

EN

Annex V

Horizon Europe

Work Programme 2021-2022

5. Culture, creativity and inclusive society

DISCLAIMER

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Table of contents

No table of contents entries found.

DRAFT

Introduction

Cluster 2, ‘Culture, Creativity and Inclusive Society’ aims to meet EU goals and priorities on enhancing democratic governance and citizens participation, on the safeguarding and promotion of cultural heritage, and to respond to and shape multifaceted social, economic, technological and cultural transformations. Cluster 2 mobilises multidisciplinary expertise of European social sciences and humanities for understanding fundamental contemporary transformations of society, economy, politics and culture. It aims to provide evidence-based policy options for a socially just and inclusive European green and digital transition and recovery.

The EU is strongly committed to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), many of which have an important impact on culture, creativity, and inclusive society, notably: SDG 1 (No poverty), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions), with their specific targets to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all.

Proposals are invited against the following three (3) destinations:

Activities contributing to the **destination "Innovative Research on Democracy and Governance"**, will provide knowledge, data, scientifically robust recommendations to reinvigorate democratic governance and improve trust in democratic institutions. In the long-term, this will contribute to help safeguard fundamental rights to empower active and inclusive citizenship. By doing so, they will also strengthen accountability, transparency, effectiveness and trustworthiness of rule of law-based institutions and policies. Activities will develop recommendations to protect liberties and the rule of law, and shield democracy from multidimensional threats. They will aim to expand political participation, social dialogue and social inclusion, civic engagement and gender equality.

Activities contributing to the **destination "Innovative Research on the European Cultural Heritage and the Cultural and Creative Industries"**, will promote better access and engagement with cultural heritage and improve its protection, enhancement and restoration. Research and innovation will support sustainable growth and job creation through the cultural and creative industries and contribute to integrate them into the European industrial policy as drivers for innovation and competitiveness.

At the same time, through **destination "Innovative Research on Social and Economic Transformations"**, actions will help tackle social, economic and political inequalities, support human capital development and contribute to a comprehensive European strategy for inclusive growth. This also involves understanding and responding to the impacts of technological advancements and economic interconnectedness with a view to social resilience.

The Cluster will support EU migration and mobility policies, both internal and external, while aiming to promote integration. Finally and equally importantly, the Cluster will address societal

impacts of the coronavirus pandemic in all its Destinations with the objective to better understand and overcome the current crisis, increase societal resilience and counter future crises of the kind.

Horizon Europe is the research and innovation support programme in a system of European and national funding programmes that shares policy objectives. Through the programme, special attention will be given to ensuring cooperation between universities, scientific communities and industry, including small and medium enterprises, and citizens and their representatives, in order to bridge gaps between territories, generations and regional cultures, especially caring for the needs of the young in shaping Europe's future. Calls could be EU Synergies calls, meaning that projects that have been awarded a grant under the call could have the possibility to also receive funding under other EU programmes, including relevant shared management funds. In this context, project proposers should consider and actively seek synergies with, and where appropriate possibilities for further funding from, other R&I-relevant EU, national or regional programmes (such as ERDF, ESF+, JTF, EMFF, EAFRD and InvestEU), where appropriate, as well as private funds or financial instruments. The ERDF focuses amongst others on the development and strengthening of regional and local research and innovation ecosystems and smart economic transformation, in line with regional/national smart specialisation strategies. It can support investment in research infrastructure, activities for applied research and innovation, including industrial research, experimental development and feasibility studies, building research and innovation capacities and uptake of advanced technologies and roll-out of innovative solutions from the Framework Programmes for research and innovation through the ERDF.

The EU's Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) aims at financing projects that directly tackle the economic and social impacts from the Coronavirus crisis and support the green and digital transition. For project ideas that directly contribute to these objectives and that have a strong focus in one Member State it is advisable to check access to the RRF for a fast and targeted support.

Complementarities and synergies with other relevant Union programmes will be sought, for Cluster 2 in particular with regard to the take-up of research results and innovative solutions developed under Horizon Europe via the following programmes:

- Creative Europe: it improves the safeguarding and valorisation of cultural heritage and further support the cultural and creative sector. Creative Europe can improve sectorial networking and Member States' cooperation in order to apply the latest technologies, stimulate new scientific approaches and boost innovation potential stemming from Horizon Europe.
- Erasmus+: it supports efforts to efficiently use the potential of Europe's talent and social assets in a lifelong learning perspective throughout the education, training and youth fields. It promotes measures for the inclusion of people with disadvantaged backgrounds, including newly arrived migrants, and supports skills development and active citizenship, encouraging young people to engage and learn to participate in civic society and

democratic life, raising awareness about EU values, including via online platforms and tools for virtual cooperation. As regards Cluster 2, Erasmus+ could benefit for instance from the use of innovative practices for migrant integration in education, up-take of innovative methods for citizen engagement and education for fostering EU values and democracy stemming from Horizon Europe.

- Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument: it supports and consolidates democracy, rule of law and human rights, supports civil society organisations outside the EU, further stability and peace and addresses other global challenges including migration and mobility. The actions can benefit from drawing on the findings in H2020 and Horizon Europe projects regarding trust in governance, tackling disinformation and active citizenship.
- Digital Europe Programme (DEP): while Horizon Europe supports research and development of digital technologies, DEP supports the wide uptake and deployment of innovative digital solutions, areas of public interest (including public administration, justice and education), by setting up and making accessible Europe-wide data spaces and platforms and providing SMEs and public administrations access to the latest digital technologies, for example via Digital Innovation Hubs. Priority actions for the first two years of DEP include “Safer internet for kids”, a “Platform for combating disinformation”, support the EU language technology industry in developing and deploying latest AI-based technologies in all EU languages and the EU digital platform for cultural heritage, Europeana, supporting digital transformation of cultural heritage institutions.
- Reform Support Programme: when supporting the efforts of the national authorities in improving their administrative capacity to design, develop and implement reforms, the technical support instrument of the Reform Support Programme can benefit from the good practices, innovative processes and methodologies identified or developed in H2020 and Horizon Europe projects, and get access to the expertise in research bodies in H2020 and Horizon Europe projects.
- Justice, Rights and Values Fund: the Rights and Values programme can, in its support to civil society organisations for encouraging and facilitating active participation in the construction of a more democratic Union and awareness rising of EU rights and values, draw on the results of H2020 and Horizon Europe projects in the field of citizens’ engagement.
- European Social Fund Plus (ESF+) aims to promote social cohesion and equip people with the skills needed for the evolving demands of the labour market. Member States and regions can use the ESF+ to mainstream and upscale innovative technologies and solutions in the areas of employment, social inclusion, education and training, including successful models and practices developed under Horizon 2020 and Horizon Europe. In addition, the ESF+ can support operations and researchers granted a Seal of Excellence under Horizon Europe.

- European Regional Development Fund (ERDF): it focuses amongst others on the development and strengthening of regional and local research and innovation ecosystems and smart economic transformation, in line with regional/national smart specialisation strategies. It can support building research and innovation capacities, the uptake of advanced technologies and the roll-out of innovative solutions from the Framework Programmes for research and innovation. It helps governments reap the benefits of digitisation and also encourages investments in social and cultural infrastructure, the development of cultural services and the conservation of cultural heritage.
- European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) can also benefit from the dissemination and take-up of R&I results in the field of cultural heritage, in particular in rural and remote areas.
- The InvestEU Programme could also fund the up-take of R&I results related to Cultural and Creative Industries (CCI) and cultural heritage.
- The Asylum and Migration Fund (AMF) supports the EU migration policy to ensure that the obligations to provide international protection are met. It facilitates returning those persons who have no right to stay and supports solutions that replace irregular and uncontrolled flows with safe and well managed pathways, and supports effective integration policies. Horizon Europe contributes to the implementation of the AMF providing an evidence base for policies and projects, as regards asylum protection, legal and irregular migration management and migrant integration.

Complementarities and synergies with other parts of Horizon Europe will be ensured, in particular regarding cluster 3, 4, 5 and 6. Cluster 3 will fund actions supporting security for society, including security for cultural heritage from the operational point of view and R&I to develop tools for enhanced criminal investigation capabilities for law enforcement agencies to prevent criminal acts and mitigate their impacts, including cybercrime and violent radicalisation. Cluster 2 will invest on the preventive aspect of protecting cultural heritage and in analyses of drivers behind violent political transformations, developing recommendations on how to address radicalisation from the angle of education and the functioning of and trust in democratic processes and institutions. Cluster 4 will fund actions focusing on developing and testing digital and industrial technologies, while Cluster 2 will focus on using existing digital technologies for R&I in areas supporting the expected impacts for Cluster 2 (reinvigorate democratic governance, help unfold the full potential of cultural heritage, arts and cultural and creative sectors, foster social and economic resilience and sustainability, and inclusive growth). Cluster 5 aims at delivering a just transition to a climate-neutral, resource-efficient, fair and resilient society and economy based on advanced climate science, pathways and responses to climate change (both in terms of mitigation and adaptation) and behavioural transformations. Cluster 2 will also contribute evidence on how to reach these results, based on the study of societies and economies we live in, in terms of socio-economic transformations and related democratic processes and governance, education and training policies, social investment and welfare. Cluster 6, among others, will foster a sustainable, balanced and inclusive development of rural, coastal and urban areas, providing opportunities for synergies with Cluster 2 actions

on cultural landscapes, cultural heritage protection, spatial inequalities, migration, demography and well-being.

The cross-cluster complementarities are set out in detail in the Strategic Plan of Horizon Europe for 2021-2024.

The topics in this cluster require the effective contribution of SSH disciplines and the involvement of SSH experts, institutions as well as the inclusion of relevant SSH expertise, in order to produce meaningful and significant effects enhancing the societal impact of the related research activities.

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DESTINATION: INNOVATIVE RESEARCH on DEMOCRACY and GOVERNANCE

Democracies are more fragile and more vulnerable than in the past. The Freedom in the World Report (2020) shows that democracies across the globe are in crisis¹. At the same time, various European surveys show declining levels of trust in the political institutions of democracy.² In terms of legitimacy, there are signs of a potential shift from governance based on expertise, multilateralism and consensual policymaking towards majoritarianism, unilateralism, nationalism, populism and polarization. Research on the past and present challenges and tensions in democracy can help to better understand and strengthen democracy, its resilience and stability. It will foster democracy's further development with a view to enhancing representation, participation, openness, pluralism, tolerance, the effectiveness of public policy, non-discrimination, civic engagement, the protection of fundamental rights and the rule of law. These reflect the European Union's values as defined in Article 2 of the EU Treaty³.

Expected impact:

Proposals for topics under this Destination should set out a credible pathway to contributing to the following expected impacts of the Horizon Europe Strategic Plan:

- Democratic governance is reinvigorated by improving the accountability, transparency, effectiveness and trustworthiness of rule-of-law based institutions and policies and through the expansion of active and inclusive citizenship empowered by the safeguarding of fundamental rights.

The implementation of the research activities of the destination will assist in the re-invigoration and modernisation of democratic governance. The aim is to develop evidence-based innovations, policies and policy recommendations, as well as institutional frameworks that expand political participation, social dialogue, civic engagement, gender equality and inclusiveness. Activities will also contribute to enhancing the transparency, effectiveness, accountability and legitimacy of public policy-making. They will help improving trust in democratic institutions, safeguarding liberties and the rule of law and protecting democracy from multidimensional threats. Rich historical, cultural and philosophical perspectives, including a comparative dimension, will set the frame for soundly understanding present developments and help to map future pathways. In the medium to long term, the knowledge, data, scientifically robust recommendations and innovations generated will enhance decision making on all aspects relevant to democratic governance. As the Destination aims directly at citizen engagement and at producing lasting change, it is of particular importance that the

¹ <https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2020/leaderless-struggle-democracy>

² W. Merkel, Past, Present and Future of Democracy - Policy Review, 2019: <https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/4bebf83d-60ba-11e9-b6eb-01aa75ed71a1/language-en/format-PDF/source-94807842>

³ Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union, Title 1 "Common Provisions", Article 2: "The Union is founded on the values of respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities. These values are common to the Member States in a society in which pluralism, non-discrimination, tolerance, justice, solidarity and equality between women and men prevail".

research and innovation actions promote the highest standards of transparency and openness. When applicable, it is encouraged to open up the process, criteria, methodologies and data to civil society in the course of the research.

The following call(s) in this work programme contribute to this destination:

Call	Budgets (EUR million)		Deadline(s)
	2021	2022	
HORIZON-CL2-2021-DEMOCRACY-01	49.50		09 Sep 2021
HORIZON-CL2-2022-DEMOCRACY-01		81.00	20 Apr 2022
Overall indicative budget	49.50	81.00	

Call - Protecting and nurturing democracies

HORIZON-CL2-2021-DEMOCRACY-01

Conditions for the Call

Indicative budget(s)⁴

Topics	Type of Action	Budgets (EUR million)	Expected EU contribution per project (EUR million) ⁵	Number of projects expected to be funded
		2021		
Opening: 18 May 2021 Deadline(s): 09 Sep 2021				
HORIZON-CL2-2021-DEMOCRACY-01-01	RIA	9.90	2.00 to 3.00	3
HORIZON-CL2-2021-DEMOCRACY-01-02	RIA	9.90	2.00 to 3.00	3
HORIZON-CL2-2021-DEMOCRACY-01-03	RIA	9.90	2.00 to 3.00	3
HORIZON-CL2-2021-DEMOCRACY-01-04	RIA	9.90	2.00 to 3.00	3
HORIZON-CL2-2021-DEMOCRACY-01-05	RIA	9.90	2.00 to 3.00	3
Overall indicative budget		49.50		

General conditions relating to this call	
<i>Admissibility conditions</i>	The conditions are described in General Annex A.
<i>Eligibility conditions</i>	The conditions are described in General Annex B.
<i>Financial and operational capacity and exclusion</i>	The criteria are described in General Annex C.

⁴ The Director-General responsible for the call may decide to open the call up to one month prior to or after the envisaged date(s) of opening.
The Director-General responsible may delay the deadline(s) by up to two months.
All deadlines are at 17.00.00 Brussels local time.

The budget amounts are subject to the availability of the appropriations provided for in the general budget of the Union for years 2021 and 2022.

⁵ Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.

<i>Award criteria</i>	The criteria are described in General Annex D.
<i>Documents</i>	The documents are described in General Annex E.
<i>Procedure</i>	The procedure is described in General Annex F.
<i>Legal and financial set-up of the Grant Agreements</i>	The rules are described in General Annex G.

Proposals are invited against the following topic(s):

HORIZON-CL2-2021-DEMOCRACY-01-01: The future of liberal democracy in Europe

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 2.00 and 3.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 9.90 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to all of the following expected outcomes:

- Produce theoretically and empirically robust visions for the future of liberal democratic institutions.
- Reflect upon and actualise what liberal democracy means in the 21st century in Europe.
- Develop recommendations, toolkits, narratives and methodologies to reinstate the legitimacy and effectiveness of liberal democracies.

Scope: European societies are traversed by a multiplicity of identities, attitudes, cultural backgrounds and constitutional traditions. In the face of increasing complexity, certain political forces have promoted a vision of homogeneity, hierarchical control and order. Some extremist and some populist discourses, while not necessarily overlapping, have promoted strict majoritarian and nativist interpretations of democratic governance. Some have been challenging key tenets of liberal democracy like the protection of the rule of law, the separation of powers, women's and minorities' rights, etc. altogether or with some variation, providing visions that often conflict with EU priorities. These narratives figure prominently in public discourse and inform public opinion. They influence public views on pluralism and fundamental rights, but also inspire counter discourses and resistance. In addition, populist rhetoric also tends to crystallise in debates about borders and border control, where a tension emerges between the

liberal policies of states and the actions called for. Together with the strengthening of the powers of executives, these developments could potentially undermine the stability of democracies. Furthermore, the liberal democratic model is challenged by non-liberal global players, such as China and Russia, and other external factors such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate crisis. These external challenges paint a poor picture of democracies' ability to solve collective problems in comparison to other actors, while disconnecting economic and political power from democracy on the global stage. A philosophic, sociological, legal, economic, historical and political reflection is needed on the foundations of liberal democratic governance in order to establish a viable conception of liberal democracy for the future.

Proposals are expected to address some of the following points: To examine the internal (within nation-states) and external challenges to liberal democracy and the discourses, social structures and institutions that underpin them. They should illustrate how such discourses depict social and political subjects as well as the structure of modern societies and institutions. How do these counter basic tenets of liberal democracy? When and why are they successful, or not? Long-term trends in the functioning of key elements of European liberal democracies (fundamental and human rights of individuals – such as freedom of expression, of assembly, of non-discrimination –, the rule of law, pluralism, separation of powers, access to justice, the independence of the judiciary and the media, protection of minorities, right to asylum, etc.) and their public legitimacy should be analysed and compared. Proposals may want to relate these to the impacts of major political and economic challenges of the past decades (e.g. the Great Recession, Cold War, dislocation of empires, “war on terror”, large inflows of mixed migration, the recent pandemic, etc.). The potential tension between liberal, egalitarian and other ideals held by citizens or promoted by political movements can also be examined. Proposals should analyse how institutional and political mechanisms built into European liberal democracies have functioned as limits and as a response to illiberal developments (e.g. checks and balances, enforcement of the rule of law). They should also examine how these mechanisms have evolved in recent years as a response to new threats. Research may provide theoretically rigorous and normatively informed reflections on how political liberalism can be actualised in order to take on the discourses that challenge liberal democracy. Finally, proposals should show the corresponding implications for the institutions of democratic governance.

HORIZON-CL2-2021-DEMOCRACY-01-02: Economic models and modern democracies

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 2.00 and 3.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 9.90 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions

Expected Outcome: Projects are expected to contribute to the following expected outcome:

- Theoretically and empirically robust recommendations aiming to instil greater democratic accountability and inclusion in economic processes.

Scope: Since WWII, substantial progress has been made in Europe in terms of economic development, improving life conditions and allowing (and enabling) the consolidation of liberal democracies. However, in recent decades the intensification of economic globalisation, market de-regulation and the financialisation of economies have posed new challenges to democratic governance. Global corporatised and financialised capitalism has created dynamic economic systems that produce material wealth but at the same time pose challenges to democracy, fundamental rights, social inclusion, reversing inequalities (including gender inequality), welfare, as well as the sustainability of our ecological system and climate change. On the other hand, alternative business models (e.g. social economy organisations and social enterprises) have emerged in reaction to this evolution. They operate on the basis of democratic and participatory principles and prioritise their societal mission over their profits.

Proposals are expected to address some of the following points: To study the interrelationship between politics, people's participation, culture and economics in modern European democracies across time. In this vein, to comparatively analyse the role of various democratic institutional configurations and actors in mitigating the negative effects of economic activity on society and on democratic processes, while promoting inclusive and sustainable growth. How can democratic politics exercise control over the economic logic? How can re-embedding democracy and (the various forms of) capitalism be envisaged? How do economic actors, such as corporations, influence the democratic process? Through what channels (political parties, media, sponsorship, etc.)? What is the real impact of corporate lobbying on the democratic process? Research may study trends in capital accumulation and distribution, especially in new digital and creative industries, and the impacts they have on the functioning of democracies. Proposals should examine legal, social, economic, organisational and financial innovations that could make corporations more inclusive, accountable and conducive to social fairness and environmental sustainability, while preserving their innovation and flexibility. What would be the legitimate level of democratic governance over the economy (local, national, supranational)? In which ways can business corporations be held responsible to respect human rights? What kind of institutional mechanisms could guide the interaction of the various governance levels? Alternative economic models (including social economy organisations and social enterprises) and new models of corporate governance can be studied, in which case their success in fostering inclusive economic growth, enhancing democratic participation and improving environmental sustainability should be evaluated. Finally, proposals are encouraged to identify social innovation policies that would support such new governance models.

HORIZON-CL2-2021-DEMOCRACY-01-03: Feminisms for a new age of democracy

Specific conditions

<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 2.00 and 3.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 9.90 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions

Expected Outcome: Projects are expected to contribute to both of the following expected outcomes:

- Promote gender equality theoretically and practically through policy recommendations, tools, and solutions for civil society organisations and other stakeholders. As a result, support the quality of democratic governance in more inclusive European societies.
- Understand how feminism and gender are used in extreme populist discourses, and counter gender-equality repressive strategies and policies.

Scope: Gender equality is a fundamental value of the European Union and lies at the core of European democracy. This is reinforced by the [Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025](#), adopted by the European Commission, which recognises that much remains to be done to ensure true gender equality in our democratic processes. Recent developments, such as the #MeToo movement, have given new impetus to feminist discourses and politics. At the same time, however, there has been a societal and political backlash against feminism centred around traditionalist, masculinist and authoritarian discourses. Research is needed on the theory and practice of feminism(s), in the face of a changed and changing reality in the EU and beyond, including in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Projects are expected to address some of the following points: To examine the contribution of modern theoretical frameworks of feminist thought and gender analysis – including, e.g., care ethics, ecofeminism, intersectional theory and inclusive feminism, queer theory, masculinity studies –, as well as activism and political practices, to the renewal of fundamental political concepts like equality, identity, solidarity, order, security, individual and collective rights, participation, dialogue, etc. in modern democratic contexts across the EU and beyond. Research should investigate the strategies and effects of anti-gender and anti-feminist mobilisations in the EU and beyond – including, e.g., the use of traditional and social media, online hate speech and harassment, demonstrations, as well as restrictions to academic freedom – and their connections with the positioning of extreme populist discourses, political actors and traditionalist religious movements.

Based on the evidence collected and analysed, proposals should develop approaches and methods to effectively ‘engender’ democracy and spaces of democratic participation and governance, taking into account intersections between gender and other social categories such as social class, ethnicity, sexual orientation, religion etc. in European societies (intersectionality),

and practically counteract anti-gender equality and anti-feminist discursive strategies and backlash tactics.

HORIZON-CL2-2021-DEMOCRACY-01-04: Democratic politics in the EU's neighbourhood

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 2.00 and 3.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 9.90 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions
<i>Eligibility conditions</i>	<p>The conditions are described in General Annex B. The following exceptions apply:</p> <p>Due to the scope of this topic, legal entities established in all member states of the African Union are exceptionally eligible for Union funding.</p>

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to at least two of the following expected outcomes:

- Comprehensive stocktaking of developments over the last decade, so that the European Union's democracy support efforts can both regain traction and be revamped where necessary.
- Development of an improved policy toolkit for supporting liberal democracy in the European Union's neighbourhood, paving the way for more stability and cooperation.
- Evidence base for the mid-term review of the implementation of the Action Plan for Human Rights and Democracy 2020-2024.
- Reflection on the European Union's aspiration and role in supporting democracy in its neighbourhood.

Scope: Since the EU Council conclusions of 2009, EU democracy support has evolved and has been fine-tuned, with advances and setbacks. Following the adoption of the EU strategic framework on human rights and democracy in 2012, the EU adopted three Action Plans⁶ in order to implement its commitments and reach its goals. The current Action Plan covers years 2020-2024⁷.

⁶ (2012-2014 ; 2015-2019 ; 2020-2024)

⁷ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=JOIN:2020:5:FIN>

Despite the hopes raised by the ‘colour revolutions’ in Eastern Europe in the 2000s and the Arab Spring in 2011 as boosters of democratisation in the European neighbourhood, a more troubling reality persists: some democratic advances coexist with the continued persistence of authoritarian rule in Eastern Europe, the Middle East and North African countries. Research should assess the EU’s actual role in promoting democracy. It should examine the EU’s influence on political governance in the neighbourhood, its capacity to react and address potential gaps between the declared intentions, and the results and consequences of its democracy support policies. Critical reflection should facilitate understanding of the dynamics, including opposition to the EU’s democratic efforts in the neighbourhood. Such an overarching assessment should contribute to innovations in democratisation policies corresponding to the realities on the ground.

Proposals are expected to address some of the following points: To take stock of developments in democracy building or failure in the EU’s neighbourhood countries. Research should draw lessons as regards success factors and barriers (political, economic, social, cultural, etc.) in the different regional, national and supranational contexts. The role of third country actors like the United States of America, China, Russia and their impact on democratisation processes or the entrenchment of authoritarianism should be examined. Similarly, the interplay of security and stability considerations and democratisation support in the EU’s agenda and actions should be analysed. Proposals should also assess the mechanisms the EU uses to support political change, as well as examine the discourses and narratives it employs and the actors it targets. They are expected to collect reliable and comparable data on funding for democracy, human rights, gender equality, the rule of law and good governance support, in order to build an account of the outcomes of a decade’s efforts, and thus facilitate learning and improvement. International cooperation with partners from countries in the EU’s neighbourhood is strongly encouraged.

HORIZON-CL2-2021-DEMOCRACY-01-05: Politics and governance in a post-pandemic world

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 2.00 and 3.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 9.90 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to both of the following expected outcomes:

- Comparative and historical analysis of the multilevel political impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic crisis, including governance responses.

- Recommendations, based on normative and empirical approaches, to enhance the capacity of the EU and other democratic institutions, governments and intergovernmental bodies to build responses to global catastrophes based on international collaboration, solidarity, the rule of law and respect of fundamental values and human rights.

Scope: The COVID-19 crisis affects our societies in profound and multifaceted ways. Far beyond the public health threat, the crisis causes economic dislocations, social disruptions and information disorder that test political processes and institutions. In particular, certain measures taken by national governments in the context of states of emergency to contain the virus as fast and effectively as possible represent fundamental challenges to democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights, including women's rights. In addition, the crisis also opens opportunities for positive change and innovative new solutions that research actions will help to identify and grasp.

Even if allegedly temporary, derogations from fundamental constitutional checks and balances, individual rights and civil liberties might render liberal democracies permeable to illiberal attitudes and mind frames. In this vein, research should examine the impact of the pandemic on populist and extremist discourses and proposals, and assess whether it has bolstered polarisation and the appeal of authoritarianism or whether, on the contrary, it has provided impetus and momentum for an effective uphold of democratic accountability and judicial control.

Moreover, a stocktaking exercise should allow identifying whether the political trend emerging from the crisis is a demand for greater and improved collaboration and concerted action amongst EU Member States and Associated Countries or, on the contrary, an overall “renationalisation” of the EU and international spheres.

Proposals are expected to address the following: Examine the impacts of the different “exceptional or crisis politics”, including the invocation of emergency clauses under human rights law, on the constitutional and democratic polity (rule of law, political institutions, political participation, human rights and freedoms). A comparative and historical analysis, taking into account the varying approaches followed by the different governments, including the digitalisation of political participation and the respect for human rights and freedoms in the digital sphere, is encouraged. Take stock of the reconfiguration of the geopolitical landscape following the responses and policies put forward by the different actors of the international order. Identify and propose changes and reforms required by the global governance in order to enhance the capacity to cope with and react to similar future crises. In particular, examine and propose “circuit-breaker” mechanisms that could isolate systemic risks early on and prevent them from spreading. Build evidence, including based on past crises, on how international cooperation, at both European and global levels, is a vital tool for national governments to overcome contemporary large-scale crises. Propose ways for the EU and the multilateral system to demonstrate that they can complement and lead national governments' efforts in contexts of security and health threats. In this respect, the impact on the legitimacy of the EU following on its role and actions during the crisis is of particular interest. Study how governmental and societal responses to the pandemic, including the digitalisation of government and society, have affected trust in public authorities and among groups and individuals in society. This includes

research on pandemic-related disinformation and mechanisms to cope with. A comparative analysis of the information flow between science, politics and civil society is encouraged. Proposals should actively engage with a range of stakeholders, such as social partners, civil society, citizens, research practitioners, industry and public authorities. International cooperation is encouraged in order to better achieve the expected outcomes.⁸

Call - Reshaping democracies

HORIZON-CL2-2022-DEMOCRACY-01

Conditions for the Call

Indicative budget(s)⁹

Topics	Type of Action	Budgets (EUR million)	Expected EU contribution per project (EUR million) ¹⁰	Number of projects expected to be funded
		2022		
Opening: 20 Jan 2022 Deadline(s): 20 Apr 2022				
HORIZON-CL2-2022-DEMOCRACY-01-01	RIA	9.00	2.00 to 3.00	3
HORIZON-CL2-2022-DEMOCRACY-01-02	RIA	9.00	2.00 to 3.00	3
HORIZON-CL2-2022-DEMOCRACY-01-03	RIA	9.00	2.00 to 3.00	3
HORIZON-CL2-2022-DEMOCRACY-01-04	RIA	9.00	2.00 to 3.00	3
HORIZON-CL2-2022-DEMOCRACY-01-05	RIA	9.00	2.00 to 3.00	3
HORIZON-CL2-2022-DEMOCRACY-01-06	RIA	9.00	2.00 to 3.00	3
HORIZON-CL2-2022-DEMOCRACY-01-07	RIA	9.00	2.00 to 3.00	3
HORIZON-CL2-2022-DEMOCRACY-01-08	RIA	9.00	2.00 to 3.00	3
HORIZON-CL2-2022-DEMOCRACY-01-09	RIA	9.00	2.00 to 3.00	3

⁸ Synergies with successful proposals from topic “Disinformation and fake news are combated and trust in the digital world is raised” of Cluster 3 are encouraged. (HORIZON-CL3-2021-FCT-01-03)

⁹ The Director-General responsible for the call may decide to open the call up to one month prior to or after the envisaged date(s) of opening.

The Director-General responsible may delay the deadline(s) by up to two months.

All deadlines are at 17.00.00 Brussels local time.

The budget amounts are subject to the availability of the appropriations provided for in the general budget of the Union for years 2021 and 2022.

¹⁰ Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.

Overall indicative budget		81.00		
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General conditions relating to this call	
<i>Admissibility conditions</i>	The conditions are described in General Annex A.
<i>Eligibility conditions</i>	The conditions are described in General Annex B.
<i>Financial and operational capacity and exclusion</i>	The criteria are described in General Annex C.
<i>Award criteria</i>	The criteria are described in General Annex D.
<i>Documents</i>	The documents are described in General Annex E.
<i>Procedure</i>	The procedure is described in General Annex F.
<i>Legal and financial set-up of the Grant Agreements</i>	The rules are described in General Annex G.

Proposals are invited against the following topic(s):

HORIZON-CL2-2022-DEMOCRACY-01-01: Artificial intelligence, big data and democracy

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 2.00 and 3.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 9.00 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to at least two of the following expected outcomes:

- Protect fundamental rights and European values from possible threats stemming from unregulated use of artificial intelligence (AI) and big data applications.

- Explore the potential of AI and big data to reinforce fundamental rights and European values. Examine the effectiveness of monitoring and control protocols of established legislation and non-regulatory measures over AI and big data development and implementations.
- Introduction of values-based frameworks to inform data governance and regulate the use of AI and big data.
- Innovative uses of AI and big data to enhance citizen engagement and democracy.

Scope: Big data and AI are shaping our societies at an unprecedented rate. We produce an ever-increasing amount of data revealing people's attitudes, preferences, views and opinions. Public and private actors collect it and use it in multiple ways: e.g. companies "privatise" data to augment commercial returns while, on the other hand, state actors can use it for safety and security applications and the public sector to provide better, tailored services to citizens.

AI and big data open great opportunities in many fields of public interest: education, training, health, safety and security, public services, as well as for democratic processes and civic participation. However, both private and public uses contain some risks at the expense of citizens' rights. These technologies, being at the forefront of datafication processes, pose new challenges both to core individual values such as privacy, freedom and equality, as well as to European collective values, such as fairness, security, inclusiveness, accountability and democratic control.

Proposals should analyse challenges and opportunities for society brought about by AI and big data. They should explore how to protect citizens from potential abuse enabled by these technologies both in the private and public domains. New and established regulations to control platforms using these technologies (beyond GDPR) should be examined. Strategies and policy recommendations on how to ensure that philosophical, legal and ethical values are embedded in the development of these technologies as outlined in the *White Paper on Artificial Intelligence – a European approach to excellence and trust*¹¹, are sought.

Examination should lead to solutions protecting from the possible negative impacts of these technologies on fundamental rights and democracy. Equally, it should lead to strategies that leverage them for enhancing civic participation and democracy.

Issues at stake include, inter alia: data ownership and/or inalienability; regulation of data flows; neutrality and explainability of algorithms and machine learning; value-centric, decentralised and/or open source designs for data processing platforms; counter-powers to dominant platforms; sensitive applications such as face recognition; etc.

Proposals are expected to address some of the following points: To build evidence, to review and to analyse threats to and opportunities for democracy, personal and collective European values stemming from AI and big data. This should involve a specific focus on gender issues

¹¹ <https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/europe-fit-digital-age/excellence-trust-artificial-intelligence#documents>

and vulnerable populations, including persons with disabilities and people at risk of discrimination. They should propose ethical standards enforced through regulatory and governance frameworks. Supported with operational guidance, they should help protect citizens, uphold European values and ensure public trust in AI and the processing of big data. Innovative, inclusive and participative uses of AI and big data for civic engagement and democracy, including through experimental approaches, should be explored. Research is expected to design ways to educate European citizens about these technologies to enable informed civic participation in shaping them. Projects should build on existing results, findings and good practices, for instance those focused on Responsible Research and Innovation, and relevant projects supported under Horizon 2020's Science with and for Society programme.

HORIZON-CL2-2022-DEMOCRACY-01-02: The future of democracy and civic participation

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 2.00 and 3.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 9.00 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to both of the following expected outcomes:

- Enhance and expand the implementation of civic participation as well as co-creation in democratic life at scale, including the least engaged communities and categories of the population, at all levels from local to European.
- Improve the articulation between deliberative processes and representative institutions in liberal democracies, including through experimental approaches. Research should elucidate how to open up traditional institutions of representative democracy and increase trust in democratic governance through direct participatory processes as well as clear and transparent feedback mechanisms to citizens.

Scope: Civic participation is researched through a significant number and variety of projects under Horizon 2020, including research on co-creation of digital public services with citizens, on which further research and innovation can build. At the same time, this is a fast moving field as spontaneous forms of participation continue to emerge, such as youth movements for climate and sustainability, movements for racial justices and innovative forms of participation such as citizens' assemblies. The COVID-19 pandemic crisis is continuously demonstrating the extent to which science and innovation policy needs to be at the core of exchanges between citizens and government through a participatory political process. This also includes the need to use digital means to engage citizens as societies are urged to move online and the need to engage

citizens in the rapid digitalisation of governments as a reaction to the COVID-19 crisis. Social entrepreneurship is another significant trend attempting to achieve societal or political impact through individual initiative. More digital and organised participatory and deliberative processes are also being tested and implemented in many local, national and even European and global contexts.

The interface between these movements and processes and the representative institutions of liberal democracies has often been chaotic or conflictual. However, attempts are also made to improve these interactions and embed them in formal mechanisms. The digitalisation of societies and their governments poses an opportunity to reinforce civic participation.

Major challenges to civic participation include engaging the disenfranchised, structurally marginalised, or less spontaneously engaged parts of society, and channelling protest into non-conflictual, constructive engagement. Reaching out to them and ensuring that their voices are heard and listened to in the democratic debate, is key to guarantee the fairness and inclusiveness of our political systems.

Proposals are expected to address some of the following points: To review available historical evidence and more recent experience with various forms of civic participation in Europe: from spontaneous forms of engagement to organised participatory and deliberative processes; from traditional types such as participation to political parties and organised civil society to newer ones such as social entrepreneurship and digital tools of civic participation; the role of formal and informal grassroots initiatives; the role of social media and new technology in civic engagement; the use of public spaces. It is strongly encouraged to cover different scales of participation, from local to national, European and even global. Analysis is expected to review and compare the forms, depth and effectiveness of civic engagement on different topics of political life and different stages of the policy-making process, ranging from local issues such as spatial planning to international policy matters and issues traditionally considered as 'reserved' to experts or policy professionals, such as agenda setting in research and innovation policy making. Research should apply foresight methodologies to study how civic participation could be impacted by future changes in global governance and the increased digitalisation of societies and their governments. How different types of civic engagement can complement and reinforce each other may be explored. Consider as well how the educational system can support inclusive citizenship, with a view to ensure as extensive, inclusive and impactful participation in all aspects of democratic life.

Proposals should include a specific focus on inequalities in civic participation, including ethnicity, gender, intersectionalities and digital divides, and explore and propose remedies. They should examine how civic participation and co-creation in its various forms, including social activism and social innovation, articulates with the traditional mechanisms and institutions of representative democracy, including acting outside them. Proposals should reflect on the potential of digitalisation and new ICT for enhancing citizen participation, including for public policy making processes. They should propose ways to improve the interaction between policymakers and citizens to enhance the public sphere, including robust and transparent mutual feedback between policymakers and citizens. Proposals are encouraged

to include experimental research and design thinking to test the insights gathered and to deploy innovative solutions to demonstrate the solutions proposed. Social innovation might be also considered by proposals if solutions require social change, new social practices or social ownerships.

HORIZON-CL2-2022-DEMOCRACY-01-03: The impact of inequalities on democracy

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 2.00 and 3.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 9.00 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to all of the following expected outcomes:

- Comprehensive evidence base to explain the long-term impact of various inequalities (socio-economic, gender, disability, spatial, ethnic, etc.) on political participation, democratic quality and stability.
- Development, validation and piloting of strategies, policies and action plans for tackling inequalities while boosting trust and resilience at different levels of governance, including at the local level.
- Strategies, regulations and policies to support the inclusion of marginalised groups in the democratic and participatory process.

Scope: Citizens, especially in certain social groups, have been experiencing an erosion in living standards over the past decades. This process has persisted during the financial recovery and is likely to worsen following the coronavirus pandemic. At the same time, social mobility stalled and the impact of inequalities increased. This has reinforced sentiments of public distrust towards the political institutions of democracy. European research suggests that a shrinking of private and public resources due to economic downturns can lead to disenchantment from politics, and even to a general deterioration of the rule of law. Moreover, persistent inequality has lifelong effects for children and undermines the ability of the more socially vulnerable and excluded to participate meaningfully in the political process, while economically powerful actors gain a greater influence. Social, economic, spatial, ethnic or gender inequalities often translate into political inequalities, especially if different areas of inequality (e.g. in economic opportunities, access to education, health and social security) are overlapping. There is a danger of having a long-lasting fissure in the egalitarian ethos of democracy produced by the almost permanent political exclusion of wide social groups. Particular attention should be paid to children and youth, who are particularly vulnerable to the effects of recession, and for whom

the structuring effects of inequality and unequal opportunities may have lasting consequences in terms of education, work and life chances.

Proposals are expected to address some of the following points: To take stock of long-term trends in and types of inequalities (socio-economic, gender, age, spatial, digital gaps, ethnic, linguistic, etc.), as well as to identify the sources of these inequalities and the way they intersect. Proposals should model the relation between inequalities and levels of political trust in European societies and the emergence of protest movements and populist discourses, including in their national, transnational and spatial dimensions. What set of policy actions can enhance equality and political engagement amongst the socially excluded and vulnerable, including children and youth? The processes that allow or prevent these groups' interests and demands from entering the political agenda should be examined. Research should relate different kinds of policies (economic, access to education, housing, employment, etc.) and the role of public services, including digital ones, to levels of democratic legitimacy and trust among different social groups, including with a spatial perspective (e.g. rural vs urban). It should also relate the structure of political representation (e.g. how much are governments, parties, parliaments, etc. representative of different social categories; the discourses of major political agents and their social relevance) to levels of political engagement and democratic legitimacy.

Based on the evidence collected and analysed, proposals should develop validation and piloting of strategies, policies and actions to tackle inequalities and to reinforce the inclusion of marginalised groups in the democratic and participatory process, including increased involvement of marginalised groups in the creation of digital public services. Active involvement of citizens and socially innovative approaches are strongly encouraged.

HORIZON-CL2-2022-DEMOCRACY-01-04: Education for democracy

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 2.00 and 3.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 9.00 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to all of the following expected outcomes:

- Build robust evidence base for redesigning curricula in support of democracy, with an emphasis on students' active participation and engagement in this process.
- Toolkits for enhancing the humanistic and civic aspects of education with a view to promoting active democratic citizenship and empowerment, including through experimental approaches.

- Strengthened democratic processes in education through the involvement of citizens in defining educational contents, learning environments and goals.

Scope: Education, from early childhood to lifelong learning, plays an important role in bolstering democratic citizenship and strengthening the resilience of democratic societies. It can play an essential role in the promotion of core values like human rights and the rule of law, as well as in the prevention of human rights violations. It can also help promote gender equality, disability inclusiveness, a culture of peace and non-violence, environmental awareness, appreciation of linguistic, ethnic, cultural and religious diversity. Education can contribute to tackle radicalisation and successfully integrate migrants and refugees.

Research shows that voters with more extreme attitudes are overrepresented among citizens with low formal education and a below-average household income. Populist discourses and extremist groups find more support among citizens who benefit less from cultural modernisation, economic liberalisation and internationalisation.

Involvement of citizens and young people, including through NGOs, social partners and grassroots organisations, and cooperation with cultural and creative sectors are strongly encouraged to ensure the achievement of expected outcomes.

Proposals are expected to show how educational material and innovative pedagogical practices in different settings (including lifelong learning), can mediate or inform current debates about European identity, as well as key issues such as sustainable development, migration, tolerance and understanding of ethnocultural and linguistic diversity, international solidarity and global citizenship, inequality, disability, hate speech, polarisation and extremism, ethnicity/race, religion and gender, etc. They should examine how education can be mobilised in terms of producing informed historical and cultural consciousness by contributing to cultural and textual literacy, critical and analytic historical learning, responsible historical consciousness and critical thinking of the future citizens of democratic societies. Research should highlight the competences needed by students for boosting their capacity to actively engage in democratic politics, to understand and reflect on global interconnections, unequal power relations, depletion of natural resources and climate change, and to contribute to the promotion of sustainable development, inclusion, anti-racism, equality, justice and peace. Corresponding methods to guide teaching and assessment of those competences should be investigated, gathered and analysed. Research should propose avenues for updating and developing novel curricula and learning environment. It should also propose ways to support teaching staff, with a view to bolstering democratic values, critical thinking skills and positive social engagement in a holistic way. Provide comprehensive evidence from European countries on the links between economic, social, cultural capital and educational inequalities and levels of political engagement, social trust, participation and inter-cultural tolerance. Experimental participatory research to test educational and training tools and to demonstrate the impact of the tools proposed, including students' and teachers' feedback, should be included. In particular, proposals should examine new (including blended) education and training formats that incorporate creative approaches such as gamification, design of virtual classrooms and virtual

co-working spaces, and other cultural expressions like literacy interpretation, creative writing or theatre, in order to reach target groups in an effective and innovative way.

HORIZON-CL2-2022-DEMOCRACY-01-05: Evolution of political extremism and its influence on contemporary social and political dialogue

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 2.00 and 3.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 9.00 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions
<i>Eligibility conditions</i>	<p>The conditions are described in General Annex B. The following exceptions apply:</p> <p>Due to the scope of this topic, legal entities established in all member states of the African Union are exceptionally eligible for Union funding.</p>

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to both of the following expected outcomes:

- In-depth understanding of the major factors contributing to the present rise of extremist narratives and of their influence on mainstream worldviews, discourses and policies across European countries in their local and global context.
- Formulation of multi-level policy recommendations to help counter these extremist narratives while limiting their spread and impact.

Scope: The COVID-19 crisis risks further strengthening extreme political narratives that have already been rising starkly across Europe. These narratives fuel the demand for more protectionism, nation-state localisation of production and tougher frontier controls, while depicting foreigners as a threat to national wellbeing. On an ideological plane, political extremists often show disdain for the rights and liberties of others but resent the limitations of their own activities. More extreme forms embrace engagement in ideologically driven criminal activity and violence.

Some of the greater impacts of extreme narratives on society stem from their influence on mainstream political discourses and policies. This phenomenon is notably reflected by alarming outcomes in national and European opinion polls and elections. Therefore, the phenomenon seems to belong to a wider trend and should be analysed in its local and global contexts, including in connection with the strengthening of authoritarian, populist and extremist discourses in some countries. Certain anti-democratic sentiments also seem to be connected to and nurtured by conspiracy theories, possible bonds that could be flagged and examined for comprehensive understanding of all interacting factors.

Proposals are expected to address the following: Analyse the various forms of extremist discourses and narratives, their dynamics and disruptive potential. Take into account national specificities – embedded in their historical, social and cultural contexts – and transnational influences, within Europe and globally. Provide psychological, sociological and anthropological analyses of drivers behind violent political transformations. Explore the tension between tackling political extremism and human rights law on freedom of speech. Map the penetration of extremist ideology and argumentation into general media, social and political discourses. Proposals should analyse the drivers of such discourses, including the respective roles of the media, political spheres and popular sentiment and their interplay. They should propose evidence-based strategies to counter extremist discourses, prevent the spread of political extremism and limit its short and long- term impact. The action should develop corresponding policy recommendations.¹²

HORIZON-CL2-2022-DEMOCRACY-01-06: Media for democracy – democratic media

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 2.00 and 3.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 9.00 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to all of the following expected outcomes:

- Demonstrate how citizens and policymakers can contribute to a healthy and reinvigorated democracy through media.
- Improved quality, accountability and transparency of media production and distribution processes, and contribution to a more resilient democratic institutional framework.
- Enhanced citizen’s participation and decision-making through enlightened access to pluralistic media content.

Scope: A robust, independent and transparent media landscape ensuring a plurality of views is an essential part of a functioning democracy. Through control and criticism, offering a stage for the competition of ideas and interests and promoting political participation, inclusion and responsible action of citizens, the media can be a powerful source of legitimation and external check on incumbent authorities. As recalled by the recent European Democracy Action Plan adopted by the European Commission¹³, media plays a central role as the “fourth pillar of

¹² Exploitation of synergies with successful proposals from topic “Enhanced fight against the abuse of online gaming culture by extremists” of Cluster 3 is encouraged. (HORIZON-CL3-2022-FCT-01-03)

¹³ https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/new-push-european-democracy/european-democracy-action-plan_en

democracy” by informing citizens and holding public institutions and businesses to account as well as by enhancing democratic values such as pluralism and tolerance.

Media accountability (enacted by mechanisms such as press and media councils, ombudspersons, etc.) and professional journalism have a key role in democratic societies for safeguarding a free and responsible media. In light of an increased economization of media communication, increased market concentration, and the accelerated technological changes including automatised content selection and sharing processes, the established system of media accountability seems to be at a crossroads that requires innovative ideas for improvement. Research should thus examine the political role of traditional and new digital media in performing key democratic functions and reaching out to all segments of society, including women as well as minorities and disadvantaged groups. The cultural and creative sectors may be actively involved in the research.

Proposals are expected to address some of the following: they should examine under what conditions, including training, career and working conditions, traditional and new media organizations and journalism operate in modern European societies. Research should analyse whether and how they serve the public interest, and how this could be improved through better training, reinforcing ethical standards and competences (including those related to journalists' professional dilemmas), media regulation and rules, and cooperation between stakeholders (including professional training institutions, media houses, industry). Proposals should focus on the implications of modern, technologically mediated configurations for the political agency of citizens. Relevant foci could be media participation and civic engagement, journalists' professional and ethical standards, the role of education and training in fostering critical media literacy, persuasive technology, inequality (including gender inequality) and exclusion, institutional politics and activism, and populism. Changes in media markets and the role of economic, commercial, technological as well as political forces in shaping current changes in the role of media should be analysed. Proposals should bring together, in a holistic manner, academic research, practitioners' reflection, and citizens' views on the relationship between media and democracy. They should analyse how recent transformations in journalism and media technology have affected individuals and communities concerning participation and democratic discourses and, conversely, how a shifting political landscape, with increased polarisation as a major trait, have affected the media. Research should propose digital media design improvements that effectively increase transparency and accountability of media and contribute to reinvigorating democracy.

HORIZON-CL2-2022-DEMOCRACY-01-07: Politics and the impact of online social networks and new media

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 2.00 and 3.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.

<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 9.00 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to all of the following expected outcomes:

- Understand the changes wrought on democratic processes by new technologies.
- Produce evidence-based recommendations to address the opportunities and challenges for political behaviour and democratic engagement presented by social platforms and new media.
- Enhance capacities for digital citizenship.

Scope: Social media and other internet-based platforms are intertwined with political life. They play an important role in allowing people to design, consume and share political news, seek political information and discuss, make decisions, donate money, or engage with political parties and other organisations. Furthermore, these platforms and media are supposed to open new avenues to political engagement and democratic participation. However, developments in the recent past have created anxieties about their capacity to protect citizens from disinformation and to serve as balanced and open public fora for democratic debates. Social platforms and new media are increasingly perceived as conducive to the creation of ideological “echo-chambers” eroding the space for public dialogue. They are seen as fostering polarisation, radicalisation, depoliticisation, spreading misinformation and subject to manipulation. At the same time, they have been used in attempts to covertly influence the political choices of citizens, thus sapping their democratic credentials.

Proposals are expected to address some of the following: they should build Europe-wide evidence on the extent to which political opportunities and information offered by platforms and new media – and resulting impacts, such as the “echo-chambers” effect – affects political attitudes in European states and at the level of the EU and its neighbourhood. Whether and how new media functions as a new level of news selection and study the resulting perception biases with citizens should be assessed. Research should examine the extent to which platforms and new media actually help democratise political systems and offer avenues of active engagement, or hinder participation for some. The effects of the replacement of media consumption with content consumption should also be examined. Proposals should investigate how audiences of different ages, different genders and different socio-economic and ethnolinguistic groups receive and assess information on digital platforms, and how political actors use these platforms to shape political behaviour. They should propose and design regulatory innovations in response to the covert use of social platforms for political goals. Evidence-based approaches and methods for enhancing capacities for digital citizenship, including media education, media competences, and digital literacy should be developed. Insight about the effects of social media

on social behaviour should be attained. Citizen science and other innovative and participatory forms of research could be appropriate for this action.¹⁴

HORIZON-CL2-2022-DEMOCRACY-01-08: Representative democracy in flux

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 2.00 and 3.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 9.00 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to both of the following expected outcomes:

- Comprehensive evidence on the mid- to long-term impacts of current political and social developments on European representative democracies.
- Develop policy recommendations, toolkits, narratives and methodologies for enhancing trust in political institutions, and boosting transparency, representativeness, and inclusiveness of representative systems at local, regional, national and EU level.

Scope: The last decades have witnessed significant changes in the electoral behaviour of citizens. Turnout has been steadily declining in most countries while European research and statistical data show that there is more electoral volatility, together with an increase in radicalisation of voter attitudes and greater polarisation. From 1994 to 2017 (according to Eurobarometer data¹⁵) trust in parliaments, political parties and governments declined significantly. On the other hand, paradoxically, non-elected institutions (e.g. military, police, and judiciary) enjoyed high and relatively stable levels of trust, higher than the democratically elected ones. As societies have become more connected and individualistic, with an ever fast-paced development of digital technologies, new political forces, discourses and voting preferences have emerged. While many of the identities and certainties of the past are eroding, new cleavages have marked the political landscape of representative democracies.

This apparent state of flux brings multiple challenges but also opportunities for the future of our democracies.

Proposals are expected to address some of the following: to create a robust and comprehensive knowledge base on long-term developments in terms of trust in, and trustworthiness of, the political institutions of representative democracy – parties, executives, parliaments, judiciary, social partners, institutionalised social dialogue, etc. – and their legitimacy. Proposals should

¹⁴ Synergies with successful proposals from topic “Disinformation and fake news are combated and trust in the digital world is raised” of Cluster 3 is encouraged. (HORIZON-CL3-2021-FCT-01-03)

¹⁵ <https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/General/index>

relate changing voting attitudes at the individual level to wider political and cultural discourses, where feelings and emotions can compete and overrule facts and reasons, and to the emergence of new social movements and parties. They should analyse key drivers of such changes, taking into consideration socio-economic variables (including transformation in the world of work), as well as cultural variables linked to identity, generational differences, gender, ethnic diversity, security, migration and the material forms of discourse such as education and media. The political cleavages that shape current political phenomena and trace their connection to historical legacies as well as their foreseeable negative and positive long-term impacts on democratic systems should be analysed.

Based on the evidence collected and analysed, proposals should develop new approaches to understand the evolution of political parties in the context of intense digitalisation (including of the public space and public institutions) and individualism. They should examine the barriers and opportunities to re-invigorating and enhancing representative democratic systems. Strategies to address the demands and needs of citizens expressed in other, non-electoral forms of political participation, with a view to active engagement and inclusion, including the use of digital tools for citizen engagement should be provided. Research should develop a comprehensive and transparent toolbox of possible policy interventions including but not limited to recommendations, toolkits and methodologies for enhancing trust in political institutions, boosting transparency, representativeness and inclusiveness of representative systems. In all cases, comparative approaches at EU level, taking also into consideration the changing demographic composition of populations, should be developed.

The actions should strive to include citizens and civil society at all stages of the research activities, by means of consultation, structured dialogue, action research, social experimentation and/or other active methodologies that the proponents consider as most effective.

HORIZON-CL2-2022-DEMOCRACY-01-09: Global governance for a world in transition: Norms, institutions, actors

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 2.00 and 3.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 9.00 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to the both of following expected outcomes:

- Support the European Union's role in leading the transformation and defence of multilateralism by identifying and analysing policy avenues for a more robust, democratic and effective global governance.
- Develop policy recommendations, institutional frames, toolboxes, narratives and methodologies for supporting action towards transnational democracy.

Scope: Political developments across the world over the last years have posed serious challenges to global multilateralism and its aspirations for global order, peace and cooperation. Even if the need for international collective action is greater than it has ever been (climate and digital transitions, rise of inequalities – including gender inequalities –, ageing and disabilities, migrations, health pandemics, information disorder), the obstacles it encounters are no less redoubtable. The emerging multipolar system is characterised by the prevalence of diverging, and often antagonistic, state preferences, outdated and often ill-equipped global governance institutional architecture, nationalist populism, unilateralist trends, the influence of multinational corporations, as well as neo-mercantilist conflicts.

The European Union has an important global role to play in terms of defending multilateralism, through its enhancement and transformation, as a crucial component of global governance. However, its capacity and influence in shaping globalisation are being shaken by major geopolitical factors, such as the rise of new or re-emerging powers (China, India, Russia) and the United States' foreign policy shifts.

Taking stock of recent developments, research should propose ways of redesigning, renewing and re-invigorating global and European traditions of cooperation with a view to greater accountability, openness and legitimacy. This should include new reflections on the norms, institutions and actors that can support a more robust and effective multilateralism, as well as a stocktaking and assessment of the modalities and possibilities of multileveled participation in cross-border governance, ranging from the local to the global level. Research should also account for differences between fields and areas of governance, corresponding to diverse levels and modalities of multilateral cooperation. It should analyse whether and how such differences may hamper the governance of intersecting global challenges, e.g. health and mobility in relation to the recent COVID-19 pandemic, sustainability and climate change, and propose ways forward.

Proposals are expected to address some of the following: to identify barriers and opportunities for re-invigorating and enhancing the formal legal and institutional architecture of the rules-based global system. They should analyse, through a mix of normative and empirical methodologies, ways to reinforce the institutions that work, ways to replace those that do not, and propose those that are missing, with the aim of spurring the transformation of global governance. Proposals should relate the capacity of the populist and nationalist actors to feed on sovereigntist claims and narratives about the challenges confronted by supranational integration projects. Comparative approaches at European and global levels should be developed, taking into consideration historical and cultural contexts. Research should identify new actors, norms and processes of participation and representation (such as the participation

of local authorities, community-based organisations, trade unions, youth, women's rights and civil society organisations in general, or citizens themselves through digital means for instance), which can boost the legitimacy, transparency, representativeness and effectiveness of multilateral institutions. Interests and strategies of other international powers, such as the United States, China, India, Russia or of other regional groupings (e.g. Mercosur, ASEAN, African Union) in disseminating new collective norms for global governance, including the related relevant historical roots, should be analysed. Proposals should identify where these interests, strategies and norms are incompatible with EU values and long-term interests and recommend policy action for the European Union to counter them. They should reflect on the changing role of state sovereignty in times of globalisation and global governance and consider different ways of reconceptualising multilateralism in the emerging multipolar global system. International cooperation with partners from third countries of interest is encouraged in order to better achieve the expected outcomes.

DESTINATION: INNOVATIVE RESEARCH on the EUROPEAN CULTURAL HERITAGE and the CULTURAL and CREATIVE INDUSTRIES

Europe's rich cultural heritage, with its common values, its wealth of monuments and sites and its creative diversity of traditions, crafts, arts, architecture, literature, languages, theatre, films and music, not only reflects our past but also shapes our present and builds our future. It is a creative way of cultivating independent thinking and dialogue, while promoting our interests across the world. Access to experience with cultural heritage contributes to social cohesion and inclusion, by strengthening resilience and the sense of belonging, bringing people together and improving well-being.

Europe's common research and innovation (R&I) action to protect, conserve, restore and repair its important cultural heritage, promote its use as one of the substantial European resources, boost its traditional and contemporary arts and create wider awareness is still limited in scope and impact. Moreover, European tangible and intangible cultural heritage is increasingly facing a number of challenges such as deterioration due to climate change, pollution, natural or man-made disasters, looting and illicit trafficking, lack of finance or insufficient valorisation. In addition, Europe's cultural production (in particular film and music) lags behind in international competitiveness despite its high quality and quantity.

European R&I¹⁶ activities will make a strong contribution in all these areas by strengthening our common knowledge and expertise, as well as by providing solid evidence for policy-making. They will promote and valorise our cultural heritage and arts, while increasing their international competitiveness and firming the social fabric at European, national, regional or local level. Through a broad co-operation of a wide set of stakeholders and efficient coordination between EU Member States, R&I activities will be oriented towards interdisciplinary research and actively involve the cultural and creative industries (CCIs)¹⁷. They will connect cultural heritage with the CCIs by supporting new forms of cultural and artistic expression that build on existing cultural assets and provide access to both tangible and intangible heritage. R&I will also promote the competitiveness of cultural and creative industries. It will provide evidence about their role as innovation drivers in the wider economy. In line with the Commission priorities, the R&I activities of this Destination will help promote the European way of life, contribute to achieving the Green Deal goals and support an economy that works for people. They will also contribute to the New European Bauhaus¹⁸ initiative, to realising the UN Sustainable Development Goals and to building a stronger crisis-resilient

¹⁶ In this context, innovation should be understood as any new creative idea, which can take the form of products, processes, services, technologies, organisational or business models that are made available to markets, governments and society.

¹⁷ CCIs defined as in the European Commission Green Paper 'Unlocking the Potential of Cultural and Creative Industries':
<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52010DC0183&from=ENI>

¹⁸ The New European Bauhaus initiative was launched by European Commission President von der Leyen in her State of the European Union speech autumn 2020. More information here: https://europa.eu/new-european-bauhaus/index_en

society and economy by taking into account experiences, challenges and lessons learnt also from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Concretely, R&I activities under this Destination and its calls will support these policy objectives by monitoring, safeguarding and transmitting cultural heritage, fostering the CCIs and promoting cultural diversity. They will aim at protecting historical sites and monuments, artefacts, heritage sites, cultural landscapes, museums and other cultural institutions, languages, customs, traditions and values. Through new or existing cutting-edge conservation and restoration technologies and methods, they will help restore and preserve monuments and artefacts in a green way. They will advance the protection of cultural heritage from natural hazards and anthropogenic threats, including the looting and illicit trafficking of cultural goods. Research and innovation across the cultural and creative sectors will foster their inbuilt innovation potential and will promote transformation in many parts of the economy and social development across Europe. Through new approaches, R&I will offer innovative, integrated, sustainable and participative management and business models for museums and other cultural institutions, with a view to spur inclusive growth, jobs, social cohesion and diversity. It will also contribute to develop a sustainable and quality-driven intervention on built environment in line with the New European Bauhaus initiative. Research in old and new forms of cultural and artistic expression will promote intercultural cooperation, while engaging citizens and young people. It will valorise traditional skills and the reuse of existing assets. Exploring the economic role of CCIs and investigating the impact of creative and artistic intervention into innovation processes will provide capacities to boost Europe's competitiveness. European cultural heritage, arts and creativity can be harnessed to further develop the design and identity of products, and to shape the public image of our countries and regions. Cultural and intellectual experiences can be marketed at a premium: CCIs are at the frontline of this action, by investing in knowledge and creativity. Furthermore, the use of existing and the development of new digital methodologies will offer innovative approaches to share and increase access to and engagement with cultural heritage. Altogether, these actions will enable real cooperation and participation of a wide range of communities, including stakeholders, citizens and industry.

Through all these activities, research and innovation will underpin the European Union's leading role in protecting, preserving and enhancing Europe's cultural heritage and scale-up the competitiveness of its cultural and creative industries.

Proposals under this destination should consider and promote in a cross-cutting way, and whenever appropriate and applicable:

- The use of digital and cutting-edge technologies;
- An active and sustainable engagement with stakeholders, social innovators and citizens;
- The active involvement of local, regional or national authorities and sectoral social partners, particularly in the uptake and implementation of research results and recommendations;

- A clear strategy for the uptake of research outcomes, recommendations or results, in particular where CCIs are participating or are concerned;
- Training and education activities for targeted groups of users and/or stakeholders;
- A robust plan for how projects will use or build on outputs and results from research already undertaken and technology already available;
- Increased participation of CCIs, SMEs and industry;
- Lessons learnt from the COVID-19 crisis in view of a sustainable management of the post-crisis society;
- Contribution to the European Green Deal, the New European Bauhaus as well as the Sustainable Development Goals.

Expected impacts:

Proposals for topics under this Destination should set out a credible pathway to contributing to the following expected impact of the Horizon Europe Strategic Plan:

The full potential of cultural heritage, arts and cultural and creative sectors as a driver of sustainable innovation and a European sense of belonging is realised through a continuous engagement with society, citizens and economic sectors as well as through better protection, restoration and promotion of cultural heritage.

The following call(s) in this work programme contribute to this destination:

Call	Budgets (EUR million)		Deadline(s)
	2021	2022	
HORIZON-CL2-2021-HERITAGE-01	45.00		09 Sep 2021
HORIZON-CL2-2021-HERITAGE-02	6.50		09 Sep 2021
HORIZON-CL2-2022-HERITAGE-01		93.00	20 Apr 2022
Overall indicative budget	51.50	93.00	

Call - Research and innovation on cultural heritage and CCIs - 2021

HORIZON-CL2-2021-HERITAGE-01

Conditions for the Call

Indicative budget(s)¹⁹

Topics	Type of Action	Budgets (EUR million)	Expected EU contribution per project (EUR million) ²⁰	Number of projects expected to be funded
		2021		
Opening: 18 May 2021 Deadline(s): 09 Sep 2021				
HORIZON-CL2-2021-HERITAGE-01-01	RIA	12.00	3.50 to 4.00	3
HORIZON-CL2-2021-HERITAGE-01-02	RIA	9.00	2.00 to 3.00	3
HORIZON-CL2-2021-HERITAGE-01-03	RIA	12.00	3.50 to 4.00	3
HORIZON-CL2-2021-HERITAGE-01-04	RIA	12.00	3.50 to 4.00	3
Overall indicative budget		45.00		

General conditions relating to this call	
<i>Admissibility conditions</i>	The conditions are described in General Annex A.
<i>Eligibility conditions</i>	The conditions are described in General Annex B.
<i>Financial and operational capacity and exclusion</i>	The criteria are described in General Annex C.

¹⁹ The Director-General responsible for the call may decide to open the call up to one month prior to or after the envisaged date(s) of opening.
The Director-General responsible may delay the deadline(s) by up to two months.
All deadlines are at 17.00.00 Brussels local time.

The budget amounts are subject to the availability of the appropriations provided for in the general budget of the Union for years 2021 and 2022.

²⁰ Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.

<i>Award criteria</i>	The criteria are described in General Annex D.
<i>Documents</i>	The documents are described in General Annex E.
<i>Procedure</i>	The procedure is described in General Annex F.
<i>Legal and financial set-up of the Grant Agreements</i>	The rules are described in General Annex G.

Proposals are invited against the following topic(s):

HORIZON-CL2-2021-HERITAGE-01-01: Green technologies and materials for cultural heritage

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 3.50 and 4.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 12.00 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to at least two of the following expected outcomes:

- Contribute to the objectives of the Green Deal by developing methods to conserve, preserve and restore monuments and artefacts with respect to different materials in a sustainable, green way.
- Promote research on the quality of conservation, in order to foster a more sustainable and green maintenance and restoration of cultural heritage. Ensure higher quality standards in conservation and restoration of Europe's cultural heritage.
- Improve sustainability and energy efficiency in heritage sites, museums and other cultural institutions.
- Strengthen citizens' contribution to safeguarding of their cultural heritage and art.

Scope: Materials and methods for the conservation and restoration of cultural heritage can often be energy consuming, not environmentally friendly or even harmful for the health of operators and curators. Moreover, many of these materials and methods prove to be neither durable nor sustainable, often leading to repetitive and costly restoration of artefacts, monuments and

heritage sites. Research has already addressed this challenge to a certain extent; yet, the wide range of materials, types of buildings and monuments, and the specific needs of artefacts call for further investigation and tailored solutions.

In this context, and in view of achieving the objectives of the Green Deal, proposals under this topic should provide solutions and explore ways for quality conservation and restoration in a green and sustainable way. They should adopt and apply a holistic approach in conservation of art materials through an interdisciplinary network of knowledge and skills from the perspectives of hard sciences, soft sciences and engineering. Thanks to this, they should develop effective and sustainable strategies that are feasible, user friendly, affordable and safe to the operators and the artefacts, in order to ensure the long-term conservation of and physical access to cultural heritage resources. Monitoring the preservation status of artefacts, monuments and sites with non-intrusive, green tech solutions should also be considered. The proposed materials and methods for remedial or preventive conservation and restoration should be green, durable and sustainable. They should also minimize their environmental footprint²¹ and impact on health of restorers, curators and craftspeople. Whenever necessary, they should also contribute to energy efficiency and sustainability of monuments, historic buildings and cultural institutions. Elaboration of traditional methods and materials, as well as digital and cutting-edge technologies should be developed or further exploited as necessary.

Taking into account environmental, social and economic impacts, proposals should bring together basic and applied research, social, cultural and entrepreneurial innovation through the involvement of cultural and creative sectors to ensure sustainability. Participation of innovative industry and/or CCIs/SMEs, besides public entities and policy makers, is strongly advised. Awareness raising and further strengthening of citizens' and young people's involvement in new or traditional preservation and transmission methods should also be targeted to widen literacy, access to and engagement with cultural heritage.

HORIZON-CL2-2021-HERITAGE-01-02: New ways of participatory management and sustainable financing of museums and other cultural institutions

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 2.00 and 3.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 9.00 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions

²¹ Consortia could consider their possible contribution to relevant platforms of the Joint Research Centre (JRC) in terms of data, indicators and knowledge. This contribution would increase policy relevance and further capitalise on the knowledge developed in projects. On natural capital accounting, life cycle assessment (LCA) and the environmental footprint method when applying LCA see https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/capital_accounting/index_en.htm.

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to at least two of the following expected outcomes:

- Explore new ways of participatory cultural management and sustainable financing for museums and other cultural institutions, in particular during and after times of crises such as the coronavirus pandemic.
- Ensure better access to cultural heritage and engagement with local communities, to preserve and strengthen social cohesion through inclusive and participatory procedures.
- Strengthen the sense of belonging to a common European space while respecting cultural and ethnolinguistic diversity, as well as developing an awareness of cultural pluralism.
- Promote the role of museums and other cultural institutions in well-being, health, resilience, social inclusion and society's dealing with trauma and post-crisis recovery.
- Foster the role of museums and other cultural institutions in sustainable economic growth and regional development.

Scope: Museums and other cultural institutions (such as libraries, galleries, archives, memorial sites, etc.) play a key-role in social inclusion and cohesion. They create the sense of belonging, build shared identities, promote cultural awareness and historical reflection, improve people's well-being and contribute to sustainable development and growth at local, regional and national level. Nowadays, museums and other cultural institutions are facing several challenges such as scarce funding, new legal obligations with regard to their collections (e.g. related to intellectual property rights), insufficient numbers of visitors or, to the other extreme, massive tourist crowds, which necessitate new and expensive conservation means and security tools. All these challenges are threatening the existence and efficient work of museums and other cultural institutions.

Adding to the aforementioned challenges, the lockdown during the COVID-19 pandemic has heavily affected museums, other cultural institutions, arts and the entire ecosystem around them. Museums closed down for months, leaving staff unemployed and putting at risk cultural goods, as forced closing and absence of curators can severely impact the conservation and safety of collections.

On the other hand, cultural institutions have demonstrated great resilience and creativity in communicating with their publics remotely during the COVID-19 pandemic. Notwithstanding the general lockdown, the cultural sector, fully aware of the important role of culture, immediately mobilised itself to maintain activities and ease people's feeling of isolation. Using digital technology and artificial intelligence, museums, other cultural institutions and artists offered new possibilities to access heritage and knowledge by participating in online cultural events, developed new creative business models and provided new training and capacity-building programmes to support cultural circles, and strengthened their presence in the internet and social media.

In light of the post-COVID era, museums and other cultural institutions will need to be the agents of a truly holistic and inclusive revival, as well as the developers of the new normality. They will be called to give people a sense that their life is no longer in abeyance, help to keep up the morale and be essential markers of people's re-engagement with their cultural heritage. Therefore, there is a pressing need to ensure methods of sustainable financing in order to help museums and other cultural institutions recover quickly, continue operate in a safe and viable way and widen as much as possible access to citizens. Although the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic as far as economic losses and jobs are concerned cannot be fully predicted yet, international organisations, such as the UNESCO, ICOM, NeMO and OECD provide already recommendations for measures to be put in place. Furthermore, national authorities have started allocating recovery funds that could also benefit the cultural institutions' sector. However, these measures are only partial, short-term solutions and do not solve the sector's structural financing issues. Signals from the sector indicate that in particular smaller, local museums without (or with limited) structural governmental funding, suffer disproportionately.

Therefore, R&I proposals under this topic should explore ways to mitigate the challenges that museums, other cultural institutions and the entire ecosystem around them are facing nowadays, including the social and economic impact of the coronavirus pandemic. They should provide methods and models to sustainably finance cultural institutions, while ensuring equal and wide access to culture, heritage and cultural goods. Emphasis should be put on the role of local museums and new ways of participatory cultural management to help museums and other cultural institutions become fully embedded in cities' life, taking also into account the differences between metropolis and small towns. A digital strategy might be developed as part of the new management and financing model, including sustainable ways of sharing knowledge and facilities to communicate through and about objects and collections of both tangible and intangible cultural heritage. Proposals are encouraged to include close interaction with local, regional and national communities and authorities, as well as cooperation with research institutions and the cultural and creative stakeholders (e.g. artists, actors, interpretation specialists, designers) to attract and engage the public and in particular young people.

HORIZON-CL2-2021-HERITAGE-01-03: Cultural and creative industries as a driver of innovation and competitiveness

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 3.50 and 4.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 12.00 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to at least two of the following expected outcomes:

- Evidence of the innovation potential of the cultural and creative industries based in the EU.
- Evidence of the role of the cultural and creative industries as drivers of innovation in other economic sectors such as industry and services.
- Evidence of direct and indirect effects on the EU economy by the cultural and creative industries, economic spill-over effects on other sectors and the potential for further economic growth and employment in the cultural and creative industries.
- Evidence of how cultural and creative EU industries could benefit from new technologies, new business models, skills development, new distribution and/or promotion models.
- Proposals for further strengthening the competitiveness and drawing benefit from the innovation potential of the sector in the EU and in the international markets.

Scope: The cultural and creative industries (CCI)²² are an important source of growth and job creation in the European economy. The growth of this sector has raised interest at policy level for its innovation potential and for contributing to improved competitiveness. The challenge is to understand how to realise the full potential of CCIs as a driver for innovation²³, create stronger links with other sectors and contribute to strengthening the European economy, society and its sustainability.

The cultural and creative industries are as diverse as our cultures. Building on our cultural heritage and using their creativity, they pursue a wide variety of activities, ranging from cultural performances to creative design of products and shaping the public image of countries and regions. The CCI sector counts many self-employed, as well as some very large market players for example in the audio-visual and music sectors. Markets in this sector are heterogeneous and there is no comprehensive mapping at EU level. The CCI sector has been growing rapidly and, in some regions of Europe, it is outperforming more established sectors in terms of growth and employment.

The cultural and creative industries have been heavily affected by the COVID-19 pandemic crisis. The social confinement is likely to have a long-term impact by significantly reducing incomes and adding to unemployment. These problems will need to be taken into consideration in research, including proposals for reinvigorating the sector.

Research proposals should explore the innovation potential of the cultural and creative industries, their role as drivers of innovation in other sectors and the potential for strengthening competitiveness. This could involve strengthening links between science and art. The research should involve the CCIs and other creative actors themselves, policy makers and other

²² CCIs defined as in the European Commission Green Paper ‘Unlocking the Potential of Cultural and Creative Industries’:

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52010DC0183&from=EN>

²³ In this context, innovation should be understood as any new creative idea, which can take the form of products, processes, services, technologies, organisational or business models that are made available to markets, governments and society.

stakeholders in order to ensure that the activities are relevant to the end users. Research should study how cultural and creative EU industries could benefit from new technologies, new business models, skills development, new distribution and/or promotion models with the purpose of strengthening their performance. Research should also identify policy measures for further strengthening the competitiveness and drawing benefit from the innovation potential of the sector in the EU and the international markets.

HORIZON-CL2-2021-HERITAGE-01-04: Preserving and enhancing cultural heritage with advanced digital technologies

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 3.50 and 4.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 12.00 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions
<i>Eligibility conditions</i>	<p>The conditions are described in General Annex B. The following exceptions apply:</p> <p>If projects use satellite-based earth observation, positioning, navigation and/or related timing data and services, beneficiaries must make use of Copernicus and/or Galileo/EGNOS (other data and services may additionally be used).</p>

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to at least two of the following expected outcomes:

- Develop and strengthen the use of digital technologies to protect, preserve, restore and safeguard cultural heritage and the arts in complementarity to other research methods.
- Facilitate and widen access to cultural assets through digital and cutting-edge technologies and tools, in parallel or as an alternative to physical access to cultural heritage.
- Support comparative analysis with artificial intelligence, including analysis across time, and other digital means to improve innovation and knowledge exchange in the cultural and creative sectors.
- Increase the competitiveness of cultural and creative industries in the internal market and internationally, and provide opportunities for new and sustainable jobs creation.
- Explore the role of digital tools, such as 3D/4D simulations, virtual and augmented reality technologies in engaging with cultural heritage during and after the COVID-19 crisis.

- Use digital tools and other outcomes to provide efficient and global solutions to the real needs of accessing, protecting and preserving cultural heritage, including the “born digital” one.

Scope: Digital technologies, from 3D simulation to artificial intelligence and virtual/augmented reality, are being used to ensure preservation and wide access to cultural heritage and the arts. Extensive research has been already funded to support the digitisation of libraries and archives, virtual tours of museums and archaeological sites, as well as digital curation and preservation of cultural goods. However, there is need to expand and further support the application of digital tools to preserve cultural heritage and to make it widely accessible. The relation between cultural heritage and its digitised format through the experience of audiences is of particular interest. Moreover, the “born digital” heritage, in parallel to the digitised one, is becoming of increased importance, requiring further research on its intrinsic value and limitations of use.

The role played by digital during the recent COVID-19 pandemic crisis is especially noteworthy, as it proved to be the most valuable means to access cultural assets during the extended period of confinement. Museums and libraries offered free access to their collections, artists were performing live online and theatres where streaming their performances through the web to help lift up people’s morale and improve their well-being. Assessing the impact of these activities and drawing lessons in view of future crisis management requires targeted research.

Taking these points into account, R&I actions under this topic are envisaged to promote extended digitisation so that collections, artefacts and monuments, including the “born digital” heritage, can be preserved, restored and safeguarded in a sustainable and user-friendly way. At the same time, research should prevent any potential negative consequence of doing so. In addition, digitisation practices have to comply with intellectual property law, in particular copyright law. They should develop digital facilities that will allow building shared infrastructures, provide specialised trainings and courses and facilitate knowledge and know-how exchange to address real needs in the field of cultural heritage. Projects should thus increase the use of existing tools and cutting-edge technologies, such as virtual and augmented reality or artificial intelligence, to reduce access and knowledge limitations to cultural assets. By assessing the role of digitisation in engaging with culture and cultural heritage during the COVID-19 crisis, they should draw lessons and provide resilient policy scenarios or recovery tools for the cultural and creative sectors in a post-crisis era. By creating new or fostering existing tools, they should aim at boosting the socio-economic sustainability of cultural and creative industries in the COVID-19 post-crisis period and provide sustainable applications and solutions to strengthen their innovation potential as well as manage future crises. This requires collaboration between technological firms, research institutes, universities and cultural and creative sectors/industries to generate tailor made know-how and transfer expertise to foster the digital transformation of Cultural Heritage institutions. Innovative approaches to R&I including user-led innovation could be applicable.

R&I actions funded under this topic are expected to establish the state of the art of digital methodologies and tools to protect the rich and diverse European cultural heritage, including

the “born digital” heritage, in complementarity with more established conservation and protection methods. Data and products coming from the Copernicus services, specifically Copernicus Emergency, Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring, Climate Change and Copernicus Land Monitoring Services can give a great support in preserving cultural and natural heritage sites.

Call - Engagement with stakeholders

HORIZON-CL2-2021-HERITAGE-02

Conditions for the Call

Indicative budget(s)²⁴

Topics	Type of Action	Budgets (EUR million)	Expected EU contribution per project (EUR million) ²⁵	Number of projects expected to be funded
		2021		
Opening: 18 May 2021 Deadline(s): 09 Sep 2021				
HORIZON-CL2-2021-HERITAGE-02-01	CSA	3.50	2.50 to 3.50	1
HORIZON-CL2-2021-HERITAGE-02-02	CSA	3.00	2.50 to 3.00	1
Overall indicative budget		6.50		

General conditions relating to this call	
<i>Admissibility conditions</i>	The conditions are described in General Annex A.
<i>Eligibility conditions</i>	The conditions are described in General Annex B.
<i>Financial and operational capacity and exclusion</i>	The criteria are described in General Annex C.

²⁴ The Director-General responsible for the call may decide to open the call up to one month prior to or after the envisaged date(s) of opening.

The Director-General responsible may delay the deadline(s) by up to two months.

All deadlines are at 17.00.00 Brussels local time.

The budget amounts are subject to the availability of the appropriations provided for in the general budget of the Union for years 2021 and 2022.

²⁵ Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.

<i>Award criteria</i>	The criteria are described in General Annex D.
<i>Documents</i>	The documents are described in General Annex E.
<i>Procedure</i>	The procedure is described in General Annex F.
<i>Legal and financial set-up of the Grant Agreements</i>	The rules are described in General Annex G.

Proposals are invited against the following topic(s):

HORIZON-CL2-2021-HERITAGE-02-01: Mobilising the network of National Contact Points in Cluster 2

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 2.50 and 3.50 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 3.50 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Coordination and Support Actions
<i>Eligibility conditions</i>	<p>The conditions are described in General Annex B. The following exceptions apply:</p> <p>Applicants must be Horizon Europe national support structures (e.g. NCP) responsible for Cluster 2 ‘Culture, Creativity and Inclusive Society’ and officially nominated by a Member State or Associated Country.</p> <p>Only if and for as long as Horizon Europe structures have not yet been officially nominated, will national support structures responsible for Societal Challenge 6 (SC6) ‘Europe in a changing world: inclusive, innovative and reflective societies’ nominated for Horizon 2020 be eligible.</p> <p>Legal entities established in non-associated third countries may exceptionally participate in this Coordination and support action.</p>
<i>Procedure</i>	<p>The procedure is described in General Annex F. The following exceptions apply:</p> <p>The granting authority can fund a maximum of one project.</p>

Expected Outcome: Projects are expected to contribute to all of the following outcomes:

- An improved and professionalised NCP service across Europe, in the areas covered by Horizon Europe Cluster 2 ‘Culture, Creativity and Inclusive Society’, thereby helping simplify access to Horizon Europe calls, lowering the entry barriers for newcomers, and raising the average quality of proposals submitted;
- A more consistent level of NCP support services across Europe.
- Widening participation to projects in the areas covered by Horizon Europe Cluster 2 ‘Culture, Creativity and Inclusive Society’ to new stakeholders, such as civil society organisations.
- Enhanced integration of the Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH) as a crosscutting issue throughout Horizon Europe.
- Implementation of other horizontal activities of Cluster 2, including the organisation of Information Days, NCP trainings, brokerage events and monitoring of SSH integration across the research programme.

Scope: Proposals should aim to facilitate trans-national co-operation between National Contact Points (NCPs) in the areas covered by Horizon Europe Cluster 2 ‘Culture, Creativity and Inclusive Society’, with a view to identifying and sharing good practices and raising the general standard of support to programme applicants. In addition, the action will provide important feedback on issues relating to programme planning, design and evaluation.

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

The network will organise NCP Information Days, NCP trainings, brokerage events for potential applicants and provide appropriate tools and instruments to support NCPs and researchers. Activities will support researchers of the social sciences and humanities to connect into all Clusters of Horizon Europe. To achieve its expected outcomes and objectives, the NCP network could cooperate with but should not duplicate actions foreseen in other thematic and horizontal Horizon Europe NCP networks.

Proposals should include a work package to implement matchmaking activities to link up potential participants from widening countries with emerging consortia in the domain of Cluster 2. Matchmaking should take place by means of online tools, brokerage events, info days and bilateral meetings between project initiators and candidate participants from widening countries. Other matchmaking instruments may be used as appropriate. Where relevant, synergies should be sought with the Enterprise Europe Network to organise matchmaking activities in accordance with Annex IV of the NCP Minimum Standards and Guiding Principles.

The action will also contribute to the monitoring of the integration of social sciences and humanities (SSH) throughout the research programme, in particular through the provision of the analysis of statistical data necessary for the annual SSH monitoring reports.

Special attention should be given to enhancing the competence of NCPs, including helping less experienced NCPs rapidly acquire the know-how built up in other countries. This should contribute to increase the quality of proposals submitted, including those from countries where success rates in Horizon 2020 Societal Challenge 6 were lower than average.

The consortium should have a good representation of experienced and less experienced NCPs.

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

The proposal should cover the whole duration of Horizon Europe.

HORIZON-CL2-2021-HERITAGE-02-02: Coordination of European cultural heritage research and innovation among Member States

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 2.50 and 3.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 3.00 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Coordination and Support Actions
<i>Eligibility conditions</i>	<p>The conditions are described in General Annex B. The following exceptions apply:</p> <p>If projects use satellite-based earth observation, positioning, navigation and/or related timing data and services, beneficiaries must make use of Copernicus and/or Galileo/EGNOS (other data and services may additionally be used).</p>
<i>Procedure</i>	<p>The procedure is described in General Annex F. The following exceptions apply:</p> <p>The granting authority can fund a maximum of one project.</p>

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to all of the following expected outcomes:

- Prepare a ground-breaking and novel coordination network on cultural heritage research and innovation policies and activities, including the arts and the cultural and creative sectors.
- Identify research and innovation domains with European added value that would justify future activities.
- Propose new ways to engage stakeholders, users of cultural heritage and the arts, social innovators, civil society and, in particular, the younger generation with cultural heritage and its role in shaping the perception of European societies as well as a European sense of belonging.
- Develop an open approach to cultural heritage and the arts, fostering curiosity for new developments and diversity, as well as emphasising their role in transmitting of knowledge and building a bridge from the past over the present to the future.

Scope: The European Union has provided funding through co-funding schemes to coordinate national R&I activities on cultural heritage and the arts and to increase their impact. Through ERA-Net Co-funding Joint Research Programmes, H2020 has been topping-up Member States' national funding to promote the coordination of national activities and strengthen their European added value. With the end of H2020, the impact of these co-funding schemes needs to be assessed in order to agree to further coordination and partnerships with Member States and Associated Countries in the new Horizon Europe research and innovation framework programme.

Proposals under this topic are expected to realise a mapping of national activities pertaining to cultural heritage, provenance research, architecture, as well as programmes and European ERA-Net Co-funding schemes on cultural heritage R&I. Furthermore, they should evaluate the European added value, any possible overlap with central EU activities, as well as the impact of and gaps left by ERA-Net Co-funding schemes in the field of cultural heritage. Taking stock of the lessons learnt, they should explore and identify objectives for a future, ground-breaking and wide network that would increase the impact of national funding at European level. Proposals should also provide analysis as well as policy scenarios for future EU-level interventions in this area, including on the role and participation of cultural and creative sectors. Need for new technologies with a specific reference to Earth Observation (Copernicus) data and products relevant for cultural heritage might be also considered. Proposals should provide a novel approach, involve the EU Member States and be open towards Associated and Neighbourhood Countries, a wide variety of stakeholders, civil society and young people.

Call - Research and innovation on cultural heritage and CCIs - 2022

HORIZON-CL2-2022-HERITAGE-01

Conditions for the Call

Indicative budget(s)²⁶

Topics	Type of Action	Budgets (EUR million)	Expected EU contribution per project (EUR million) ²⁷	Number of projects expected to be funded
		2022		
Opening: 20 Jan 2022 Deadline(s): 20 Apr 2022				
HORIZON-CL2-2022-HERITAGE-01-01	CSA	3.00	2.00 to 3.00	1
HORIZON-CL2-2022-HERITAGE-01-02	RIA	9.00	2.00 to 3.00	3
HORIZON-CL2-2022-HERITAGE-01-03	RIA	9.00	2.00 to 3.00	3
HORIZON-CL2-2022-HERITAGE-01-04	RIA	12.00	3.00 to 4.00	3
HORIZON-CL2-2022-HERITAGE-01-05	RIA	9.00	2.00 to 3.00	3
HORIZON-CL2-2022-HERITAGE-01-06	RIA	12.00	3.00 to 4.00	3
HORIZON-CL2-2022-HERITAGE-01-07	RIA	12.00	3.00 to 4.00	3
HORIZON-CL2-2022-HERITAGE-01-08	RIA	12.00	3.00 to 4.00	3
HORIZON-CL2-2022-HERITAGE-01-09	RIA	9.00	2.00 to 3.00	3
HORIZON-CL2-2022-HERITAGE-01-10	RIA	6.00	Around 3.00	2
Overall indicative budget		93.00		

General conditions relating to this call

<i>Admissibility conditions</i>	The conditions are described in General Annex A.
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²⁶ The Director-General responsible for the call may decide to open the call up to one month prior to or after the envisaged date(s) of opening.

The Director-General responsible may delay the deadline(s) by up to two months.

All deadlines are at 17.00.00 Brussels local time.

The budget amounts are subject to the availability of the appropriations provided for in the general budget of the Union for years 2021 and 2022.

²⁷ Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.

<i>Eligibility conditions</i>	The conditions are described in General Annex B.
<i>Financial and operational capacity and exclusion</i>	The criteria are described in General Annex C.
<i>Award criteria</i>	The criteria are described in General Annex D.
<i>Documents</i>	The documents are described in General Annex E.
<i>Procedure</i>	The procedure is described in General Annex F.
<i>Legal and financial set-up of the Grant Agreements</i>	The rules are described in General Annex G.

Proposals are invited against the following topic(s):

HORIZON-CL2-2022-HERITAGE-01-01: Safeguarding endangered languages in Europe

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 2.00 and 3.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 3.00 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Coordination and Support Actions

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to at least two of the following expected outcomes:

- Enhance cooperation at the European level between key actors and stakeholders within endangered languages communities.
- Empower local communities and promote citizens' engagement in the sustainable management of their own linguistic resources, in line with the principles of the Faro Convention.
- Suggest strategies to involve young people in the (re)discovery of their linguistic heritage and its importance for the development of their identity and community building.

- Promote equality and linguistic diversity in line with the EU's motto 'United in Diversity' and its work to reinforce the central role of multilingualism in Europe.
- Strengthen the identification, inventory and transmission of regional, minority and local languages as vehicles of oral expressions and traditions, in line with the principles of the UNESCO 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage.

Scope: Languages, whether they are internationally used by millions of people or spoken by only small and remote communities, are the expression of the identity, culture and the way communities and peoples perceive their world. They are an essential part of the rich fabric of European culture. When languages disappear, our cultural diversity is impoverished. While this risk has been recognised internationally (including by UNESCO, the Council of Europe, the OSCE, etc.), many of the regional, minority and local languages, which are spoken today in the European Union, Associated and Neighbourhood Countries, are in danger of disappearing.

Starting from the analysis of the sociolinguistic, legal and economic situation of European endangered languages, of the reasons behind their endangered status, as well as of past and present policies, the action should propose ways to promote the reawakening of these endangered languages. This implies encouraging and supporting their use as well as their intergenerational transmission. The project should explore measures in different areas such as the educational, cultural and creative sectors, and link them with regional development. The use of digital tools is strongly encouraged, as it is the easiest channel to reach and involve society, and in particular young people, in the (re)discovery of their own linguistic heritage, including non-written languages.

The creation of a European language preservation ecosystem is at the heart of this topic, in particular with the establishment of a set of guidelines for revitalizing endangered languages in Europe and the setting up of a comprehensive website. This also aims at exchanging best practices and collecting endangered language resources and tools that, with the appropriate involvement of stakeholders concerned, should be made widely available. A set of identified guidelines should be validated by the use of existing cases of language revitalization. Available results of research already undertaken on language revitalisation should be taken into consideration, while identification of needs for further research in the field should be promoted. Examples of grass root movements that foster the engagement of local communities and, in particular, of young people, to learn and use such languages should be analysed and their motivating factors examined. These good practices should be taken into account when developing methodologies, in order to enhance them and to make them adaptable to local situations. Participation of regional or local communities and/or administrations, civil society, universities and other research institutions, networks and platforms working on multilingualism as well as on the promotion of regional and minority languages are encouraged and will ensure efficient and comprehensive bottom-up solutions.

HORIZON-CL2-2022-HERITAGE-01-02: Europe's cultural heritage and arts - promoting our values at home and abroad

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 2.00 and 3.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 9.00 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to at least one of the following expected outcomes:

- Better awareness and understanding of European arts, culture and values²⁸ within the EU and internationally by leveraging the creativity of arts and cultural heritage partners in Europe.
- Wider exposure to the diversity of European art, culture and values for European and international partners, by strengthening links with creative industries and other parts of the economy.
- Reinforced common European action to promote Europe's culture and economic interests internationally, hence contributing to strengthen European competitiveness.

Scope: European arts and cultural heritage have an intrinsic value in enriching our lives, but also reflect our way of life, and contribute to shaping our society and its values. They are important elements of our creativity and innovation, on which we build economic growth and social development. They also have a role in shaping the way Europe is perceived from afar, thus being important assets for our “soft power” and for promoting Europe's place in the world. If Europe wants to maintain its place in a globalised world, it is in our interest to step up common efforts to promote Europe's culture, values and interests.

However, we are not necessarily aware of, or appreciate, the diversity of European arts and cultural heritage and its important role in democratic society. The challenge of research is to contribute knowledge as well as to identify ways of reinforcing common European action for the benefit of our society.

²⁸ European values are cornerstones of the EU and are defined in the Treaty on European Union, Title 1 “Common Provisions”, Article 2: “The Union is founded on the values of respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities. These values are common to the Member States in a society in which pluralism, non-discrimination, tolerance, justice, solidarity and equality between women and men prevail”.

New and creative approaches may be required to broaden its attractiveness and reach – e.g. contemporary art forms, design, modern technology and media. Similarly, exposing international audiences more widely to European art, culture and values could raise interest, recognition and potentially lead to increased competitiveness. Cooperation with cultural and creative stakeholders, e.g. artists, actors and designers is encouraged to attract and engage the public and in particular young people.

Europe is in global competition for markets and investments, where industrial and service competitors use every available tool including cultural policy and cultural diplomacy in their international promotion efforts. European research, in cooperation with cultural and creative sectors and a wide range of stakeholders, should contribute new knowledge as well as identifying ways of reinforcing common European action to promote Europe's culture, values and interests for the benefit of our societies and prosperity. Digital solutions and cutting-edge technologies should be considered. In order to draw lessons for policy, it is important to assess the actions of competitors, while evaluating the effectiveness of the common European action and its potential. Research should contribute to identifying ways of more effectively promoting common European interests at a global level, leveraging resources and forging closer cooperation between cultural, creative and economic partners.

HORIZON-CL2-2022-HERITAGE-01-03: The role of perceptions, formed by traditions, values and beliefs, in shaping European societies and politics in the 21st century

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 2.00 and 3.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 9.00 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to the following expected outcomes:

- Analyse the different factors that form and change people's perceptions, such as beliefs, values, traditions, economy, history, culture, age and gender, among others.
- Understand in which way these factors influence and change people's perceptions, their relationship to Europe's historical and cultural past, and how they can contribute to the creation of a more inclusive vision of cultures and values, both European and global.
- Apprehend the way perceptions shape European societies' understanding of and responses to the European project.

- Analyse the ways in which perceptions influence society's response and preparedness during times of crisis, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on post-crisis European cohesion.
- Provide recommendations to bring EU policy making closer to people, with an emphasis on young people's values and behaviour when perceiving pressing social, economic and environmental challenges.

Scope: Values, norms, traditions, beliefs, our historical past, mentalities, age or gender - to name just a few - shape our perceptions, the way we see our societies and the role of the individual, the state and the economy in it. This means that, while speaking of the same subjects, our underlying understanding of them might vary to a certain degree. This has caused misunderstandings and frictions in the European integration process over time, including inter-generational differences. Research should scrutinize the idea of a socially and culturally coherent Europe. While research has tackled various aspects of this topic, it is however necessary to further undertake an in-depth investigation of the role of these factors in and their impact on the European integration process.

Proposals under this topic will identify and examine the factors that influence and change people's perceptions of the European project over time, under different geographical, political or socio-economic circumstances. Changes may also affect how people's perceptions are expressed and become visible in different media (e.g. social media, language). Research should also address the role of values and socio-political behaviour in perceiving and dealing with emergencies and economic crises, such as the COVID-19 pandemic. Lessons learnt during the COVID-19 crisis and the recovery period could be used to provide policy scenarios for facing future crises and building resilient and sustainable post-crisis societies. Finally, proposals should investigate the role of perceptions in understanding and interacting with politics and political legitimacy in the EU. They should provide recommendations on how to address these different perceptions in the policy shaping and implementation of the EU integration process.

HORIZON-CL2-2022-HERITAGE-01-04: Traditional crafts for the future: a new approach

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 3.00 and 4.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 12.00 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to at least two of the following expected outcomes:

- Revive, valorise and foster traditional crafts techniques and combine them with new and emerging cutting-edge technologies.
- Bring together the traditional know-how with new and/or digital technologies to develop improved and new products, services and professions.
- Set up platforms and develop methodologies, curricula, entrepreneurship skills and courses for vocational training, to create jobs and revive enterprises where tradition meets the future.
- Create sustainable relationships and networks between research and heritage sites, cultural and creative sectors, institutions, universities and other research institutions, regional and national authorities, enterprises and other relevant stakeholders, in order to promote innovation, jobs and sustainable growth.

Scope: Traditional artefacts and the old crafts techniques are a significant part of our cultural heritage and arts. They showcase the interpenetrating relationship between material culture and human beings producing or consuming it. Artefacts and traditional objects are cultural products as they store social, personal and cultural memory and knowledge, and they enable the articulation of self-identity in symbolic ways. The transmission and reproduction of traditional know-how is the “conditio sine qua non” for the safeguarding and valorising of these cultural products. Still, they need strong interaction with creation in order to strengthen their impact and attractiveness in society.

The goals of the manufacturing and crafts sector have changed over time. This puts at risk traditional crafts techniques, which are in danger of disappearing, and with them important knowledge and know-how of ancient techniques and materials to produce and restore historic artefacts.

Combining old crafts techniques with cutting-edge new technologies opens up new dimensions and opportunities for the preservation and restoration of cultural goods, as well as for new and high quality products and services on the market. For instance, it has been the case with the cooperation of the traditional north Italian fabrics manufacturing and the European high-end fashion industry.

Proposals under this topic should address these challenges by understanding the techniques of traditional artefacts encompassing the full range of materials (stone, ceramic, porcelain, metal, wood, fabric, paper/papyrus, etc.). R&I actions should aim at reproducing traditional artefacts, traditional techniques and know-how by combining them with new, digital and other cutting-edge technologies. R&I initiatives should identify new areas of application and markets for professions combining traditional crafts with cutting-edge technologies. They should develop methodologies to combine these two approaches while bringing together all stakeholders concerned to set up clusters covering proposals for professional training and platforms connecting, among others, researchers, craftspeople, enterprises and business innovators, in order to bring new products and services on the market. Actions should include proposals for curricula to train in these new technologies, combining traditional skills with new technologies

and entrepreneurship to succeed on the market, including specific business plans. The participation of enterprises, SMEs and CCIs is strongly encouraged to ensure appropriate and economically sustainable use of the new products.

HORIZON-CL2-2022-HERITAGE-01-05: Towards a competitive, fair and sustainable European music ecosystem

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 2.00 and 3.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 9.00 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to at least two the following expected outcomes:

- Provide new/improved methodologies for capturing the economic and societal value of music.
- Develop indicators to better detect the performance of the European music sector and its contribution to economic and social development, as well as to sustainability. Promote standardised data collection about the music (sub-)sector(s) to measure the contribution of the EU music sector to the whole economy, the number of employed in the EU music sector, and music consumption on live, broadcast and digital platforms.
- Increase the transparency of the music industry, in particular the online/streaming business, through better data provision. Provide an estimation of the impact of music participation to the society.
- Provide policymakers with effective tools for measuring and enhancing the impact of EU policy making, in the context of Music Moves Europe and beyond, on the music sector.

Scope: Music has an important economic value, but also a fundamental societal impact, contributing to social development and wellbeing. This is particularly relevant in the case of big economic and social crisis, such as the recent one provoked by COVID-19. Of all the cultural and creative sectors, music has also been the one hit the most from the digital revolution, the reduction of physical sales and the concentration of digital distribution in few big players. The sector is currently bearing dramatic consequences of the COVID-19 crisis. Moreover, the music sector is subject to the fast-evolving consumer behaviours related to cultural content consumption and live performances.

At EU level, support for the music sector comes under the Music Moves Europe initiative (MME)²⁹ along different strands (programme funding, policy cooperation, regulatory measures, dialogue). The lack of reliable and comparable data to develop a competitive, fair and sustainable European music ecosystem is an underlying issue. Therefore, proposals should assess and develop appropriate methodologies and perform quantitative, qualitative and statistical analyses at national and EU level to estimate the economic and the societal impact of the music sector.

Proposals should aim at improving statistical data and methods for capturing the economic impact of the music sector. In estimating the economic value of the sector, proposals should also elaborate on lacking definitions related to national and European repertoire and on methodologies allowing to include, on one side, the many professionals being micro enterprises (and therefore completely excluded from official statistics) and, on the other, big digital platforms, making music available for free via adds or selling of data, that are also not reflected in official European statistics. The results of this research should also show the impact of COVID-19 on the music sector, both live and online. In addition, proposals should further research on the economy of the streaming models: while streaming (for free or via a subscription) services are becoming a main access point for music and are expected to grow even further in the years to come, their economic impact on the whole sector in the long term, in particular on the creators, is still uncertain. Proposals should also include in their analysis the impact of COVID-19 on music consumption through streaming platforms. In particular, they should assess whether the catastrophic economic impact of cancelling live music events has translated into a parallel increase in music consumption and revenues for creators and the music sector as a whole. Proposals should also estimate the economic impact on the music sector of the evolution and future trends of social media platforms and new social media channels, as well as streaming of live music events and new forms of “home-made creation” production. Proposals should assess and develop appropriate methodologies to estimate the societal impact of music. They should map the various forms of music participation: playing, performing, creating and consuming music, and their impact as a source of wellbeing across population segments. Based on innovative approaches and a representative geographic coverage across Europe, proposals should also explain how people engage with music in the age of social media, internet and television across different socio-economic groups.

HORIZON-CL2-2022-HERITAGE-01-06: Increase the potential of the international competitiveness of the European filmmaking industry

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 3.00 and 4.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.

²⁹ https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/creative-europe/actions/music-moves-europe_en

<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 12.00 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to at least two of the following expected outcomes:

- New knowledge on the needs and developments of the European filmmaking industry, including its various sub-sectors of pre-production, production, post-production and distribution.
- Provide innovative policy scenarios and tools, including digital ones, for the economic recovery of the sub-sectors affected by the economic recession and the COVID-19 crisis, as well as ways to prevent unemployment in the sector.
- Increase further the competitiveness of the European filmmaking industry in the international arena.
- Provide evidence of the users/viewers preferences on filmmaking, as well as limitations to identifying their preferences, in order to widen and diversify audiences.
- Identify a methodology to better understand the users/viewers preferences on filmmaking.
- Promote European cultural activity and cultural diversity.

Scope: The European filmmaking industry is a significant sector of the cultural and creative industries and an important element of European economic growth and wellbeing. The filmmaking sector encompasses a considerable number of small and medium-size enterprises, which contribute with sizeable revenues to European GDP. The sector's presence in the international arena is dynamic. Although it is in third position on the global market, certain sub-sectors, such as the European animation sector, have a rapidly increasing capacity. However, the lack of large and vertically integrated groups able to compete internationally, in combination with the nationally-based companies that were seriously affected by the COVID-19 crisis, will make it difficult for several EU companies to remain competitive in the international filmmaking industry.

Therefore, research will examine the state of the art of the European filmmaking industry, in order to analyse limitations, including institutional frameworks that prevent integration and cause fragmentation. Proposals will assess the needs and developments of the European filmmaking industry and address potentialities for further development. Proposals should study the dynamics (e.g. activity, progress) of different sub-sectors of the filmmaking industry, including the sub-sectors of pre-production, production, post-production and distribution, and analyse the reasons why some sub-sectors are less advanced than others. Elements such as geopolitical relationships should also be taken into consideration in the research. In addition, proposals should address the relevant legal framework that the filmmaking industry has to comply with, in particular related to intellectual property protection, and identify the legal challenges that the EU industry might face. A comparative assessment of the international

competitiveness of the European filmmaking industry with that of main competitors (such as the USA, China, India, etc.) should be developed.

Proposals should identify and pilot innovative, scalable and sustainable business models, which will enable the creators to make better use of digital and other technologies and further widen their audience. In addition, they should ensure fair competitiveness and distinctness within the European film environment. Research should also identify how the COVID-19 pandemic, the counter measures and the economic recession have affected those sub-sectors and their workforce, including creators and artists, and provide policy scenarios on how the filmmaking sector could face the impacts of an economic recession/crisis, in a cost efficient and effective manner, and by providing fair and sustainable working conditions. Proposals should also investigate the way in which the filmmaking sector can be organised to afford efficiently future economic recession/crisis and unemployment. This might include the identification of technologies that use data lakes, AI, block-chain and other technologies to build new, user-friendly and efficient revenue models around advertising, subscriptions and IPR protection. In this frame, research might consider collaborative platforms, collaborative advertising systems, IPR/copyright tracking systems, common metadata standards, solutions for vertical integration, content aggregation models, common Video on Demand platforms, etc.

Evidence on the users/viewers preferences on filmmaking and on limitations to identify their preferences should be provided, while the proposals should identify a methodology, which will also assess the users/viewers preferences on filmmaking. Proposals should cover the activity of cinematography, as well as the wide domain of filmmaking, including TV, documentary, animation, scientific films, etc. Proposals should provide policy scenarios with recommendations for the increase of the competitiveness of the European filmmaking industry at the international arena, thus promoting the European cultural activity and cultural diversity.

HORIZON-CL2-2022-HERITAGE-01-07: Protection of artefacts and cultural goods from anthropogenic threats

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 3.00 and 4.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 12.00 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions
<i>Eligibility conditions</i>	<p>The conditions are described in General Annex B. The following exceptions apply:</p> <p>If projects use satellite-based earth observation, positioning, navigation and/or related timing data and services, beneficiaries must make use of</p>

	Copernicus and/or Galileo/EGNOS (other data and services may additionally be used).
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Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to at least two of the following expected outcomes:

- Develop non-destructive methods and digital tools for the protection, identification and traceability of cultural goods.
- Contribute to the protection, tracing, restitution and safeguarding, as well as provenance research of European endangered cultural heritage.
- Produce evidence-based research to support the deployment of preventative measures against looting and illicit trade of cultural goods.
- Raise awareness, mobilize and further strengthen cooperation among citizens, stakeholders, experts, policy makers and all actors involved.

Scope: Cultural goods and artefacts are put at risk through a number of man-made actions. The underfinancing and neglecting of heritage sites, as well as looting, smuggling and illicit trade of cultural goods, are major dangers threatening to destroy our cultural heritage. In particular, illicit trafficking of cultural goods – although not being a new phenomenon – has expanded dramatically in recent years, especially in areas affected by armed conflicts and natural disasters. The destruction, theft, looting or smuggling of cultural goods could stem from lack of awareness, but is mostly motivated by the pursuit of profit. Very often, it is also linked to a certain ideology that aims to destroy collective memory and dismember people's identity. Moreover, the illicit trafficking of cultural property contributes to the funding of terrorism, organised crime and money laundering. Regulations and legal instruments are put in place to criminalize the offences and penalize the offenders, but research is needed at the level of prevention to protect cultural artefacts from falling victims of theft, smuggling or illicit trade.

To address these challenges, proposals under this topic should explore preventive actions such as methods or technologies/materials of non-destructive marking and digital detection of cultural goods with respect to material and nature of artefacts and ways to identify cultural objects. The proposed technologies should be sustainable and detectable, preferably without heavy or expensive equipment³⁰. Building on existing research achievements, networks and cooperation facilities, projects should contribute to provenance research of cultural heritage, as well as to further awareness raising and mobilizing the actors involved, such as art dealers, auction houses, policy makers, law enforcement agents, stakeholders or citizens. Proposals are encouraged to include interdisciplinary cooperation with local, regional and national authorities, as well as cultural and creative stakeholders to attract and engage the public, in particular young people. International cooperation is encouraged as appropriate.

³⁰ Data and products coming from the Copernicus services to support monitoring and protection of cultural artefacts might be used.

HORIZON-CL2-2022-HERITAGE-01-08: Effects of climate change and natural hazards on cultural heritage and remediation

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 3.00 and 4.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 12.00 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions
<i>Eligibility conditions</i>	<p>The conditions are described in General Annex B. The following exceptions apply:</p> <p>If projects use satellite-based earth observation, positioning, navigation and/or related timing data and services, beneficiaries must make use of Copernicus and/or Galileo/EGNOS (other data and services may additionally be used).</p>

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to both of the following expected outcomes:

- Contribute to safeguarding and protecting Europe's cultural heritage from the effects of climate change and natural hazards, including rural and remote areas, coastal and maritime cultural landscapes and underwater heritage.
- Explore innovative and sustainable ways to protect cultural heritage and cultural landscapes from climate change, disaster risks and pollutants.

Scope: Climate change, through consequences such as global warming, rising sea levels, extended dry seasons or floods and heavy storms, is threatening our built heritage and affecting our cultural landscapes. Acid rain and environmental pollution erode and deface monuments and historical buildings. Accelerated soil erosion threatens buried archaeological heritage, while rising sea levels threaten to cover entire cities under water. Solutions provided by research to this day are not exhaustive and could not always anticipate the worsening or newly emerging effects of continuous climate change. Thus, there is a pressing need to explore and test innovative ways to protect monuments, historical buildings and sites from the effects of climate change and natural hazards.

Proposals under this topic should explore innovative and sustainable ways to protect monuments, historical buildings, archaeological sites and cultural landscapes from climate change effects³¹, natural hazards and environmental pollution, taking into consideration their

³¹ Copernicus Climate Change Service can be very useful to monitor and forecast the impact of Climate Change to cultural heritage sites.

environmental footprint³² as well as users' comfort. Importance should also be given to coastal and maritime regions and underwater heritage, addressing, in particular, the need for research on wetting phenomena and repellence. Proposals can consider cooperation with European Neighbourhood countries as appropriate for achieving their objectives and increasing impact.

Active involvement of citizens, including young people and cooperation with the cultural and creative industries are strongly encouraged to increase citizens' scientific literacy, raise awareness and ensure the sustainability of the approach.

HORIZON-CL2-2022-HERITAGE-01-09: Games and culture shaping our society

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 2.00 and 3.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 9.00 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to at least two of the following expected outcomes:

- Evidence of the impact of games on European society, including their cultural value and risks.
- Evidence of the innovation potential of games and play (on-line or other).
- New knowledge on the role of the games industry and non-commercial creative practices in the EU to benefit society.
- Improved knowledge of legal and intellectual property rights issues linked to the gaming population and games industry in the international markets.
- Proposals for improving games in terms of positive impact on education, skillsets, responsible business models, employment chances, social cohesion and creativity.

Scope: Games are fast growing, fast changing parts of industry known for their advanced role in ICT. Yet, although millions of Europeans play these games, the impact of games on European culture and society, as well as on its cohesion and values has not been thoroughly researched.

³² Consortia could consider their possible contribution to relevant platforms of the Joint Research Centre (JRC) in terms of data, indicators and knowledge. This contribution would increase policy relevance and further capitalise on the knowledge developed in projects. On natural capital accounting, life cycle assessment (LCA) and the environmental footprint method when applying LCA see https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/capital_accounting/index_en.htm.

Research should address these gaps in knowledge, which include possible differences between age groups, gender and socioeconomic backgrounds, the current situation in game literacy or the digital divide. Games are a form of culture where new communication and languages, as well as new artistic expressions, are being developed in particular by younger generations. However, there is limited knowledge about the potential benefits and shortcomings of games in terms of learning and creativity. In today's ever-expanding market, games and emerging forms of play are involved in many aspects of our societies. However, research has neither sufficiently addressed the cultural value, impact, innovation potential, nor the possible risks for individuals and society that games can present. Proposals should address the risks brought by the digital game world on phenomena such as social exclusion, intolerance and harassment, with a view to possible policy options and actions.

Proposals should address the role of games in culture and in shaping European societies, their cohesion and values, with the objective of developing new knowledge and evidence for policymaking. Proposals should address legal and IPR issues linked to the gaming population and its creative work. Relevant stakeholders, including CCIs, other creatives, non-commercial interests and policy makers, should be involved to ensure the research and results respond well to the needs. This new knowledge and evidence should provide input for policymaking and for improved practices.

HORIZON-CL2-2022-HERITAGE-01-10: The New European Bauhaus – shaping a greener and fairer way of life in creative and inclusive societies through Architecture, Design and Arts

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of around EUR 3.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 6.00 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to all of the following expected outcomes:

- Create innovative architectural and design solutions that emphasise the use of new forms and materials in line with the European Green Deal objectives.³³
- Leverage the social function of architecture, arts and design, combining functionality and sustainability with aesthetics, arts and culture, with the aim of driving social inclusion and accessibility, as well as strengthening the contribution of culture to sustainability.

³³ Communication from the Commission – “[The European Green Deal](#)”

- Examine cultural transformations driving sustainability and explore new cooperation paths among relevant stakeholders, including cultural and creative industries³⁴, interested in designing a new European way of life in line with the New European Bauhaus.³⁵

Scope: The New European Bauhaus (NEB) initiative was launched in the autumn 2020 by European Commission President von der Leyen to bring the European Green Deal to life in an attractive, innovative and human-centred way. It is a new cultural project for Europe to lead a whole systemic change with its own aesthetics, sustainability and inclusiveness. This is why it will become a co-creation space where architects, artists, students, engineers, designers, cultural and heritage professionals, and other population groups of society, such as for example persons with disabilities, children, young and older persons, will work together to translate the Green Deal objectives into tangible applications, inclusive and accessible experiences for citizens and stakeholders.

This should be achieved by combining the three dimensions of sustainability, quality (of life, of human experiences, of architecture³⁶) and social inclusion. The NEB is essentially a project that aims to be a bridge between the world of science and technology and the world of art and culture, where citizens shall need to take ownership of the Green Deal. Its potential will depend on its capacity to leverage the power of creativity and innovation by architects, designers and artists in contemporary societies to shape a better way of living in line with the principles of environmental, social, cultural and economic sustainability, paving the way to inclusion, participation and to the creation of more resilient communities.

Multidisciplinary research and innovation involving relevant professionals, as well as citizen and stakeholder engagement, are key factors for the success of the New European Bauhaus initiative, and should characterise proposals under this topic. The NEB is an initiative focused on achieving societal impact, therefore proposals should critically reflect on and elaborate practical solutions to apply its principles to the built environment, public spaces, such as green spaces and living environments that provide space and opportunities for recovery and social contacts, and cultural-artistic practices, across the many different socio-economic and cultural settings in Europe. The role of quality architecture, as exemplified by the Architecture Guide to SDGs³⁷, should be considered by focusing on inclusive architecture and design, as a means to embrace human diversity and ensure accessibility and safety for all.

NEB solutions should help to increase recognition and visibility of European artists and creators underpinning emerging talent from Creative Europe platforms.

Proposals should show how they will contribute to developing new applications and new knowledge about the design of a public and private sustainable, inclusive, functional,

³⁴ Cultural and creative industries as defined in the European Commission Green Paper ‘Unlocking the Potential of Cultural and Creative Industries’: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52010DC0183&from=EN>

³⁵ Link to the New European Bauhaus website https://europa.eu/new-european-bauhaus/index_en

³⁶ Quality architecture as defined in the follow-up process to the [Davos Declaration “Towards a High-quality Baukultur for Europe”](#) adopted by European Ministers of Culture and stakeholders in January 2018.

³⁷ the Architecture Guide to SDGs: https://issuu.com/kadk/docs/architecture_guide_un17_vol.2_web_single_pages

accessible, aesthetically attractive and resilient built environment. The interconnection between virtual and physical spaces should be taken into consideration, including with a view to the emerging concept of “hybrid environment”.

Research could for example deal with heritage sites and cultural landscapes, aiming to protect and enhance their values in order to improve the well-being and sense of belonging of users/residents, the accessibility for persons with specific fragilities as well as experimenting CCI-driven innovation in living spaces.

The proposed solutions should be socially, culturally, economically and politically feasible across Europe. Their feasibility should be verified in these terms in at least three different settings and in at least three different Member States/Associated Countries. Practical policy recommendations and guidance based on the findings should be produced for European, national, regional and local authorities.

A balanced overall coverage of EU Member States/Associated Countries should be sought. Citizens and stakeholders should be involved from an early stage. Links should be envisaged with relevant European programmes and initiatives, in particular Horizon Europe, the New European Bauhaus, the European Green Deal and the UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape ³⁸.

³⁸

<https://whc.unesco.org/uploads/activities/documents/activity-638-98.pdf>

DESTINATION: INNOVATIVE RESEARCH on SOCIAL and ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATIONS

Europe is being transformed by changes that impact the livelihoods and wellbeing of its citizens. Such changes present important opportunities for the EU to innovate and shape forward looking inclusive societies and economies, while avoiding the mistakes of the past and promoting an inclusive recovery that strengthens economic and social resilience. However, demographic changes, digitalisation, automation, environmental degradation, the transition to a low carbon economy and globalisation all pose multidimensional, interconnected and complex social and economic challenges. At the same time, there has been an increase in inequality, poverty and social exclusion, a polarisation of skill needs in the labour market, and a slowdown in convergence in income and employment in most European countries. Inequalities threaten social and territorial cohesion, economic growth and wellbeing. Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic has magnified the pervasive inequalities across European societies, with significant differences in the way losses and costs of the COVID-19 pandemic and the crisis that followed are distributed in society. To seize the opportunities emerging from socio-economic transformations in a strongly connected and integrated world, these challenges need to be better understood and tackled.

Population ageing increases social protection spending on pensions, health and long-term care and restricts the capacity of the redistributive system to reduce inequality. Societies also need to adapt to a new role elderly people may have, with their experience and capacity to remain productive. Policies need to support a transition towards more environmentally-friendly ways of producing and providing private and public services, while ensuring all regions and individuals equally benefit from these transitions and that no one is left behind, in particular when it comes to access to essential services. Access to social protection for those in need should be ensured, while making sure that everyone can participate in economic, social, political and cultural developments. Social protection supports individuals in emergencies that they can no longer cope with on their own and, in addition, protect them by means of long-term measures – whether in the event of illness, accident, need for care, unemployment or old age. Moreover, mitigation and adaptation strategies are essential to make sure population movements shaped by these transitions are positive for all areas, and do not contribute to deepening the divide between regions or countries.

Education and training are key long-term factors in preventing and reversing inequalities and promoting equal opportunities, inclusion and social mobility. However, the educational outcomes of younger generations are still determined to a large extent by the socio-economic background of their parents rather than by their own potential. Promoting and ensuring inclusion and equity in education and training is thus fundamental in breaking these patterns.

In this context, it is important to reflect on the nature of economic growth and the need to better capture the different dimensions of social progress. It is increasingly important to distinguish between the different purposes of measurement: economic activity, social and cultural wellbeing and sustainability, and to develop relevant indicators. This is particularly the case as

the pervasive effects of the COVID-19 pandemic has altered the economic performance and socio-economic fabric of many countries in Europe.

Migration has been a critical component of the makeup of European societies, one that is likely to dominate policy and political agendas for many years to come. It is an issue requiring comprehensive and coordinated European responses in order to ripen its benefits, both inside and outside the EU, involving Member States, Associated and partner countries, EU actors, as well as local and regional authorities, civil society organisations, migrants' representatives – including migrant organisations – and economic and social partners. Partnerships between these stakeholders are needed to make the most of the positive consequences of migration, as well as ensuring that migration occurs in an orderly and dignified manner. The task of research is to better understand migration in a global and EU context, assist in its governance, support security and help the socio-economic as well as civil-political inclusion of migrants in European societies. It can enhance policies by providing evidence on the causes and consequences of the phenomena and facilitate timely response by identifying trends and suggesting possible policy solutions.

The implementation of the research activities in the two calls of this Destination will contribute to a comprehensive and reflective European strategy for inclusive growth, including social, economic, ecological and historical dimensions. This will strengthen the resilience of the EU and of its citizens, and will ensure that no one is left behind, including through the accumulation and preservation of human capital in the face of old and new risks. It will equally support productivity gains and their fair distribution, as well as boosting social and economic resilience that is essential to face situations of crisis such as in the case of COVID-19. Activities will contribute to EU migration and mobility policies, both internal and external. The overall knowledge generated, including a holistic understanding of societal wellbeing, will feed into the design of policy strategies in line with the above mentioned objectives and will facilitate the assessment of policy needs and outcomes in the field of the societal and economic transformations.

The Destination calls for proposals that may help in reaching these key strategic policy objectives in the EU. It invites proposals to do so by integrating feedback loops with stakeholders and policymakers that may help in developing suggestions and recommendations throughout their lifecycles. These proposals should take into consideration the stakeholders associated to the decisions that are suggested, and should also account for the context in which decisions are made. Therefore, in order to maximize and facilitate the uptake of group-sensitive recommendations in policy, they should include analyses of political and financial trade-offs associated to the recommendations produced, reflecting also on contextual changes needed to implement proposals developed. Proposals are also invited to build upon previous research funded by Horizon 2020, valorising its experience and findings.

Expected impacts:

Proposals for topics under this Destination should set out a credible pathway to contributing to the following targeted expected impacts of the Horizon Europe Strategic Plan:

- Social and economic resilience and sustainability are strengthened through a better understanding of the social, ethical, political and economic impacts of drivers of change (such as technology, globalisation, demographics, mobility and migration) and their interplay.

Inclusive growth is boosted and vulnerabilities are reduced effectively through evidence-based policies for protecting and enhancing employment, education, social fairness and tackling inequalities, including in response to the socio-economic challenges due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The following call(s) in this work programme contribute to this destination:

Call	Budgets (EUR million)		Deadline(s)
	2021	2022	
HORIZON-CL2-2021-TRANSFORMATIONS-01	57.00		09 Sep 2021
HORIZON-CL2-2022-TRANSFORMATIONS-01		90.00	20 Apr 2022
Overall indicative budget	57.00	90.00	

Call - Inclusiveness in times of change

HORIZON-CL2-2021-TRANSFORMATIONS-01

Conditions for the Call

Indicative budget(s)³⁹

Topics	Type of Action	Budgets (EUR million)	Expected EU contribution per project (EUR million) ⁴⁰	Number of projects expected to be funded
		2021		
Opening: 18 May 2021 Deadline(s): 09 Sep 2021				
HORIZON-CL2-2021-TRANSFORMATIONS-01-01	CSA	3.00	2.00 to 3.00	1
HORIZON-CL2-2021-TRANSFORMATIONS-01-02	RIA	9.00	2.00 to 3.00	3
HORIZON-CL2-2021-TRANSFORMATIONS-01-03	RIA	10.00	2.00 to 3.00	3
HORIZON-CL2-2021-TRANSFORMATIONS-01-04	RIA	9.00	2.00 to 3.00	3
HORIZON-CL2-2021-TRANSFORMATIONS-01-05	RIA	9.00	2.00 to 3.00	3
HORIZON-CL2-2021-TRANSFORMATIONS-01-06	RIA	9.00	2.00 to 3.00	3
HORIZON-CL2-2021-TRANSFORMATIONS-01-07	RIA	8.00	3.00 to 4.00	2
Overall indicative budget		57.00		

³⁹ The Director-General responsible for the call may decide to open the call up to one month prior to or after the envisaged date(s) of opening.

The Director-General responsible may delay the deadline(s) by up to two months.

All deadlines are at 17.00.00 Brussels local time.

The budget amounts are subject to the availability of the appropriations provided for in the general budget of the Union for years 2021 and 2022.

⁴⁰ Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.

General conditions relating to this call	
<i>Admissibility conditions</i>	The conditions are described in General Annex A.
<i>Eligibility conditions</i>	The conditions are described in General Annex B.
<i>Financial and operational capacity and exclusion</i>	The criteria are described in General Annex C.
<i>Award criteria</i>	The criteria are described in General Annex D.
<i>Documents</i>	The documents are described in General Annex E.
<i>Procedure</i>	The procedure is described in General Annex F.
<i>Legal and financial set-up of the Grant Agreements</i>	The rules are described in General Annex G.

Proposals are invited against the following topic(s):

HORIZON-CL2-2021-TRANSFORMATIONS-01-01: Estimates of irregular migrants in Europe - stakeholder network

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 2.00 and 3.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 3.00 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Coordination and Support Actions

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to all of the following expected outcomes:

- Enhance EU migration governance by providing a rigorous review of estimates on irregular migrants living in the EU, including those working.
- Enhance statistics and data on migration by developing methodologies to estimate the number of irregular migrants across different EU legislative and statistical contexts.

- Assess viability, costs and economic, socio-demographic and health benefits of regularisation programs, including consideration for their possible signalling effect to incentivise further migration. Propose EU and context specific policy measures accordingly, in articulation with the general EU migration management framework.

Scope: Irregular migrants are, by definition, difficult to capture in population statistics. As such, it remains unknown how many irregular migrants are in the EU and in the various EU Member States today. This is a challenge, given that policymakers have limited capacity to develop policies targeted to a group of people that is ill-defined. This is even more challenging in situations such as the Covid-19 pandemic, given the difficulties in accounting for a sizeable part of population ‘in the shadows’.

Proposals should comparatively assess legal frameworks across the EU that determine the irregular status of migrants (also considering the issue of ‘tolerated status’), and comprehensively assess their impact. Proposals should also evaluate this against existing statistics, analysing who is counted as regular, who as irregular and consequent discrepancies in datasets across Europe resulting from different methodologies and policy frameworks. Thereby, proposals should determine effective methodologies to address such issues. To the extent possible, they should also use available datasets to estimate number of irregular migrants residing in Member States. Project proposals should focus on at least 10 EU countries with a geographical balance across the EU. Proposals are encouraged to account for the sustainability of the project building a pan-European network with the potential to sustain and update estimates through time.

Proposals should also build a network of stakeholders from different national contexts, including, but not limited to, researchers, policymakers (from both EU institutions and Member States), civil society and employers. This network should develop an overview and review of existing knowledge on regularisation schemes for irregular migrants, presenting policy suggestions by identifying what works and what does not. In doing so, it should identify what financial and political costs are associated with the options suggested, considering the relation of this policy with the broader migration management framework.

HORIZON-CL2-2021-TRANSFORMATIONS-01-02: Providing support in a changing world of work and social protection

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 2.00 and 3.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 9.00 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to all of the following expected outcomes:

- Better understand the labour market impacts of the arising new forms of work on the European welfare systems, cast against a background of demographic changes, globalisation, digitalisation and a green transition.
- Propose policy measures for adapting welfare systems to improve their contribution to reducing socio-economic inequalities and poverty, to protecting people from various forms of hardship and to providing the possibility for atypical workers and the self-employed to transition towards more stable work relationships if desired, while acting as an important catalyst for economic prosperity.
- Draw lessons from recent policy interventions in a contextual manner and propose adjustment measures.

Scope: Welfare states play an integral role in reducing socio-economic inequalities and lifelong consequences of growing up in poverty, as well as in protecting people from various forms of hardship (such as unemployment and ill health) and in providing the possibility for atypical workers and the self-employed to shift towards more stable work relationships, if desired. They are also an important catalyst for economic prosperity. On the medium term however, Europe is expected to face intense demographic changes coupled with a decarbonisation of its economy, globalisation and digitalisation, all of which affect the labour market and related welfare state. At the same time, new forms of work arise, and these risk creating jobs that contribute less to and are less protected by the welfare state.

Innovative research that investigates and provides new understanding about the impact of such changes on the European labour market and related welfare systems is therefore needed, to ensure that welfare systems adapt accordingly and continue to fulfil the above mentioned roles.

Research activities may focus on the interaction between welfare policies and labour market aspects of demographic change (such as ageing, changes in household patterns, evolution of gender roles, etc.). They may alternatively concentrate on the interaction between welfare policies and labour market aspects of globalisation (such as trade liberalisation, immigration, tax competition, etc.), of digitalisation or of the green transition (such as task automation, increased career heterogeneity, job transitioning, work-home balance, need for reskilling, upskilling and lifelong learning, etc.). For example, proposals may consider the impact of an ageing population on public revenues and expenditure, while exploring alternative tax structures, tax bases and revenue sources to be implemented in an increasingly globalised economy. Proposals may otherwise investigate the impact of precariousness, unemployment and increasing job transitions on the psychosocial work environment, on social security systems, economic competitiveness and the overall mental health and wellbeing of concerned individuals, including children and youth. Furthermore, they may explore the ways in which market access and digitalisation should be shaped to enable transitions into decent work and increased socio-economic security and the role of welfare on stimulating entrepreneurship and risk-taking.

Where relevant, activities should build upon existing research, draw lessons from recent policy interventions in a contextual and transdisciplinary manner and propose adjustment measures, or test them through social innovation experiments.

HORIZON-CL2-2021-TRANSFORMATIONS-01-03: Determining key drivers of inequality trends

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 2.00 and 3.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 10.00 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to all of the following expected outcomes:

- Analyse the main drivers of inequality trends, considering both inequality of opportunities and inequality of outcomes in terms of conditions of life, economic resources and health, analyse the interplay between inequalities in different spheres of life, and identify policy factors for tackling them.
- Identify and analyse different drivers of inequalities at the local, regional, national and supranational level and identify the governance levels best placed to act.
- Produce research evidence, guidance and recommendations for policy-makers, social partners, firms and stakeholders to tackle unsustainable trends and reverse inequalities.
- Understand key drivers of increasing territorial inequalities and identify policy factors at different governance levels for tackling urban and rural decline.
- Understand how people perceive these inequalities (depending on culture, age, gender, etc.)

Scope: In the light of increasing economic and social inequalities and regional disparities in terms of both economic and other outcomes and opportunities, research should analyse the main reasons for the increasing inequalities reported in the last decades worldwide and, thereby, identify whether this is primarily policy driven and/or the result of different factors related to globalisation and technological innovations. More specifically, research should examine whether inequality dynamics are determined by different trends:

- pre-market processes including the transfer of inequalities and resources across generations (the role of cultural capital, unequal familial and background factors, paying special attention to single-parent families with dependent children; unequal access to

education and training of adequate quality and content at all levels, including early childhood education and care, digital skills training or to employment counselling)

- in-market processes (labour market dynamics and institutions including employment contracts and working conditions, capital and goods market structure; increasing relevance of superstar firms; globalized value chains, allocation of labour on a global scale, diffusion of innovation across firms)
- post-market processes (tax-benefit policies)
- other processes (public policies, tax evasion, discrimination, digital inequality, institutionalised racism, gender gap, effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change, etc.)
- the dynamic interplay between different forms of inequalities across different spheres and stages of life.

Research should also identify means to attenuate the trends of increasing inequalities. Part of the reasons for the rising inequalities may come from suboptimal labour market dynamics. Research should therefore also analyse the main features and institutional set up determining effective and well-performing labour markets, also with the view to help accelerating labour market and economic convergence within Member States and across EU Member States.

Research should consider and advise on how current social, cultural, and economic transformations should be best steered, so that they are fair and socially just, and do not further increase existing inequalities or create new ones. Research should include a focus on territorial inequalities and the loss of economic weight of the middle-class and on the COVID-19 economic crisis, with its unequal distributional effects for those suffering the most. Local and regional levels seem to gain momentum, but comparative research is needed in order to understand the roles of local and regional stakeholders in the struggle with inequalities. Almost everywhere in the European Union, territorial inequalities are producing what has been recently labelled as “left-behind places” in which “mainstream” development policies fail to reverse the trends of increasing inequalities. It is therefore important to compare the capacity of local stakeholders in such declining urban and rural territories to implement innovative redevelopment policies based on a better understanding of the local assets of “left-behind places”. Finally, research may assess how the digitalisation of societies (and in particular the public sector) can contribute to reducing inequalities (e.g. reducing digital skills gap, engaging vulnerable groups in the policymaking process, more inclusive digital public services policies).

HORIZON-CL2-2021-TRANSFORMATIONS-01-04: Addressing poor learning outcomes in basic skills and early school leaving at national, regional and local level in Europe

Specific conditions

<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 2.00 and 3.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 9.00 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to the following expected outcomes:

- Support research and policy action to address low-achievement in basic skills as well as in digital skills, prevent school dropout, thereby increasing social upward mobility in Europe.
- Examine the quality of learning outcomes for primary and secondary school pupils and their determinants, including the influence of high quality early childhood education and care (ECEC).
- Analyse and recommend possible policy approaches to address underachievement, evaluate successful and less successful policies and practices based on scientific research and evidence, as well as mobilise stakeholders to design innovative policy solutions, which can be scalable and replicable by other projects and stakeholders.
- Understand, explain and tackle better the challenge of underachievement in relation to school dropout mentioned above, i.e. in the context of early tracking policies, while focusing in particular on students belonging to vulnerable populations most affected by dropout (socio-economically disadvantaged groups, Roma, migrants, refugees, etc.).
- Explore good practices in school guidance, orientation and tutorial actions in current educational contexts, addressing low-achievement in basic skills as well as tackling early school leaving, in order to support educational stakeholders and foster school inclusiveness.

Scope: Proposals should concentrate on the institutional, socio-economic, cognitive, cultural, linguistic gender, psycho-emotional and well-being determinants, as well as the root causes of underachievement and school dropout at primary, secondary and post-secondary levels of education. They should adopt a general life-long learning (LLL) approach, in which the development of the key competence of learning to learn is crucial. Proposals should take into account inequalities and the educational actions to overcome them. In addition, the action should examine the causes of underachievement related with the availability and quality of early childhood education and care (ECEC). This should enable the formulation of novel policy measures and targeted actions aimed at reducing the compounded impact of underachievement and school dropout on socio-economic fairness and inter-generational mobility in Europe. The action could also consider experimental research in order to better test the tools, the methods

and the organisation of education by involving social and civil society actors, as well as relevant stakeholders.

The proposals should develop a specific diagnosis and targeted methodologies for combatting persistent low levels and negative trends in learning outcomes in Europe, by devising strategies and policy recommendations to improve social inclusion, learning and cognitive skills. The action should focus on student proficiency in reading, mathematics and science, while also taking into account the importance of supporting and reinforcing the development of other key competences and basic skills. It should look equally at the effects of tracking between different educational pathways and the impact on different target groups, especially vulnerable and marginalised communities. The action should provide a comparative assessment of existing policies targeting the achievement gap. Proposals should focus especially on the socio-economic background of multi-disadvantaged learners and their educational outcomes, as well as on the issue of persons not in education, employment or training (NEETs). Finally, they should involve relevant educational stakeholders with a double goal of allowing co-creation and enhancing societal impact in the future.

HORIZON-CL2-2021-TRANSFORMATIONS-01-05: Integration of emerging new technologies into education and training

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 2.00 and 3.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 9.00 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to the following expected outcomes:

- Increase the shared critical understanding of the potential, opportunities, barriers, accessibility issues and risks of using emerging technologies for teaching and learning, as well considering the framework for the sustainable digitisation of education and learning in the future.
- Support education and training systems with research on the adaptation and mainstreaming of the use of digitally enhanced pedagogies, in order to augment and extend learning, while also maintaining its human dimension and social relevance.
- Share evidence and good practice on equipping teachers, trainers, educational leaders and learners with the skills necessary for the use of technology in creative, critical, competent and inclusive ways

- Analyse the needs for adequate teacher training in relation with new educational technologies.

Scope: Proposals should support the purposeful and pedagogical use of emerging technologies, including applications of artificial intelligence (AI), virtual reality (VR), augmented reality (AR) and robotics in education and training, in order to foster 21st century skills such as communication, collaboration, digital literacy, critical as well as design thinking and creativity. This in turn should allow for more personalized and flexible ways of learning, including online and blended delivery. Proposals should also examine the link with big data, learning analytics and artificial intelligence, to efficiently support distance learning. Research should focus on how different learners experience and benefit, or are excluded from, digitally enhanced learning (e.g. male and female students, students of a migrant background, students with disabilities, and/or learning difficulties, gifted and talented students, urban and rural populations, young and adult learners, etc.). Proposals should tackle as well the potential negative effects of using technologies in schools, such as cyber bullying, while also looking at the positive effects of using such technologies to increase students' learning opportunities. In addition, the research should explore the effects of digital technologies on the learning of basic skills. It should also examine the resilience and the capacity for effective mass-deployment of e-learning capabilities in cases of crises, major emergencies such as the COVID-19 pandemic, disruptive events as well as man-made or natural disasters, which can undermine the human and social dimension of learning. Finally, it should also explore multi-stakeholder involvement and cooperation patterns in this context. The perspectives of educators, parents, and students should inform this analysis.

The action should identify barriers, enablers and framework conditions for successfully embedding emerging technologies in educational practices, including necessary innovation skills for teachers. It should also look at the positive and negative effects of digital technologies on learning, educational outcomes and basic skills. This should be done in sustainable and ecologically responsible ways, addressing accessibility in an inclusive manner, and providing for the gradual move from small-scale projects and pilots to mainstream implementation and adoption. The ethical use of data generated by digital learning platforms and tools should equally be a particular focus. Finally, the proposals should also assess potential vulnerabilities and negative unforeseen consequences, which might arise from the use of new technologies.

Proposals should analyse the shifting role of teachers, trainers and educational leaders in the digital transition affecting education and training as well as their training needs, including digital and leadership skills, required in an emerging society of permanent and quick technological change. The action should address the active involvement of educators in shaping and co-designing education and training technological products and tools. The proposals should also examine the support necessary for Initial Teacher Education institutions for the development of innovative training programmes for pre-service teachers, fostering their future digital competence and confidence.

**HORIZON-CL2-2021-TRANSFORMATIONS-01-06: Towards a new normal?
Employment and social impacts of changing supply chains and declining trade intensities**

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 2.00 and 3.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 9.00 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions

Expected Outcome: Projects are expected to contribute to the following expected outcomes:

- Develop knowledge on the ongoing and expected changes and disruptions in trade patterns, global value chains and production networks.
- Identify innovative ways to maximise the potential and mitigate the adverse social, economic and environmental impacts of changes in global value chains and international trade patterns in European urban and rural areas. Research should take into consideration impacts on employment, job quality, economic growth, income inequalities and on social cohesion and well-being.
- Assess the impacts of the coronavirus pandemic and related public health crisis on global value chains, production networks and security of supplies, and their short- and longer-term implications for employment and social resilience in the EU.
- Unfold policy scenarios for future value chain developments, production networks and level playing field trade relations, which will ensure security of strategic supplies, strengthen the economic resilience of societies, foster sustainable employment creation in the EU and mitigate the impacts of future trade and value chains disruptions on EU employment.
- Produce new, innovative methodologies and ways for assessing and monitoring the level playing field developments in trade and value chains in the EU.

Scope: Globalization has expanded the value and supply chains and shifted trade patterns and dynamics. On the one hand, the fall of transportation costs, the accelerating digitalisation and the reduction of obstacles to international trade have facilitated the integration of EU companies in global value chains and supported job creation. On the other hand, the profound transformations of global value chains, trade and production networks have raised significant social, economic and environmental challenges, including increasing divergence in productivity, labour market effects in the EU, decent work and working conditions in low-cost production countries slow progress towards resource-efficiency and decarbonisation, lack of security of and access to strategic supplies.

Research should first conceptualise the actual global and sectoral trade patterns, value chains, supply chains and production networks in light of the EU's long-term policy priorities of social resilience and competitive sustainability. It should then analyse the impacts of different trade patterns, value chains and production networks on the EU value added, labour market, income inequalities, decent work and social cohesion in urban and rural areas, taking into account gender differences. Research should develop a comparative assessment with the main strategic partners and provide innovative, forward-looking policy scenarios with recommendations for future global value chains, trade patterns and trade intensities, which will ensure security of strategic supplies, promote a high level of employment and tackle income inequalities in the EU, while safeguarding job quality and social and territorial cohesion. The policy scenarios should take into consideration analytical approaches, which will improve the economic and environmental performance of supply chains in the EU. The policy scenarios and recommendations should focus on EU, national and sectoral strategies, policy measures and targeted actions aimed at shaping fair, inclusive and sustainable trade patterns, value and supply chains as well as production networks. They should be coherent with the EU long-term policy priorities of social and economic resilience, competitive sustainability and the twin transition (digital and green).

The proposals should take into consideration the impacts of the coronavirus pandemic and the related public health crisis on trade patterns and global value chains as well as the impacts of international trade disruptions, due to the lockdown measures, on added value, EU employment, job quality, income inequality and social cohesion.

Proposals will further develop innovative methodologies for assessing and monitoring, quantitatively and qualitatively, level playing field developments in trade, value chains, supply chains and employment. The innovative methodologies should also cover level playing field developments in key policy areas of taxation, competition and social policies.

The research will deploy multi-disciplinary methodologies and target multi-dimensional aspects, developing cross-sectoral and forward-looking responses, involving external stakeholders and experts, including European social partners, regional and national authorities and international trade, labour market and social policy experts.

HORIZON-CL2-2021-TRANSFORMATIONS-01-07: Upgrading Independent
Knowledge on Contemporary China in Europe

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 3.00 and 4.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 8.00 million.

<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions
<i>Eligibility conditions</i>	<p>The conditions are described in General Annex B. The following exceptions apply:</p> <p>In order to achieve the expected outcomes, and safeguard the Union's strategic assets, interests, autonomy, or security, namely to strengthen the European capacity to create and to foster/bolster the production of independent European knowledge on contemporary China needed to safeguard and advance the Union's strategic interests going forward through the development of fact-based and unbiased analyses, foresight, and expertise, participation is limited to legal entities established in Member States and Associated Countries. Proposals including entities established in countries outside the scope specified in the topic will be ineligible.</p> <p>For duly justified and exceptional reasons namely the need to create/support the development of independent, fact-based and unbiased analyses, foresight and expertise on contemporary China and to bolster the European capacity to better produce this knowledge in an autonomous manner going forward in order to guarantee the protection of the strategic interests of the Union and its Member States, legal entities established in a Member State or in countries associated to Horizon Europe that are directly or indirectly controlled by third countries not associated to Horizon Europe or by legal entities of third countries that are not associated to Horizon Europe, are not eligible to participate. Proposals including entities that are controlled by third countries outside the scope specified in the topic will be ineligible."</p>

Expected Outcome: Proposals are expected to contribute to the following expected outcomes:

- Take stock, identify weaknesses, and advance our knowledge on contemporary China's social, cultural, political, and economic characteristics, on the impact of its foreign policy, and on its compliance with international obligations/laws/norms (or lack thereof). Scrutinize new global narratives and how these compare and interact with European interests and values and identify possible areas of mutually beneficial cooperation
- Incrementally develop and network independent European knowledge and expertise on Contemporary China in order to mainstream knowledge and enhance the European capacity to bring forward coherent and fact-based policy-making. This should be done by taking into account and building upon existing knowledge and relevant networks already being developed and/or strengthened at the level of Member States in order to increase knowledge sharing across Europe, create new synergies between knowledge nodes, and complement existing knowledge enhancing strategies.

Scope: Europe aims for a realistic, assertive and multi-faceted approach to China (Joint Communication “EU-China – A Strategic Outlook”, 2019). China and the EU are two of the three largest economies and traders in the world and in the last few decades, China’s economic and political dimensions have grown with unprecedented scale and speed. Recent developments within the international system including, the creation of new global frameworks and multilateral institutions such as the Belt and Road Initiative, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank or the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, and China’s growing presence in key international institutions, have unveiled a newfound Chinese pro-activeness in the international sphere. Today China is a key global actor and a leading scientific and technological power. This results in an increase in bilateral and multilateral engagements on a vast variety of issues such as trade, research/technology, sustainable development, climate change, foreign direct investment, and human rights. At the same time, this rise has exposed the weakness Europe faces in its capacity to better understand China in its various specificities, complexities, and goals and respond to its rapid evolution and new policy directions. As China becomes ever more prevalent in a wide array of policy areas, upgrading, supporting, connecting, and mainstreaming knowledge on the topic in Europe has become a necessity for policy-makers, stakeholders, and civil society at large in order to better navigate strategic opportunities and challenges with foresight instead of reacting with delay. Because of China’s increasing relevance, Europe needs to get to know and understand it on its own terms: not through the lens of other external sources but from its own European perspective. The upgrade needs to be based on independent European analysis grounded in facts and insights from science and research carried out in academia and by independent think tanks as well as surveys and trend analysis on experiences of stakeholders engaged in a number of areas. At the intersection of science, economics and foreign affairs, Europe should support an independent understanding of China and its overall defining social, economic, and political characteristics.

Projects are expected to address the following: further deepen European independent knowledge/understanding of China’s social, cultural, political, and economic characteristics, of the impact of its foreign policy, and of its compliance with international obligations/laws/norms (or lack thereof). Analyse new global narratives and study how these compare and interact with European interests and values, while acknowledging and reflecting Europe’s diversity. Enhance the visibility of our independent expertise and mainstream knowledge on China to increase its appeal in learning/research institutions among students. Stimulate and support the creation of independent knowledge on contemporary China to increase the level of “knowledge autonomy/independence” through the creation of new connections and synergies between intra-European China knowledge nodes from across all relevant organizations and joint research projects.

Call - A sustainable future for Europe

HORIZON-CL2-2022-TRANSFORMATIONS-01

Conditions for the Call

Indicative budget(s)⁴¹

Topics	Type of Action	Budgets (EUR million)	Expected EU contribution per project (EUR million) ⁴²	Number of projects expected to be funded
		2022		
Opening: 20 Jan 2022 Deadline(s): 20 Apr 2022				
HORIZON-CL2-2022-TRANSFORMATIONS-01-01	RIA	9.00	2.00 to 3.00	3
HORIZON-CL2-2022-TRANSFORMATIONS-01-02	RIA	9.00	2.00 to 3.00	3
HORIZON-CL2-2022-TRANSFORMATIONS-01-03	RIA	9.00	2.00 to 3.00	3
HORIZON-CL2-2022-TRANSFORMATIONS-01-04	RIA	9.00	2.00 to 3.00	3
HORIZON-CL2-2022-TRANSFORMATIONS-01-05	RIA	9.00	2.00 to 3.00	3
HORIZON-CL2-2022-TRANSFORMATIONS-01-06	RIA	9.00	2.00 to 3.00	3
HORIZON-CL2-2022-TRANSFORMATIONS-01-07	RIA	9.00	2.00 to 3.00	3
HORIZON-CL2-2022-TRANSFORMATIONS-01-08	RIA	9.00	2.00 to 3.00	3
HORIZON-CL2-2022-TRANSFORMATIONS-01-09	RIA	9.00	2.00 to 3.00	3

⁴¹ The Director-General responsible for the call may decide to open the call up to one month prior to or after the envisaged date(s) of opening.
The Director-General responsible may delay the deadline(s) by up to two months.
All deadlines are at 17.00.00 Brussels local time.

The budget amounts are subject to the availability of the appropriations provided for in the general budget of the Union for years 2021 and 2022.

⁴² Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.

Horizon Europe - Work Programme 2021-2022
Culture, creativity and inclusive society

HORIZON-CL2-2022-TRANSFORMATIONS-01-10	RIA	9.00	2.00 to 3.00	3
Overall indicative budget		90.00		

General conditions relating to this call	
<i>Admissibility conditions</i>	The conditions are described in General Annex A.
<i>Eligibility conditions</i>	The conditions are described in General Annex B.
<i>Financial and operational capacity and exclusion</i>	The criteria are described in General Annex C.
<i>Award criteria</i>	The criteria are described in General Annex D.
<i>Documents</i>	The documents are described in General Annex E.
<i>Procedure</i>	The procedure is described in General Annex F.
<i>Legal and financial set-up of the Grant Agreements</i>	The rules are described in General Annex G.

Proposals are invited against the following topic(s):

HORIZON-CL2-2022-TRANSFORMATIONS-01-01: Public policies and indicators for well-being and sustainable development

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 2.00 and 3.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 9.00 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to the following expected outcomes:

- An empirical analysis of different processes of economic growth, identifying the extent to which they are inclusive and sustainable (determinants of social, economic inclusion and environmental impacts).
- A theoretical assessment of the linkages between the standard economic growth paradigm and the dimensions of sustainable development (social, economic, health and environmental).
- Pave out possible avenues for the taking up of a novel growth framework to support inclusive and sustainable policies.

Scope: The RIA should support the transition towards a “sustainability paradigm”, identifying the socio-economic inequalities and the distribution of benefits of economic growth between individuals, also taking into account the environmental impacts and limits of such growth. The action should use macro and/or micro data to identify the distributive effects of economic growth in terms of income and wealth, identifying which population groups benefitted or not and the related determinants. Proposals should cover a broad range of European countries (also the regional dimension where appropriate), as well as a sufficient number of non-European countries (e.g. from Africa, Asia, Latin America, North America) for ensuring an international comparison of the analysis, thus international cooperation is strongly encouraged. Proposals should include any potential relationship that the transition towards a “sustainability paradigm” might have with notions of environmental justice and injustice, seeking out any individuals who might be negatively impacted by the transition and ensure the inclusion of their perspectives. The analysis may take into account the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic crisis.

Research efforts should identify and propose indicators to measure well-being and sustainable development, accounting also for the measurement framework in the “beyond GDP” approaches. In particular, proposals should reconcile the new sustainable development goals (no poverty, environmental and climate hazards, societal cohesion and inclusion, good health, human well-being and gender equality) with the standard framework (productivity and consumption as the main objectives and metrics of economic growth) improving the critical understanding of the trade-offs and synergies. Project activities can also include the development of indicators for that purpose. The proposals should address the following questions: Is it possible to reconcile sustainability targets with productivity growth? How is social and economic inclusion and inequality affected? How can we drive the transition from a carbon-based linear, not sustainable economy to a carbon-free circular, sustainable well-being economy? Research may develop a platform in collaboration with relevant stakeholders to promote integrated thinking by combining financial, social and environmental returns, including disciplines as finance, economics, sustainability and environmental studies, strategic management, sociology and law.

Finally, proposals should assess possible ways to adopt such new economic development framework, identifying policy options and regulatory solutions to address the trade-offs and synergies for the transition towards a sustainable and competitive development path (i.e. competitive sustainability), ensuring economic and social inclusion for more resilient societies.

HORIZON-CL2-2022-TRANSFORMATIONS-01-02: The impact of spatial mobility on European demographics, society, welfare system and labour market

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 2.00 and 3.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 9.00 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to the following expected outcomes:

- Analyse the demographic, economic, social and cultural effects of mobility in European countries, from a sending and receiving side.
- Envisage policies that counter brain drain and labour exploitation phenomena and enhance joint building of human capital across regions and countries.
- Identify effective policies to promote rural development and sustainability and address regional inequalities.

Scope: Proposals should analyse drivers and effects of demographically declining and left behind areas in Europe. They may develop a typology of such areas that would help in developing policies best aligned with the needs of different areas. Projects should focus in particular on spatial mobility, including, but not limited to, urban-rural, inter-regional and intra-EU mobility, and the interactions of different policies affecting these flows, as well as linkages to mobility flows of non-European migrants. The proposals should assess, in an interdisciplinary way, the pros and cons of spatial mobility from an individual, economic, labour market and administrative perspective in both sending and receiving areas, in order to provide a new framework to understand these flows. Different temporal forms of mobility, such as circular, chained, short term and permanent, should be addressed, as well as differences between labour, student, life style, leisure and retirement motivated mobility. Proposals should also include considerations on the circulation of workers in the EU and on the disruption caused by the COVID-19 emergency and its impact on European borders and freedom of movement.

Proposals should analyse the relation between freedom of movement within or between EU Member States and Associated Countries and the development of both sending and receiving areas, taking into account demographic and historical trends, gender, age, social and labour market characteristics. Research should focus on practices that lead to synergetic benefits for both areas concerned, going beyond a framework of mobility with winners and losers. Proposals should include a focus on the return of individuals to their place and/or country of origin, on the conditions upon which this occurs and to the benefits that this may lead to. Proposals should also consider determinants of immobility, and study patterns, drivers and effects of mobility in

conjuncture to analyses of those individuals that under the same circumstances decide not to move. Projects analysing these elements should also consider the impact of such forms of mobility for the livelihoods of individuals moving and of those who stay.

Proposals should help policymakers developing policies that contribute harnessing the positive elements of mobility and may limit the negative effects. They should do so by considering the different types of areas of origin, and catering for the different needs that these may have. Proposals should select cases from a wide variety of EU and Associated Countries, and comparative research across cases is highly encouraged.

HORIZON-CL2-2022-TRANSFORMATIONS-01-03: Conditions of irregular migrants in Europe

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 2.00 and 3.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 9.00 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to the following expected outcomes:

- Develop new knowledge on the conditions and vulnerabilities of irregular migrants in the EU, their access to basic rights and services in the EU, their activities and their impact on the labour market.
- Enhance EU migration governance by appraising policy responses to irregular migration management and their effect.
- Propose policy measures to uphold basic rights of irregular migrants and needs of host communities.
- Provide tools and options for enhancing the protection of irregular working migrants, and identify to what extent sectors of the economy rely on their work.

Scope: Irregular arrivals to the EU have been significant in the past years, often in the context of mixed migration, including significant numbers of asylum seekers. Adding to existing populations of irregular migrants, many are not granted asylum, and as return rates also remain low, it is evident that a sizeable number of migrants remain in irregular status in the EU. This is problematic for the migrants, who are easily exploitable due to their status. This is also problematic for the host country, as irregular migrants participate in the black labour market and largely remain outside of integration pathways. In some cases, this exploitation also applies to intra EU mobile citizens.

Proposals should analyse the conditions of irregular migrants in the EU Member States and Associated Countries, and, where relevant, of intra EU mobile citizens in informal or exploitative conditions. Attention should be paid to conditions for access to basic services and rights, as well as their activities and participation in (informal) labour markets. In analysing the activities and work of irregular migrants (and where relevant of intra EU mobile citizens), proposals should also analyse the reliance of particular sectors of the economy on this irregular workforce, revealing its causes and consequences. Research should include a focus on gender issues, and may also analyse the consequences of irregularity for family members with different status in households. It should develop comparative analyses across the EU Member States and Associated Countries as regards these conditions and activities. Proposals may also include an analyses of legislative frameworks aimed to protect the rights of irregular migrants and/or sanction exploitative employers, as well as their implementation, e.g. migrants' access to protection.

Proposals may also consider the role of host communities vis-à-vis the presence and needs of irregular migrants living without access to basic rights. They should provide options for enhancing the protection of migrants and those providing assistance to them. These analyses could be enhanced by including a focus on the socio-economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on irregular migrants, their employers and/or those providing assistance to them.

HORIZON-CL2-2022-TRANSFORMATIONS-01-04: Decision-making processes of (aspiring) migrants

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 2.00 and 3.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 9.00 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions
<i>Eligibility conditions</i>	<p>The conditions are described in General Annex B. The following exceptions apply:</p> <p>Due to the scope of this topic, legal entities established in all member states of the African Union are exceptionally eligible for Union funding.</p>

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to the following expected outcomes:

- Enhance EU migration policy by shedding light on micro- and meso-level drivers of migration.
- Assess how far policies take into account behaviours of migrants when aiming at regulating migration.

- Show how migration decisions change along the journey, and at what stage policies are more likely to play a role in shaping migration outcomes.

Scope: Studies on macro-level determinants of migration have linked structural factors and a number of social processes to migration outcomes. However, there is a scarcity of research that considers the way in which meso-social and micro-individual levels interact with each other and with macro-level determinants, and play a role in shaping decisions to migrate, or not.

Proposals should develop analyses of decisions taken by individuals to stay in their place of origin (village, city, country and region) or to leave. They should therefore consider the individual micro-level of decision-making, and should also consider the timing of such decisions and the drivers of the aspiration to migrate or lack thereof. Proposals should also take into consideration individual perceptions of structural factors (e.g. socio-economic, political, climate-related) and the way in which they influence such decisions.

Proposals should also combine such micro-level analyses with meso-level considerations of the context in which such decisions are formed, with due attention for differences across socio-demographic characteristics (e.g. gender, age, education level, socioeconomic status, ethnicity). Research may take stock of the available literature on the role family households play in shaping decisions to migrate, but is encouraged to go beyond, looking at societal drivers including local, regional and national politics and dynamics, events, narratives, histories and cultural and diaspora ties.

Proposals should also consider how decisions to migrate are dynamic and adapt to different contexts in time and place. In such sequence of decisions, different drivers of decision-making may intervene at the different phases of the migration cycles and journeys, which proposals should consider. Consideration should be given to the role played by the availability, or lack of, legal channels for migration, when opting for an irregular alternative, and the information available on such options. Proposals may also focus, where relevant, on the role of smuggling and trafficking networks and on past experiences and traditions of return migration.

The analyses developed should shed light on the capacity of migration policies to effectively shape and/or affect migration journeys, and at what stage this occurs or may occur. Analyses should also evaluate the extent to which policies implemented consider the behaviours of migrants. Projects are strongly encouraged to develop innovative and participatory methodologies, including behavioural approaches to studies of individual decision-making. International cooperation is strongly advised, in particular with African countries.

HORIZON-CL2-2022-TRANSFORMATIONS-01-05: Gender and social, economic and cultural empowerment

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 2.00 and 3.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed

	appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 9.00 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions
<i>Eligibility conditions</i>	<p>The conditions are described in General Annex B. The following exceptions apply:</p> <p>Due to the scope of this topic, legal entities established in all member states of the African Union are exceptionally eligible for Union funding.</p>

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to the following expected outcomes:

- Achieve a better understanding of gendered power relations across the social and economic spheres, taking into account intersections between gender and other social categories such as ethnicity, social origin, disability and sexual orientation, and the cumulative effects of multiple forms of discrimination and disadvantages. Provide evidence base about the role of education and the media in perpetuating or breaking stereotypes.
- Help reverse socio-economic and cultural inequalities and promote gender equality, thus supporting the realisation of the global 2030 Agenda's Sustainable Development Goal 5 on achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls.

Scope: Full gender equality in the distribution and concentration of power in all political, social, cultural and economic spheres is far from being realised: in [EIGE's Gender Equality Index 2020](#), the domain of Power scores the lowest across all six domains with an EU average of only 53.5 out of 100. Gendered power relations do not only concern decision-making and politics, but are also reflected in our everyday lives, including in the workplace, academia, arts and culture, the private and public spheres, education and early-childhood socialisation. While there has been much research on inequalities and power relations in these different areas, this has not always translated into practical, sustainable and structural change on policy and societal level. In the light of economic crises, pandemics, and the climate emergency, it is crucial to re-examine these power relations and provide innovative solutions and policy responses to advance women's empowerment.

Proposals are expected to address the following: Propose a theoretical framework to understand the formation of gendered power hierarchies leading to systematic and structural forms of discriminations, social and economic inequalities and gender-based violence. This should feed into developing solutions on how to address inequalities and underlying causes related to society's perception and construction of gender norms, masculinities, femininities and gender diverse identities. Consider how intersectionality of gender with, e.g., ethnicity, social origin, religion, disability, and sexual orientation impacts one's position and rights in society and social hierarchy, as well as one's life and career choices.

Proposals should analyse the interrelations of power and barriers to gender equality between different social and economic issues including, inter alia: policy- and decision-making, labour market participation and the gender pay gap, workplace and work-life balance arrangements, gender-based and domestic violence, reproductive rights, gender roles in education, and cultural representations, including in art and the media. Particular attention should be paid to differing cultural contexts across the EU and among Associated and third countries studied, as well as to specific contexts of economic crises, pandemics, climate change, and the ‘future of work’. The action should propose concrete, practical solutions, innovative tools and policy responses to dismantle structural and systematic roots of unequal power distribution between women and men on all levels and promote women’s social and economic empowerment. To achieve the expected outcomes, international cooperation is strongly encouraged, as well as the development of social innovation approaches, which can foster new social practices, social ownership or market uptake.

HORIZON-CL2-2022-TRANSFORMATIONS-01-06: Overcoming discrimination for an inclusive labour market

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 2.00 and 3.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 9.00 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to the following expected outcomes:

- Identify suitable theoretical and application-oriented concepts that foster inclusion in the labour market.
- Develop innovative policy approaches to promote inclusion, inclusiveness and quality employment of the considered groups.
- Help develop evidence-based policy responses to fight discrimination and promote inclusion and upward convergence in employment.
- Develop practices that facilitate reduction of employment gaps between vulnerable and mainstream groups, such as persons with disabilities and those without, women and men, migrants and non-migrants, people of different ethnic or racial backgrounds, etc.
- Identify and compare the usefulness of different options for policies and measures.
- Identify relevant actors to achieve effective results (institutions at different scales, civil society organizations, etc.) and explore their roles and interaction.

Scope: New and innovative ways of integration into the labour market of the most vulnerable groups need to be explored and tested with the objective to reduce inequalities and promote social inclusion. These vulnerable groups include people discriminated on the basis of disability and health, age, gender, language, racial or ethnic origin, sexual orientation, civil and family status and religious belonging. As an important basis for this, suitable theoretical inclusion concepts should be identified and developed, such as e.g. interoperable and comparative European indicators and standards. Research should identify barriers for increasing inclusiveness in the labour market, covering elements such as disability and health, age, gender, language, racial or ethnic origin (exploring for example factors such as accent, name or looking biases in hiring contexts), sexual orientation, civil and family status including caring responsibilities (e.g. mothering) and religious belonging, with regard to both quantity and quality of employment. Research activities should take a holistic approach (e.g. taking into account increasing accessibility across-the-board; availability of assistive technologies, the level of provided reasonable accommodation and supported employment for persons with disabilities; developing collective agreements tackling economic, employment and welfare inequality by gender and vulnerable group, and considering also causes originating in the education system).

Research should address the disadvantages and barriers faced, collect data on measures to improve the situation, and provide a thorough analysis of the impact and efficacy of existing policy measures, such as positive discrimination provisions and quotas. For example, in the case of people with disabilities, research should take stock of the reasonable accommodation tools and support provided across Member States and Associated Countries to compile a comprehensive catalogue. Proposals should also include a focus on ethnic/racial discrimination at times of pandemics such as COVID-19, and longer-term implications. Proposals may include also a focus on specific segments of labour markets, like domestic work, care work, courier and delivery services, garbage collection and commercial employees, highlighted during the COVID-19 crisis.

Research should also involve employers, including SMEs, and address their potential concerns. Civil society organisations representing those vulnerable groups, as well as trade unions should also be involved. The role of educational institutions, work integration social enterprises, the family and family associations, supporting the most vulnerable groups on their way towards inclusion in the labour market, should be considered. Where relevant, synergies and complementarities with other projects selected under this topic and under the topic on “Gender and social, economic and cultural empowerment” should be maximised.

Research is also expected to address the issue of social protection against the hazards of labour market. For example, proposals could consider the in and out of employment and the possible compatibility with other benefits, such as disability benefits avoiding the benefit trap.

HORIZON-CL2-2022-TRANSFORMATIONS-01-07: Conditions for the successful development of skills matched to needs

Specific conditions

<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 2.00 and 3.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 9.00 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to the following expected outcomes:

- Enable policymakers to better understand, measure and reduce skills gaps and problematic mismatches between skills and jobs, thereby supporting the diffusion and adoption of innovation, the digital and green transitions, inclusive economic growth as well as individual wellbeing.
- Support the objectives of the European Skills Agenda for Sustainable Competitiveness, Social Fairness and Resilience as regards Vocational Education and Training (VET) and Adult Learning (AL).

Scope: A considerable proportion of businesses in the EU report difficulties finding staff with adequate skills and consider the lack of skilled workers as one of their biggest challenge. At the same time, many young workers in the EU are classified as being overqualified and face a horizontal skills mismatch (i.e. they do not work in an occupation that corresponds to their field of study). In cases where such gaps and mismatches are not a result of individual choice, but rather the consequence of a lack of professional opportunities, of information or coordination, they may hinder the diffusion and adoption of innovation as well as reduce inclusive economic growth and individual wellbeing.

The European Skills Agenda for Sustainable Competitiveness, Social Fairness and Resilience recognises the importance played by cooperation, skills intelligence, VET and AL in ensuring that people – regardless of gender, racial or ethnic origin, disability, religion or belief, age or sexual orientation, and including low-qualified/skilled adults and people with a migrant background – have the right skills to access and progress in the labour market throughout life. To reduce skill gaps, and identify and reduce problematic forms of mismatches in an informed manner, innovative research activities are needed that focus on understanding them both from the supply and demand side. Such activities should look into the roles played by individuals, public and private employers, skills-development institutions and policy frameworks.

For example, research activities carried out under this topic may cover aspects such as the determinants of the choice of VET or study programme by individuals; the coordination, cost sharing and financing instruments for skills development, looking into which instruments lead to which outcomes, and why; the role of employers and work places in the provision of VET and AL. Other researched aspects may be the involvement of employers in defining curricula and organising training; the role of personal attitudes and gender stereotypes, information and structural factors in the decision to seek initial or adult education; the extent to which training

balances the provision of general, job-specific and personal development skills (e.g. the levels and gaps of digital skills in the public or private sectors). Finally, proposals may look at the opportunities of informal learning and skills formation provided by workplaces; the coordination at local level between VET institutions, employers, R&I agencies or other public institutions; the interaction of skills development systems and institutions with other domains, in particular innovation and industrial policies, etc.

Where possible and relevant, research should draw lessons from recent policy interventions in a contextual manner, and propose adjustment measures, or test them through social innovation experiments.

HORIZON-CL2-2022-TRANSFORMATIONS-01-08: Strengthening racial, ethnic and religious equality

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 2.00 and 3.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 9.00 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions

Expected Outcome: Projects are expected to contribute to the following expected outcomes:

- Map, gather data and knowledge on the presence of structural forms of racism as well as episodes of hate crime and discrimination.
- Contribute to tackling inequalities by developing a knowledge and evidence base on how racism, xenophobia and discrimination are institutionalised and made structural, and impact the security, employment, education, living conditions, health and social care of people with minority and migrant background in the EU Member States and Associated Countries.
- Enhance anti-racism and anti-discrimination policies and practices by evaluating existing policy responses to employment, education, security, living and caring conditions of minority and migrant communities in the EU Member States and Associated Countries.
- Document and make visible the contributions, struggles and cultural heritage of minority communities.

Scope: High levels of racism, xenophobia, as well as institutionalised or structural discrimination are linked to inequality and shape social and economic outcomes of individuals from minority backgrounds. They also have negative effects on security, quality of life and social cohesion.

Proposals should analyse the working, learning, living, environmental, health and social care conditions of people from minority or migrant descent in the EU and other countries involved in the study, with the aim of countering institutional racism in both the provision of and access to basic services as well as in access to the job market or education. They should analyse and illustrate examples of the relation between structural inequalities and structural discrimination. The analysis may include comparisons with other structurally similar groups within the same and in other countries. An analysis of existing anti-racist and anti-discrimination legislation is desirable, with a view to identifying ways in which these might be strengthened.

Proposals should investigate minorities' experience of discrimination and how the latter is generated, also by comparative research. Proposals may also document their strategies, achievements and struggles and how their knowledge can enrich policy and research and improve public awareness.

Proposals should focus on various manifestations of racism and xenophobia, including one or more among anti-Black, anti-migrant, anti-Muslim, antisemitism, anti-Gypsyism. In doing so, they should take into account national specificities and intersectionality with gender/sexuality, religion, disability and other dimensions of discrimination. Proposals may also include analyses of how the COVID-19 pandemic differentially impacted such groups, aggravating already existing marginalisation.

HORIZON-CL2-2022-TRANSFORMATIONS-01-09: Return and readmission of irregular migrants in the EU

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 2.00 and 3.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 9.00 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions
<i>Eligibility conditions</i>	<p>The conditions are described in General Annex B. The following exceptions apply:</p> <p>Due to the scope of this topic, legal entities established in all member states of the African Union are exceptionally eligible for Union funding.</p>

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to the following expected outcomes:

- Support EU migration governance by assessing barriers and enablers of its return and readmission policy, and notably as regards obstacles to readmission in the countries of origin.

- Suggest avenues for international cooperation on migration between the EU, its Member States and countries of origin and transit of migrants.
- Consider alternatives to returning migrants to countries of origin and transit and evaluate human-rights related, political and financial trade-offs of these options.
- Develop recommendations based on analyses of stakeholders involved and financial and political costs associated to them.
- Develop innovative methodologies to analyse and evaluate negotiation strategies and positions of international actors on migration.

Scope: Proposals should appraise and consider the drivers and the evidence base behind the EU's return and readmission policies, and consider the outcome of this focus on return. Research should consider to what extent public attitudes to migration in Europe are susceptible to change in relation to success or failure in return and readmission policies. It should also appraise, if any and where relevant, the role played by return policies in deterring further irregular migration and their compliance to international law in doing so, and their consequence for the fundamental rights of migrants.

Proposals should consider negotiations between the EU and countries of origin and transit, and analyse the barriers and enablers to successful agreements. It may build a typology of reasons that limit the capacity and willingness of origin and transit countries to cooperate and engage in return policies. Proposals may also include considerations of different cooperation outcomes in bilateral relations compared to EU-wide relations on return. In addition, they should also analyse the role played by diaspora groups in shaping the positions of their countries of origin, as well as the role played by the local civil society in this process; primary and participatory research could be relevant in this regard. Proposals may also consider the trade-offs between remittances and readmission that countries of origin face. Proposals should therefore analyse the political construction of discourses on return in non-EU countries, and consider the way these impact on the positions of their governments. These analyses should shed light on the interdependencies between the different policy domains that are increasingly integrated in return and readmission policy, such as, but not limited to, development and trade. To this end, international cooperation is strongly advised, in particular with countries in Africa, and/or Asia, and/or the Middle East.

Proposals should consider policies implemented for those who cannot be returned, and bring forward alternatives. Proposals should also consider if and how return and readmission policies uphold the rights of migrants or contribute to the downgrading of their living conditions. In bringing forward policy suggestions, proposals should specify actors involved in their implementation and the financial and political costs associated to this. Multi-stakeholder and multi-disciplinary approaches should be favoured, to ensure all relevant perspectives are taken into account in the findings and recommendations.

HORIZON-CL2-2022-TRANSFORMATIONS-01-10: Socio-economic effects of ageing societies

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 2.00 and 3.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 9.00 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to the following expected outcomes:

- Analyse the impacts of ageing societies on productivity, society, employment (by gender, sector, occupational group and skills needed), investment, growth, healthcare systems, access to (digital) public services and public finance sustainability in the medium and long term, while maintaining service adequacy.
- Propose knowledge-based policy measures to reap the benefits of longer healthy life expectancy and explore ageing related phenomena, including (but not limited to) cultural factors, fertility, migration, family care, fight against ageism, active ageing, upskilling and reskilling policies.
- Counteract the effects of ageism and age segregation, while promoting the benefits of experience and knowledge accumulation drawing on inclusive and dialogic approaches, including through job design that is appropriate to job holders and that builds on their experience.

Scope: Proposals should analyse, with an interdisciplinary approach, the changing demographic profile of Europe, paying attention to the heterogeneous trends and developments in the different Member States and Associated countries (ideally at regional level), taking into account both the ageing of populations and the demographic consequences of migration. The project should try to assess how this change will affect consumption, production and opportunities.

Projects should consider the structural changes required to adapt in the medium term to ageing societies. They should analyse intergenerational solidarity policies as a possible solution to the major challenges posed by ageing societies.

Research should analyse the impact of demographic change on skills availability and needs, assessing the risk of older aged workers to become obsolescent in a fast changing globalised, individualised, digitalised and automated environment, against the need of investing in them to lengthen working life and try to maintain high levels of productivity in the EU. Research may include consideration for the assets older workers have because of their experience, and the discrimination they may suffer in the labour market. In this context, projects should also

consider how recruiting foreign labour may mitigate the shortages in sectors of the economy, and assess the sustainability of this against the needs of EU Member States and contribute to improved dependency ratios. Additional attention should also be paid to the subsequent influence that this foreign recruitment may have on labour conditions, as well as considering the age structure of migrants and the consequence this has.

Projects should consider the opportunities of the ‘silver economy’, not only in terms of consumption of goods, services and innovations directed to the older age population, but also in terms of production. Proposals should consider potential opportunities arising from adapting jobs to an ageing workforce, making the most of the available experience. This entails considering the potential of older people for generating new economic opportunities through their work, their societal engagement (e.g. in the third and fourth sector of the economy) and the conditions by which older people are likely to want to work for longer, and the impact of this on the sustainability of the silver economy.

Together with considering such medium term dynamics, proposals may also consider the longer-term implications of ageing societies, and factors mitigating it. Research may consider gaps, opportunities and best practices regarding inclusive digital public services (including co-creating digital public services with the elderly), so ageing societies can reap the benefits of the digitalisation of the public sector. Fertility may be considered by analysing the impact of labour market policies, family policies, housing policies and conditions under which both men and women are more likely to have children. Projects may investigate whether the decline in fertility has structural causes, or if the general attitudes and willingness to have children have declined. Proposals may also look at the conditions that facilitate having the number of children desired, and investigate which measures stimulate which groups.

Proposals should develop recommendations on how European societies need to cope with demographic changes in the short and medium term, with the reforms needed to ripen the economic benefits and limit the negative consequences, including in relation to societal values, also with reference to global examples. They should also consider how to do this while developing a long-term perspective aimed at increasing the EU’s human capital.

Other Actions not subject to calls for proposals

Grants to identified beneficiaries

1. Presidency event - Conference 'Cultural Heritage, a chance for Europe'

Expected Outcome: the project is expected to contribute to all of the following expected outcomes:

- Discuss contemporary challenges and opportunities for cultural policies, cultural heritage protection and the cultural and creative sectors in general, in particular with a view to the European Bauhaus initiative;
- Identify research and innovation needs;
- Identify what research can concretely contribute to strengthening democratic access to culture, heritage protection and sustainable societal wellbeing.

Expected Impact: the proposal should set out a credible pathway to contributing to the following impact of the Horizon Europe Strategic Plan:

- The full potential of cultural heritage, arts and cultural and creative sectors as a driver of sustainable innovation and a European sense of belonging is realised through a continuous engagement with society, citizens and economic sectors as well as through better protection, restoration and promotion of cultural heritage.

Scope: The conference should highlight the role cultural heritage and heritage science play to foster and improve societal cohesion, sustainable societal wellbeing and democratic access to culture and cultural heritage in European societies.

Heritage science is a very broad and totally transdisciplinary field that brings together the wide range of sciences (social, experimental, engineering, digital, humanities) that participate in and enable the identification, understanding, conservation, restoration and transmission of cultural heritage, be it cultural, tangible, intangible, digital or natural. It consists of a highly collaborative ecosystem of researchers, heritage professionals, non-governmental organisations and associations that transcends national visions and interests, whilst falling within the scope of Europe's open science policy.

A two days conference should be organised around four main topics:

1. A reflective heritage for a resilient society
2. Sustainable management of cultural heritage
3. Cultural heritage in a changing context
4. Cultural heritage facing climate and environmental change.

Because it possesses a vast, varied and outstanding cultural heritage and can count on the high quality and numerous skills of its citizens, Europe is in the right position to become a world leader in cultural heritage research and innovation. It has the capacity to defend and protect its own past and to offer technological solutions for the management and planning of cultural heritage assets in a transparent, ethical and democratic manner to the benefit of all, inside and outside its boundaries.

This grant will be awarded without a call for proposals according to Article 195(e) of the Financial Regulation and Article 20 of the Horizon Europe Framework Programme and Rules for Participation.

Legal entities:

Fondation des Sciences du Patrimoine, 33 Boulevard du Port MIR de Neuville, F - 95011 Cergy-Pontoise cedex. France.

Form of Funding: Grants not subject to calls for proposals

Type of Action: Grant to identified beneficiary according to Financial Regulation Article 195(e)
- Coordination and support action

The general conditions, including admissibility conditions, eligibility conditions, award criteria, evaluation and award procedure, legal and financial set-up for grants, financial and operational capacity and exclusion, and procedure are provided in parts A to G of the General Annexes.

Indicative timetable: Third quarter of 2021

Indicative budget: EUR 0.30 million from the 2021 budget

• **Other budget implementation instruments**

1. Expertise for the design, implementation and evaluation of Cluster 2, Culture, Creativity and Inclusive Society

This action will support the provision of independent expertise for advising and assisting the Commission services with the design, implementation and evaluation of EU research and innovation policies in the thematic areas covered by Cluster 2. Individual experts will work in the following policy and thematic areas:

- Democracy and governance
- Cultural heritage, cultural and creative sectors and industries
- Social and economic transformations
- Migration, refugee and asylum policies
- Social sciences and humanities, including their integration in Horizon Europe programme parts

- Inter-, multi- and transdisciplinarity; impact assessment

The tasks of individual experts would include:

Portfolio analysis of projects funded under Horizon Europe or previous European research and innovation programmes; analysis of the state-of-the-art at European and international level; participation in international symposia organised by Commission services, including the drafting of reports; assistance for setting-up a research and innovation strategy for selected domains; policy recommendations and options assisting Commission services in elaborating evidence-based and scientifically sound policy proposals.

The advice provided by each individual expert will focus on specific areas and policy relevant projects' results and how results and outcome could be used for policy making and policy follow-up initiatives. These activities will not duplicate past or ongoing Commission work and will be essential to enable Commission services to support the policy making process in the above-mentioned policy areas.

The individual experts' tasks will include attending bilateral meetings with Commission services, presentations at workshops and symposia, remote drafting and preparatory work. The experts will be highly qualified and specialised, and will be selected on the basis of their knowledge and experience.

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

Form of Funding: Other budget implementation instruments

Type of Action: Expert contract action

Indicative timetable: in 2021

Indicative budget: EUR 0.25 million from the 2021 budget

2. Expertise for the design, implementation and evaluation of Cluster 2, Culture, Creativity and Inclusive Society

This action will support the provision of independent expertise for advising and assisting the Commission services with the design, implementation and evaluation of EU research and innovation policies in the thematic areas covered by Cluster 2. Individual experts will work in the following policy and thematic areas:

- Democracy and governance
- Cultural heritage, cultural and creative sectors and industries
- Social and economic transformations
- Migration, refugee and asylum policies

- Social sciences and humanities, including their integration in Horizon Europe programme parts
- Inter-, multi- and transdisciplinarity; impact assessment

The tasks of individual experts would include:

Portfolio analysis of projects funded under Horizon Europe or previous European research and innovation programmes; analysis of the state-of-the-art at European and international level; participation in international symposia organised by Commission services, including the drafting of reports; assistance for setting-up a research and innovation strategy for selected domains; policy recommendations and options assisting Commission services in elaborating evidence-based and scientifically sound policy proposals.

The advice provided by each individual expert will focus on specific areas and policy relevant projects' results and how results and outcome could be used for policy making and policy follow-up initiatives. These activities will not duplicate past or ongoing Commission work and will be essential to enable Commission services to support the policy making process in the above-mentioned policy areas.

The individual experts' tasks will include attending bilateral meetings with Commission services, presentations at workshops and symposia, remote drafting and preparatory work. The experts will be highly qualified and specialised, and will be selected on the basis of their knowledge and experience.

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

Form of Funding: Other budget implementation instruments

Type of Action: Expert contract action

Indicative timetable: in 2022

Indicative budget: EUR 0.17 million from the 2022 budget

3. External expertise

This action will support the use of appointed independent experts for the monitoring of actions (grant agreement, grant decision, public procurement actions, financial instruments) and where appropriate include ethics checks.

Form of Funding: Other budget implementation instruments

Type of Action: Expert contract action

Indicative budget: EUR 0.20 million from the 2021 budget

Budget⁴³

	Budget line(s)	2021 Budget (EUR million)	2022 Budget (EUR million)
Calls			
HORIZON-CL2-2021-DEMOCRACY-01		49.50	
	<i>from 01.020220</i>	<i>49.50</i>	
HORIZON-CL2-2022-DEMOCRACY-01			81.00
	<i>from 01.020220</i>		<i>81.00</i>
HORIZON-CL2-2021-HERITAGE-01		45.00	
	<i>from 01.020220</i>	<i>45.00</i>	
HORIZON-CL2-2021-HERITAGE-02		6.50	
	<i>from 01.020220</i>	<i>6.50</i>	
HORIZON-CL2-2022-HERITAGE-01			93.00
	<i>from 01.020220</i>		<i>93.00</i>
HORIZON-CL2-2021-TRANSFORMATIONS-01		57.00	
	<i>from 01.020220</i>	<i>57.00</i>	
HORIZON-CL2-2022-TRANSFORMATIONS-01			90.00
	<i>from 01.020220</i>		<i>90.00</i>
Contribution from this part to call HORIZON-MISS-2021-NEB-01 under Part 12 of the work programme		1.16	
	<i>from 01.020220</i>	<i>1.16</i>	

⁴³ The budget figures given in this table are rounded to two decimal places.
The budget amounts are subject to the availability of the appropriations provided for in the general budget of the Union for years 2021 and 2022.

Horizon Europe - Work Programme 2021-2022
Culture, creativity and inclusive society

Contribution from this part to call HORIZON-MISS-2021-COOR-01 under Part 12 of the work programme		0.09	
	<i>from 01.020220</i>	<i>0.09</i>	
Other actions			
Grant to identified beneficiary according to Financial Regulation Article 195(e)		0.30	
	<i>from 01.020220</i>	<i>0.30</i>	
Expert contract action		0.45	0.17
	<i>from 01.020220</i>	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.17</i>
Contribution from this part to Expert contract action under Part 12 of the work programme		0.07	
	<i>from 01.020220</i>	<i>0.07</i>	
Contribution from this part to Grant to identified beneficiary according to Financial Regulation Article 195(e) under Part 12 of the work programme		0.01	
	<i>from 01.020220</i>	<i>0.01</i>	
Contribution from this part to Public procurement under Part 12 of the work programme		0.09	
	<i>from 01.020220</i>	<i>0.09</i>	
Contribution from this part to Indirectly managed action under Part 12 of the work programme		0.09	
	<i>from 01.020220</i>	<i>0.09</i>	
Estimated total budget		160.26	264.17