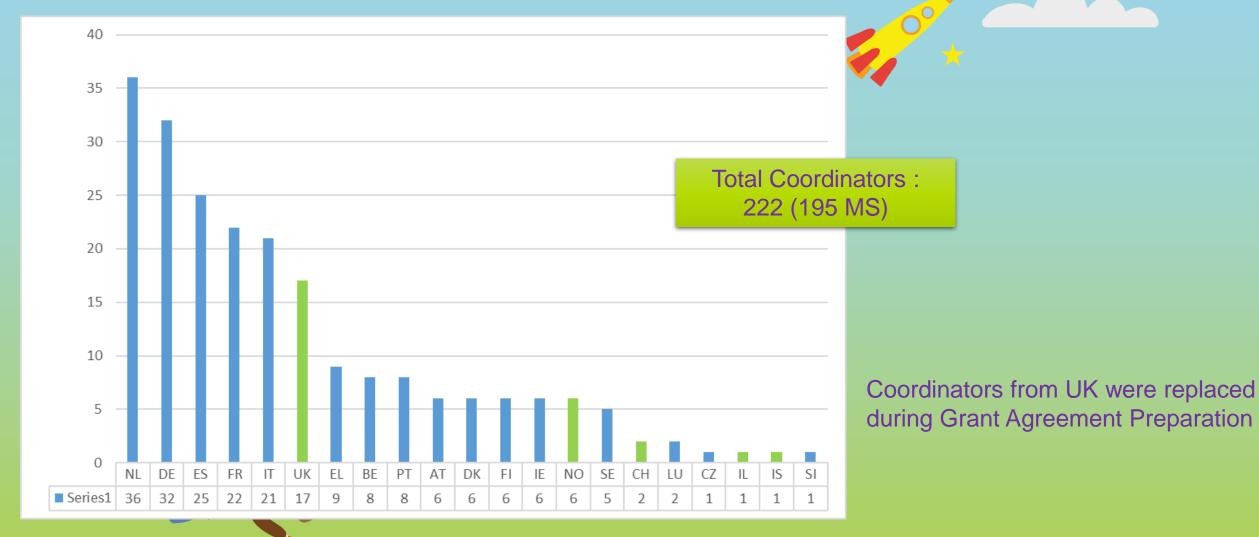








PROPOSALS RETAINED FOR FUNDING COUNTRY COORDINATOR





WP 2021- CALL RESULTS

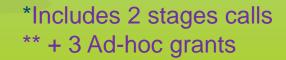
	<u>Eligible</u>	Proposals	Overall
	proposals	retained for	success rate
	evaluated	funding	
Destination 1. Staying healthy in a rapidly	64	8	12.5%
changing society			
Destination 2. Living and working in a health-	81	17	20.9%
promoting environment			
Destination 3. Tackling diseases and reducing	229	37	16.1%
disease burden			
Destination 4. Ensuring access to innovative,	83	10	12%
sustainable and high-quality health care			
Destination 5. Unlocking the full potential of new	81	17	20.9%
tools, technologies and digital solutions for a			
healthy society			
Destination 6. Maintaining an innovative,	14	6	42.8%
sustainable and globally competitive health			
industry			
+ Emergency Covid call	56	9	16%
Total	608	104	



WP 2022 - CALL RESULTS

00	

	Eligible proposals evaluated	Proposals retained for funding	Overall success rate*
Destination 1*. Staying healthy in a rapidly changing society	472	35	7.4%*
Destination 2. Living and working in a health-promoting environment	10	5	50%
Destination 3*. Tackling diseases and reducing disease burden	296	35	11.8%*
Destination 4. Ensuring access to innovative, sustainable and high-quality health care	15	6	40%
Destination 5*. Unlocking the full potential of new tools, technologies and digital solutions for a healthy society	210	20	9.5%*
Destination 6. Maintaining an innovative, sustainable and globally competitive health industry	82	14	17%
Total	1085	115	





HNN3.0 - update for NCPs on the upcoming activities





A.O.B.







Thank you!

HorizonEU

http://ec.europa.eu/horizon-europe

