



Joint Call for Proposals for Research and Innovation Projects

EUROPEAN PARTNERSHIP DRIVING URBAN TRANSITIONS

DUT Call 2023

Co-funded by the European Commission (Grant N° 101069506)

CALL TEXT

IMPORTANT DEADLINES

Submission deadline pre-proposals: 21 November 2023 at 13:00 (CET)

Submission deadline full-proposals: 30 April 2024 at 13:00 (CEST)

Revisions of the Call text

If the Call text has been updated, the changes are tracked in the table below.

Date	Update in Call text

Driving Urban Transitions (DUT)

The **Driving Urban Transitions** (DUT) Partnership builds upon the achievements of the Joint Programming Initiative (JPI) Urban Europe created in 2010 to address the global urban challenges with the ambition to develop a European research and innovation (R&I) hub on urban matters and create European solutions by means of coordinated research. [JPI Urban Europe](#) so far has implemented fifteen transnational Joint Calls (out of which five were in cooperation with the European Commission (EC), three in international cooperation).

With 111 funded projects, bringing together 765 beneficiaries from 35 countries throughout Europe and the world, it has contracted EUR 116.8 million.

It has published strategic research and innovation agendas (SRIA), in co-creation with urban stakeholders and R&I actors. In addition, active AGORA community and city network groups have been created.

While the DUT Partnership will build upon all these achievements, it will at the same time allow to enhance ambition, strongly increase the portfolio of projects, set up new measures towards capacity building, urban policy support, as well as demonstration and mainstreaming of results.

The DUT Partnership is supported by the EC and funded under the Horizon Europe co-funded Partnership scheme (Topic HORIZON-CL5-2021-D2-01-16) under grant agreement N° 101069506.

On a global level, the DUT Partnership's Call 2023 is part of the [Mission Innovation \(MI\)](#) call series, i.e. MICall23. As such, some of the call topics are directly prepared in collaboration with MI missions, and all topics of the Call are open for applications that directly and/or indirectly contribute to the work of MI missions.

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1 Introduction

The purpose of this Call for proposals is to support transnational research and/or innovation projects addressing urban challenges to help cities in their transition towards a more sustainable economy and functioning. The challenges are grouped into three themes called 'Transition Pathways': *Positive Energy Districts, the 15-minute City and Circular Urban Economies*.

It is the second Call of the Partnership *Driving Urban Transitions* (DUT) funded by the European Commission under the Horizon Europe Partnership scheme.

The projects selected within this Call will be funded directly by national/regional Funding Agencies from the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, The Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Türkiye¹.

Each proposal must involve, at least, three partners from three countries on this list and that are eligible for funding by their respective national/regional Funding Agency. The added value of transnational collaboration should be clearly stated.

The Call is open to a wide range of scientific disciplines and welcomes interdisciplinary approaches. It intends to support a large range of activities, from research to innovation and implementation.

It also asks applicants to engage explicitly with stakeholders (public authorities, companies, NGOs...) in the projects and to consider users' needs in the identification of project goals. Projects are expected to take a transdisciplinary and preferably co-creative approach from the early project formulation stages.

This document describes the objectives, scope, and topics of the Call, rules for participation and procedures for proposal development and project implementation.

Further information on this Call (mandatory templates to use for applying, link to the submission platform, etc.) can be found on the [DUT Website](#).

1.1 Structure of the Call text

This Call text is structured as follows:

- Chapter 2 describes the aims and topics of the Call.
- Chapter 3 presents the eligibility criteria for an application as well as the instructions for submission.
- Chapter 4 covers the assessment and selection procedure and presents the evaluation criteria.
- Finally, Chapter 5 describes the implementation of the project with regard to the consortium agreement, project monitoring and programme activities.

1.2 Background to urban challenges addressed through the DUT Partnership

Our future relies on tackling complex grand challenges now, many of which must be addressed within cities and by urban communities. Cities and urban areas are the nexus for the transformations required if the European Union (EU) is to achieve the targets of the European Green Deal (EGD) and to fulfil commitments related to the United Nations (UN)' Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

¹ The list of countries and Funding Agencies is to be confirmed (tbc) and may change

UN-Habitat's New Urban Agenda, the Urban Agenda for the European Union, the Paris Agreement and to support the New European Bauhaus (NEB) movement.

The *Driving Urban Transitions* (DUT) Partnership aims to address these challenges with an integrated approach to offer decision makers in public authorities including municipalities, companies and, more generally, society the means to enact and enable the necessary urban transformations. Furthermore, the DUT Partnership aims to develop, through research and innovation (R&I) projects, skills and tools (including technology) to make urban change happen, boost urgently needed urban transformations, and to bring existing and new knowledge and evidence into action.

The DUT Partnership focuses on three critical urban sectors (and their interrelationships) which are laid out in its roadmap² as Transition Pathways (TP):

- The **Positive Energy Districts** (PED) **Transition Pathway** aims at supporting urban energy transitions through innovative solutions for the planning, large-scale implementation and replication of PEDs with the mission to have at least 100 PED by 2025. Furthermore, it will contribute to the Mission on Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities³ by building a portfolio of PED related solutions towards climate neutrality. PEDs build on the optimisation of energy efficiency, (local) energy generation from renewables and energy flexibility and will be synergistically connected to the energy system in Europe. By applying an integrative approach including technology, spatial, regulatory, legal, financial, environmental, social and economic perspectives, PEDs raise the quality of life in cities, contribute to achieving the COP21 targets and the EGD objectives and enhance European capacities and knowledge to become a global role model.
- The **15-minute City** (15minC) **Transition Pathway** fosters sustainable urban mobility transitions by improving accessibility and connectivity, starting from the neighbourhood level. The concept of the 15minC is based on the idea that city dwellers should be able to cover the vast majority of their daily needs within a 15 minute radius, by walking and cycling, while connecting to further districts and travelling larger distances by other forms of sustainable transport. The 15minC seeks to establish integrated and mixed-used neighbourhoods at large, which are key to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the transport and logistic sector and adapt urban environments to the challenges of climate change. Thus, the 15minC wants to account for the diversity of contemporary lifestyles and boost climate neutral, liveable and inclusive cities. The 15minC objective is to facilitate analysis, elaboration, experimenting and testing of innovations for 15-minute cities in co-creative settings, bringing these together in a 15minC innovation portfolio of 50+ experiences and practices, recognising different urban contexts and focusing on transferability.
- The **Circular Urban Economies** (CUE) **Transition Pathway** aims to support the planning and design of inclusive urban spaces sustained by circular resource flows. The CUE TP operates from the assumption that such spaces can only emerge if transformative interventions understand and address urban areas as simultaneously characterised by their resource use and socio-economic aspects. Thus, it encourages a multitude of tools and approaches that combine efforts towards increased urban resource efficiency and liveability. By collecting examples and grouping them according to topic and context, the CUE TP will provide a portfolio of 50+ solutions that can contribute to the circular transformation of urban areas until the end of the DUT Partnership.

For the DUT Partnership to maximise impact for European and global policies, these three Transition Pathways (TP) are to be considered in an integrated manner and with a firm commitment to urban, regional and city authority capacity building in terms of ambitious policymaking and implementation. Evidence will be created with and for city administrations, municipalities, business and society, aiming at all kinds of innovation and capacity building needed to transform our neighbourhoods and urban areas.

² <https://jpi-urbaneurope.eu/driving-urban-transitions-to-a-sustainable-future-dut/>

³ https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/funding/funding-opportunities/funding-programmes-and-open-calls/horizon-europe/eu-missions-horizon-europe/climate-neutral-and-smart-cities_en

The DUT Partnership will offer a framework for innovation, demonstration and preparation of larger-scale translation of solutions and approaches into local urban settings.

This second Call aims to create or reinforce a portfolio of R&I projects that address issues and challenges identified in one of the three TPs. Proposals addressing subjects from across different TPs can be submitted and are welcome, though it is not mandatory⁴. All projects are asked to choose a main TP and may indicate which other TP(s) are involved, if any.

1.3 Available budget and funding scheme

The total available budget for this Call is approximately EUR **XX** M, including support from the European Commission (EC) through Horizon Europe (co-funded action DUT – Grant Agreement number 101069506).

The national/regional Funding Agencies (outlined in **Annex A**), which are partners of the EC grant under the DUT Partnership project, are not eligible for funding under this co-funded Call.

Each national/regional Funding Agency will provide funds directly to their eligible beneficiaries in accordance with the agencies' rules and regulations.

Tables 1 and 2, provided in **Annex A**, give an overview of the national and regional budgets dedicated to this Call by each Funding Agency and of their positioning on which topics they can fund and who they can fund.

Table 3, provided in **Annex A**, presents the funding rules and guidelines for each national/regional Funding Agency.

⁴ The evaluation will consider the specificity of the projects addressing several Transition Pathways.

2 Scope and topics of the Call for proposals

2.1 Aims, approaches and recommendations for the proposals

Focus on urban areas, in the context of achieving climate neutral and sustainable cities

Projects are expected to be **focused on urban area** (including peri-urban area) **issues and challenges**. Where appropriate, they may also consider the effects and impact on other territories like rural areas or consider urban-rural relationships.

Transdisciplinarity, involvement of “stakeholders”, practitioners, citizens and inhabitants, community groups, and NGOs

The complex societal challenges addressed in the DUT Partnership also ask for knowledge on and insight in transition, innovation and implementation processes, acceptance of new systems and services, and insight in mid- and long-term behaviour of stakeholders.

Therefore, collaboration and co-production of knowledge with research users and, in particular, professionals in companies and governments, citizen groups or NGOs (grouped under the generic name of “stakeholders” below), is highly relevant.

All projects must clearly engage stakeholders and demonstrate user needs relevant to the project goals (see the evaluation criteria in Chapter 4.2).

Stakeholders might, for example, be involved in the choice of the topic of the proposal, in the design and advising on the project and/or in carrying out parts of the work programme. Therefore, consortia submitting proposals to this Call are asked to describe how stakeholders are involved in the project (such as throughout the various stages of project design, implementation, analysis and dissemination). The extent of involvement may vary according to the context of the project proposed and national/regional regulations of participating Funding Agencies.

Stakeholders may be associated with the project as full partners (particularly for R&I proposals, see the definitions below), or as co-operation partners that do not directly receive funding but can contribute to the project through various forms (steering committee, advisor, provider of data...). See **Annex A** for individual funder rules.

Projects are expected to take a transdisciplinary and preferably co-creative approach from the early project formulation stages.

Scientific disciplines and interdisciplinary approaches

This Call is open to a very **wide range of scientific disciplines**, in social sciences and humanities and arts, in environmental, natural and technical sciences and applied fields such as architecture, landscape architecture, urban design, spatial planning and policy development.

Moreover, the complexity of urban sustainability usually requires **interdisciplinary approaches** to analyse challenges and find solutions. Projects should mobilise the necessary disciplines required to address all aspects of the issues they wish to tackle.

Inclusion of diversity (including gender dimension) or specific population considerations

Applicants are highly encouraged to integrate diversity considerations in submitted proposals, as well as to consider underrepresented populations in the planned research.

This includes not only diversity distribution and gender balance in the consortium composition, but also the inclusion of diversity perspectives and analysis in the R&I activities if it is relevant⁵.

Transnational benefit

Projects should support collaboration that goes beyond individual national efforts and demonstrates sharing, operationalising and transferring existing knowledge, resources, and research facilities to mutual, transnational benefit. Clear added value of the transnational consortium should be demonstrated and, if relevant, the added value for national investments.

Connection to earlier European, national, regional research and innovation actions

The projects resulting from this Call are expected to build on existing knowledge and experiences as achieved in earlier relevant European, national and regional R&I programmes, pilots and test implementations and field labs⁶. In the proposal, it is necessary to indicate how projects are positioned with respect to the state-of-the-art.

In particular, the projects are expected to clearly explain how they complement and go beyond earlier or on-going European, national and regional R&I projects (and, of course, beyond the state –of the art) in the domain or on the subject they would like to explore.

Outputs and outcomes of the projects, broader impacts of the proposed activity

Establishment of potential long-term partnerships, leveraging of existing knowledge networks and project co-design between researchers and stakeholders should be essential components of the proposed projects.

Outputs should be targeted towards decision-making (including public and private spheres as well as communities) and innovations (technological, organisational and institutional as well as social).

The proposals are expected to clearly present:

- how stakeholders will be engaged and contribute to the project and will be involved in the dissemination and use of the results;
- their plan for broadly communicating and disseminating their outputs and outcomes, to enhance scientific and technological understanding and transfer their results to end users; and describe their strategy for longer-term utilisation of project outcomes.

The projects are also asked to contribute to, and through their results, feed into the dissemination and valorisation activities of the DUT Partnership (see section 5.3 Programme activities).

2.2 Types of research and innovation (R&I) activities to be supported

This Call is open for proposals referring to a broad range of research types: strategic urban research, applied urban research, urban innovation and implementation (see definitions in the table below). Different Funding Agencies have the possibility to fund different parts of the R&I landscape. Table 1 in **Annex A** indicates the research types that will be funded by each Funding Agency.

⁵ A project is considered diversity (or gender) relevant when it concerns individuals or specific groups of people and/or when its findings may affect individuals or specific groups.

⁶ This does not necessarily mean earlier projects by one of the applicants, but refers to projects and knowledge in general.

The combination of different research types within one project (with potential differentiation at work package level) is possible as long as involved Funding Agencies' eligibility rules are fulfilled.

However, it is clear that the purpose, expected impact at the end of the project, level of involvement and role of stakeholders (companies, local authorities, end users' representatives...) in a project depends on the positioning with respect to R&I activities.

The assessment procedure of the proposals is built to consider these differences in characteristics, goals and expectations. In particular, some sub-criteria differ if the project is more focused on research or if it is more focused on innovation (see section 4.5) and the relative weighting in assessment between academic expertise and more practical expertise will also be adjusted.

The topics presented below for each **TP** are open to this broad range of R&I activities. None of the topics favour one research type over the other: research as well as innovation approaches can be suggested for all Call topics. However, it is likely that specific subjects or issues tackled at the level of a project are more suited to one or other of these approaches.

Research and innovation should not be seen as conflicting and instead as a continuum and most projects will probably be a mix of both. However, to help ensure a balanced portfolio of funded projects covering the R&I landscape, applicants are asked to identify and indicate which of the following approaches is the best fit for their project, **depending on the main purpose of their proposal**:

- a more "**research-oriented approach**" (**ROA**) to support projects aimed at producing knowledge, analysing data, better understanding and modelling phenomena, and developing expertise and tools that will be useful to stakeholders, practitioners and policymakers. This R&I orientation (called ROA moving forwards) welcomes proposals mainly focused on strategic and/or applied research;
- a more "**innovation-oriented approach**" (**IOA**) to support projects aimed at developing or improving practical, operational solutions – technological and organisational – for companies, local communities and authorities in charge of urban transport and urban planning, as well as management and testing of such solutions. This R&I orientation (called IOA moving forwards) welcomes proposals mainly focused on applied research and innovation⁷.

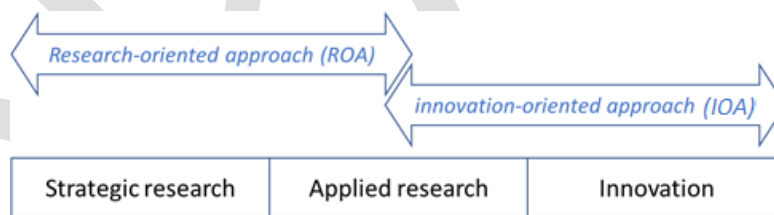


Figure 1: positioning of the ROA and IOA with respect to research and innovation

Both approaches are equal in relevance for this Call.

For proposals combining both research and innovation aspects, the project coordinator has to choose the R&I approach that is the most relevant considering the main objective and major novelty brought about by their project.

Alignment is expected between the type of activities (ROA/IOA) and the type of partner contribution indicated.

⁷ If this Call was focused on technological research and development (which is not the case), we would have been talking of TRLs between 1 and 4 for ROA and above 4 for IOA.

Definitions of strategic research, applied research and innovation (research types)

The key characteristics of the three stages of R&I activities are defined as follows:

- “**strategic urban research**” is defined as research activities driven by the desire to know, understand, and explain how cities function and interact across domains and sectors. Strategic urban research by this definition encompasses qualitative as well as quantitative approaches, and examples can be found in any academic discipline. The subject of this type of research can be a specific aspect of a city or a city in its entirety, or even a network of related cities. Strategic urban research can be theoretical, comparative or case specific. For this research approach, the prime goal is to expand on the common knowledge about how cities function. In line with this, it places a high value on traditional scientific method and publication in *peer reviewed journals*. In many cases, this type of research would still have value to end users so they should be engaged where appropriate.
- Understanding of how cities function (including urban mobility and connectivity) is essential to be able to achieve effective (policy) intervention. Achieving this through knowledge creation is often referred to as “**applied urban research**”. Applied urban research in this context is about how city officials, citizens and inhabitants, practitioners, and others can influence and interact with a city, with a purpose of improving it or adapting it in some respect. In applied urban research, there is good opportunity to involve citizens and inhabitants, and representatives from non-academic institutions (NGO’s, citizen organisations, companies, public authorities...) in projects, to bring the practitioners’ perspective in order to co-produce knowledge relevant for user stakeholders. Applied urban research is designed to be tangible and applicable to such a degree that the results are likely to have an impact on actual decisions and policy. Apart from publication in peer-reviewed journals, knowledge exchange activities such as policy briefings, policy seminars and other events targeted at stakeholders are important, as well as dissemination in popular media.
- While strategic and applied urban research are both focused on producing knowledge, “**urban innovation and implementation**” takes things one step further, and promotes the actual creation or advancement towards new policies, practices, services, products or processes – such as integrated systems, tools, services and data – in such a manner that the first impact already takes place during the project phase. Initiatives should therefore have a focus on experimentation, testing, implementation, evaluating and disseminating results, and are always carried out in close collaboration with stakeholders. Policies, practices, processes, services or products being developed could be of commercial value, but equally welcome is innovation directed at public governance, management and operation. Urban innovation should be carried out in close collaboration with stakeholders.

The following table provides some key characteristics of the two R&I approaches.

Table 1: Characteristics of the two R&I approaches

Characteristics	Research-oriented approach (ROA)	Innovation-oriented approach (IOA)
Desired impact	<p>Advance towards answering the questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “How do cities really function?” in a way that can be generalised and add to the universal body of knowledge about cities, and serve as a foundation for future research. - “What works, when attempting to improve cities?” in a way that can be generalised enough to serve as useful knowledge for decision-makers and practitioners. 	<p>Advance towards the development, implementation, demonstration, testing, evaluation, and uptake of approaches for new products, services, policies, practices, and processes, with potential for improving economic, social, or environmental sustainability in cities.</p>
Importance of generating results fit for publication in reputable academic journals	Very important	Encouraged
Methodological approach	Rigorous scientific method including methodological advancement	Systematic, proven approach
Foundation of work on evaluation and analysis of empirical observations	Encouraged	Required
Involvement of stakeholders	Involved at least as advisors	Directly involved into the workload
Role for applying <i>Urban Living Labs</i>	Welcome	Encouraged
Role for policy research	Fits well	May fit
Valorisation of project results	Provision of insights to an important societal issue, production of useful knowledge for stakeholders/decision makers/practitioners	Market potential of the project or capacity to respond to a demand or need (including societal needs)
Interdisciplinary approach	Encouraged	Encouraged
Academic disciplines expected in project	All welcome (especially from social sciences, arts and humanities)	
Preference for qualitative or quantitative methods	Both welcome	Both welcome
Background of evaluators for project assessment	Knowledgeable researchers from universities and Research and Technology Organisations (RTOs) with topic relevant disciplinary background and expertise, researchers with strong experience on utilisation of research results, representatives of companies, cities and other relevant stakeholders.	

2.3 Call topics

The basis for the Call topics descriptions are the three Transition Pathways (TP): 15-minute City, Positive Energy Districts, and Circular Urban Economies.

For each TP, three topics are defined. Since urban transition issues are intrinsically interconnected, it is possible to address several topics within the same proposal, either from the same or different TPs. However, all projects should choose the TP and topic that is closest to their subject as a guide. An additional TP may be selected if deemed fitting or necessary. Although the proposal will be evaluated on the criteria of its main TP, crosscutting characteristics will also be taken into account in the assessment.

Before outlining the three topics per TP, a brief description of the main objectives and relevant aspects of the TPs is provided. Each topic description follows the same structure. Firstly, a description of the challenges outlines the context and issues that define the relevance of the topic. Secondly, the scope provides further details, and offers input into the opportunities and aspects that proposals should address. This aims to inspire research and innovation ideas. Lastly, the expected outputs provide a more concrete outline of the outputs that should be achieved by proposals. Proposals should also clearly specify their strategy for including stakeholders who will utilise their project outcomes for longer term utilisation and higher impact. For further information on the main aims, approaches and recommendations for all proposals, please refer to section 2.1.

2.3.1 15-minutes City Transition Pathway (15mC)

Mobility provides city dwellers with essential opportunities to organise and enjoy their daily lives. However, at the same time, the mobility sector is responsible for several adverse externalities, such as high levels of GHG-emissions, air and noise pollution that are significantly worse in urban areas. In this context, the 15-minute City Transition Pathway promotes concepts, applications and evidence that support urban mobility transitions. Building on the idea of accessibility, it is concerned with urban mobility holistically and transdisciplinarily in cities, where people are able to cover and satisfy the vast majority of their everyday and frequent needs within a short distance from their home, using active mobility and other forms of sustainable transport. Thus, the 15mC TP includes a number of existing paradigms, such as the city of short distances, mixed-use and polycentric planning, accessibility-oriented development, the productive city and more.

In order to inform and shape actions that make our cities more liveable, inclusive and climate-neutral, the focus is set on 15-minute neighbourhoods that recognise different urban contexts and focus on transferability and implementation. Thus, it will be necessary to demonstrate multiple, possibly diverging pathways towards reaching sustainable mobility and transport in different contexts – applying place-sensitive approaches. This Call wants to incentivise the effort to reach beyond usual cases and invites to strengthen experimentation and implementation in different contexts and potentially hard to implement areas for 15-minute City approaches. Furthermore, it highlights the importance of recognising varying levels of preconditions and adaptability between different social groups and emphasises the importance of lifestyles, lenses on inclusiveness, social cohesion, social justice in proposed ideas and projects.

15mC Topic 1: Integrated Policies and Evidence to Reduce Car-dependency

CHALLENGE

Our cities have a car problem. Today, a quarter of urban GHG emissions stem from transport; big shares of urban dwellers are exposed to noise and air pollution; more than half of all public space is dedicated to roads and car parking; and an average European driver spends a full week every year in traffic jams. Cities are dominated by a car-centric planning, inscribing individual preferences for the private car in the built environment, prices and mobility culture, with change too slowly manifesting.

Plans to reach lower GHG-emissions and higher liveability of urban areas imply strategic reorientation of many public policies in the fields of mobility and urban planning. Often, integrated policy packages – bringing transparently together push and pull measures for a sustainable transportation system, while also paying attention to other sectors – are not yet widespread or well understood in terms of

quantitative and qualitative effects, and neither are interactions or interdependencies of measures between each other. Furthermore, additional evidence and tools are needed to formulate effective action plans, based on mobility needs, to frame realistic expectations on outcomes and impacts of mobility measures, and create transparency in relation to (in)direct effects in the planning phase of interventions. In city practice, there seems to be insufficient information on (co-)benefits of supporting active and sustainable modes of transport, and too seldom assessment of measures against advantages and disadvantages of car-dominated streets.

SCOPE

This topic in the DUT Call 2023 concentrates on institutional, procedural, social and technological innovations to create integrated and adaptive policies to gradually transform vehicle parking and flows towards supporting the urban climate-neutrality goal. The main intention is to provide guidance for municipalities for experimentation and implementation and support with assessing outcomes of mobility policies.

Therefore, projects are invited to shed light on, elaborate and test integrated policy and governance toolkits, building on existing knowledge and shaping them towards specific local practical contexts in partner cities. The intention is to provide tools and experience with focus on the Avoid and Shift-paradigms, for an ambitious push towards accessibility by sustainable modes of mobility and transport, and by this reducing car dependency. Such integrated solutions can constitute overviews on interconnected policies, deep-dives in specific areas and/or case studies that are preferably conceived, experimented with and implemented together by researchers and policy makers. These may encompass measures on:

- traffic calming and lowering transit speed limits to increase safety, attractive and inclusiveness of sustainable modes of transport.
- implementing access management solutions (technologies, policies and regulations) and restrictions (e.g. Urban Vehicle Access Restrictions and low emission zones).
- improving the offer of attractive, safe active and sustainable mobility options and services, especially focusing on multimodal integration and alternatives to car ownership.
- implementing sustainable transport, delivery and logistics of goods.
- reimagining private surface parking, promoting the redistribution of public space to active mobility, recreational and green spaces.
- rethinking and reconsidering local regulation and pricing mechanisms (e.g. norms, taxes, subsidies or eco-fiscal measures) that can inscribe or transform the current status quo.
- the functional urban area becoming the baseline for transport planning, as commuting from beyond the city is most dependent on the private car and is responsible for a big part of mobility emissions.

In order to be able to identify and concentrate attention, efforts and budgets on particularly achievable (combinations of) policies and biggest levers, robust scientific and evidence based support for effective and transparent decision-making are needed. Therefore, comprehensive frameworks for monitoring and evaluation purposes, which are based on and informed by specific local contexts are key, but also manage to provide a more general understanding of impacts of mobility and transport policies. Projects are invited to conduct multidimensional analysis, assessing direct and indirect effects (including societal benefits and costs in relation to finance, safety, wellbeing, climate and environment, distribution and social equality, and more) of policy combinations, thus creating and testing tools that support policy learning and implementation. Furthermore, it is important to explore potential unintended, undesirable effects and consequences of policies aiming at climate-neutral mobility and investigate ways to minimise these.

A big obstacle in realising ambitious policies is the persistent focus on “perfect” solutions and absolute legal flawlessness. Concerning implementation of concepts and instruments for managing the use of urban spaces and transport flows, projects are invited to address the lack of procedural knowledge on experimental demonstration and temporary realisation to test policies, finding ways to open up local planning innovations to testing, experiencing and feedback of users and inhabitants.

EXPECTED OUTPUT

Projects are invited to present methodologies, procedures and alliances to further co-created knowledge and capacities needed to tackle central issues of the presented challenge and scope in this topic. In particular, proposals should:

- Build on existing knowledge and material to set up and elaborate integrated policy packages, aiming at reducing urban car dependency.
- Co-create toolkits with local stakeholders in intermediary institutions between science and policy/practice (e.g. urban living labs).
- Elaborate comprehensive, replicable frameworks and conduct multi-dimensional analysis to better understand and assess direct and indirect effects of measures of urban mobility policy.
- Support activities that lead to demonstrating effects of policies in different contexts to enable use-case comparison and to test the contextual, practical fit of transferred ideas and measures.
- Transfer knowledge on essential solutions and processes for urban areas that are less advanced in moving away from car dependency.

15mC Topic 2: Mobility and Planning Policies for Proximity-oriented Developments

CHALLENGE

The 15-minute City concept offers an attractive narrative and strategic perspective on sustainable and people-centred cities. It evolves around the focus on complete neighbourhoods, which are equipped with sufficient local social infrastructure to satisfy all regular needs of inhabitants, thus decreasing travel distances and favouring active mobility. While many central areas of cities already fulfil a great range of conditions that constitute a 15-minute neighbourhood, these are especially hard to implement in areas of low density and peripheral location, where special attention and new concepts are required.

However, due to ongoing economic and social transformations – be it in consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic, thriving online commerce, increasing inflation, energy and rent costs or continuous suburbanisation – even established local (sub-)centres, today predominantly focused on commerce and services, are under pressure to lose (some of) their functions when eroding. As these centres prove to be essential for anchoring local mobility transitions and the 15-minute City concept, this topic explores the contributions of mobility and planning policies to making them more “complete”. It will be essential to continue discussing how to stabilise and enhance (where existing) and (co-)create and transform central functions (where lacking) for a neighbourhood, involving all sectors of urban society.

On the other hand, policies and procedures that increase resilience of urban neighbourhoods and connect them better by offers and infrastructure for modes of active and decarbonised mobility and transport, are needed. Developing and promoting transferable learnings and concepts to strengthen neighbourhood centres within wider 15-minute City approaches are the core of this topic.

SCOPE

In a city, there can be multiple simultaneous development paths of neighbourhood centres, which mainly follow local culture, investment cycles and trends. What has become apparent, however, is that traditional retail and commerce is coming under pressure – possibly similar to small-scale manufacturing in most European cities during the last century. In this situation, projects are invited to explore and co-create future scenarios for neighbourhood centres and investigate pathways to secure or increase accessibility in relation to the six core urban functions: Living, working, learning, caring, supplying and enjoying. Such an initiative will both need to address public policy and also involve the private sector.

At the same time, projects are invited to dig deeper into understanding the everyday needs and experience of inhabitants in connection to 15-minute City neighbourhoods: Which (minimum) types and number of functions should a neighbourhood centres contain, which level of service should it provide and deliver for the local population in the future? As individual requirements as well as mobility behaviour, attitudes and preferences vary significantly across different groups, data and analysis over a longer-term could contribute substantially to the discussion on planning policies for 15-minute neighbourhoods.

Additionally, projects are encouraged to co-create propositions on central issues and challenges concerning regulation, planning and governance of 15-minute neighbourhoods, but not limited to finding ways to:

- create opportunities to replace daily commutes, e.g. by offers of co-working spaces, digital services or other decentralised concepts for accessibility of work and education.
- provide international good practice on mobility services and infrastructure (e.g. active mobility, complete streets) tailored to climate-neutral neighbourhoods to transfer place-based approaches and adapt them in new contexts.
- explore potential contributions to strengthen central functions of transportation and logistics hubs and measures for a neighbourhood.
- formulate propositions to come from mono- to multifunctional uses of ground floors, buildings and public space. Investigate how addressing this issue differs in existing and newly built areas.
- learn from active local management between city administration, retailers and property owners that supports securing and incentivising new opportunities to satisfy daily needs and (re)vitalise public spaces in neighbourhoods.

Questions on stabilising and co-creating neighbourhood functions (together with the needed social infrastructure) especially profit from investigation and implementation in different local contexts as well as learning and comparison of various approaches to similar issues. Projects are encouraged to develop policies and explorative, experimental solutions for small and mid-size cities (as most existing approaches seem to be developed in larger cities), less dense or mono-functional urban neighbourhoods (focusing ways to fill urgent gaps in social infrastructure)

Another aspect that this topic encourages to explore and learn from is the role and contribution of combined mobility and planning policies to (balanced) densification and resilience of neighbourhoods. Facing a history of suburbanisation in most parts of the world and its growing environmental footprint and individual mobility demand, the need to turn this development around in light of surpassed ecological limits is evident. The concept of efficient land-use and the application of constructively tackling the trade-off between use of space for housing, blue-green infrastructure and (spatially more efficient active and collective) mobility can prove essential to create and strengthen attractive neighbourhood centres. The mobility system plays an important role due to the amount of space it takes up in urban areas. Therefore, projects are invited to investigate and diffuse good practice and practical applications of infill and top-up construction that demonstrate balanced solutions to conflicts and synergies between these three uses of urban space. For urban mobility this means transforming it following and applying the Avoid-Shift-Improve hierarchy and the inverted pyramid of transport priorities, to fulfil ambitions to realise access of the six urban core functions sustainably.

Furthermore, closer attention to aspects of resilience of urban mobility systems is encouraged. Systems need to be prepared to absorb external shocks, stay flexible under varying conditions and adaptive for fast recovery from disruptions, under safe and reasonable conditions. Adaptability of the built environment and streets designed for multi-modal transport to avoid an overreliance on one transport form is key. Studied measures of increasing urban resilience should specifically include perspectives to strengthen vulnerable groups.

Finally, this topic invites critical reflection of proximity policies and geographical, economic and political limits to 15-minute neighbourhoods as well as ways to address and minimise potential adverse effects of measures (e.g. high/increasing transportation footprint of city logistics, "green" gentrification). Projects are encouraged to estimate and assess effects of proximity policies (impacts in relation to costs, emissions, liveability and more), following implementation in practice and including perspectives on economic sustainability and feasibility of such policies. The underlying aim is to enhance the understanding of what is needed to make the 15-minute City concept an integrated urban improvement and development instrument.

EXPECTED OUTPUT

Projects are invited to present methodologies, procedures and alliances to further co-created knowledge and capacities needed to tackle central issues of the presented challenge and scope in this topic. In particular, proposals should:

- Explore and develop future scenarios of neighbourhood centres under pressure and investigate possible pathways to secure or increase accessibility in relation to the six core urban functions.
- Support better understanding of everyday needs and experience of inhabitants in connection to 15-minute City neighbourhoods.
- Deliver insights to essential data and tools for 15-minute neighbourhood planning decisions.
- Co-create propositions on central issues and challenges concerning regulation, planning, and governance of 15-minute neighbourhoods.
- Explore the role and contribution of combined mobility and planning policies to (balanced) densification and resilience of neighbourhoods.
- Reflect and assess potential limits and adverse effects of proximity policies.

15mC Topic 3: Empower People for Urban Mobility Transitions

CHALLENGE

The transport sector represents the share of societal activities, in which neither the energy consumption nor the CO₂ emissions could be curbed in their growth. Both number of trips and travelled distances have increased in the last decades, making us more mobile societies, usually choosing the more unsustainable modes the longer the trajectory. Even though the aims and pathways for urban mobility transition are clear, it results to be extremely hard to transfer existing knowledge and propositions into agreeable and accepted implementation and bring them to our streets and squares.

Mobility is widely considered a sensitive and personal topic, closely connected to individual routines, lifestyles and perception of freedom. However, structural parameters, such as the built environment, lifestyles, role models, societal learning, advertisement and many more, influence and steer individual mobility behaviour significantly. Without altering these framework conditions, change will be more tedious than necessary and, under unfavourable conditions, only attractive to a small segment of society. However, this equation also works the other way: If there is no pressure exerted from the micro level, the macro level will stay in its current status quo. Therefore, this topic of the 15-minute City Transition Pathway explores and investigates the role of people in the mobility system as well as the effect of structural parameters that define much of daily life in cities. Engaging formats and initiatives are needed that help us reflect and discuss lock-ins and windows of opportunities in the current systemic setting broadly, as well as innovative methodologies to define and make new options for mobility behaviour in climate-neutral cities perceptible and liveable.

SCOPE

In the mobility and transport sector, many Calls and projects have already been dedicated to planning for and promoting sustainable mobility behaviour. In spite of (or possibly because of) this massive body of knowledge on this topic, it turns out hard to maintain an overview and threatens to overload most stakeholders from practice to take up learnings and experience in this field. Therefore, projects in this topic are invited to contribute to bringing together, creating and promoting international synthesis of relevant concepts, methods and practice focusing on the areas of involvement and empowerment of urban dwellers for the mobility transition and including awareness building, incentives and public communication.

The aim is to compile, reference and apply well tested techniques and interventions to develop them further and extend these with newer contextualised experience on meaningful involvement of citizens and non-experts in public decision processes (e.g. participatory budgeting, standing local citizen and stakeholder platforms). For such propositions, it can prove meaningful to go beyond European models and practices and learn from other contexts around the globe. Similarly, learning from and transferring methods, procedures and experience to raise awareness and promote virtuous behaviour originated in other sectors could help reframing mobility issues differently and open pathways for cross-sectoral co-benefits. These could encompass innovative practices, e.g. of combining health and mobility policy in active mobility on medical prescription or public awareness campaigns for (excessive) driving inspired by anti-smoking campaigns – but much more fruitful combinations could stem from learning for mobility policy from acknowledged measures in planning, health, energy and other sectors. Projects are invited to investigate these potentials further.

Times of consecutive, multiple crisis can lead to a crisis of imagining possible futures. In order to confront dominant and persistent storytelling in favour of the status quo on the one hand and overcome paralysing tales of doom on the other, it will be key to co-create and evolve engaging local narratives for the mobility transition together with the local population. Projects are encouraged to apply methods like visioneering, backcasting and scenarios for post-fossil mobility in the urban-rural interrelationship, to create involving, creative, interactive, immersive ways to tangibly represent how cities – and the life of inhabitants in them – could look like. Experience has shown that it can prove beneficial to go beyond single stakeholder settings and involve local organisations and initiatives working with communities, involving knowledge from media and advertising as well as art and design as valuable contributions for engaging processes. Thus, projects are invited to provide insights, by experimenting with and testing approaches, to move forward and make citizen co-creation, participation and engagement better, easier to put in practice and less cumbersome for public institutions.

On the macro level, an important systematic, contextualised component of mobility transition consists in identifying solutions that question politics and power mechanics contributing to keeping automobile regimes stable. Projects are encouraged to investigate which policies and practices can help addressing barriers to disrupt existing lock-ins and open windows of opportunity. It could prove beneficial to connect theories of power in urban decision-making to how “everyday” work, practices and rationales of planners, bureaucrats and politicians affect and shape their opinions and choices towards sustainable or unsustainable (mobility) policies. Here, new governance models for institutional learning that also consider multi-level governance, fostering culture for experiments and failure, capacity building and regulative capacity are needed to enable sustainable mobility transitions as well as their support from inside public administration.

Finally, this topic of the Call emphasises aspects of mobility cultures, focusing learnings from different lifestyles and cultural interpretations of sustainable urban mobility in different geographical, cultural and institutional contexts. Cross-national and -regional comparison of mobility cultures as well as underlying specialities, narratives and practices connected to mobility and transport policies are welcome to support international learning.

EXPECTED OUTPUT

Projects are invited to present methodologies, procedures and alliances to further co-created knowledge and capacities needed to tackle central issues of urban mobility transitions. In particular, proposals should:

- Build on existing experience and enhance learnings, given the extensive scientific and practical body of knowledge on mobility behaviour, its motivations and shaping factors.
- Draft and create collections of evidence, experience and practice of methods of communication, public engagement and co-creation.
- Extend the current state-of-the-art by learning from experience of communication and meaningfully involvement of inhabitants and stakeholders in the mobility transition from beyond Europe and other sectors of policy.
- Explore and experiment with methods and procedures to imagine possible futures and involving narratives together with city dwellers and supported by arts and media.
- Investigate structural parameters and power mechanics that keep the current fossil-based mobility system stable and reconsider windows of opportunities, institutional learning and international mobility cultures.

2.3.2 Positive Energy Districts Transition Pathway (PED)

The Positive Energy Districts (PED) Transition Pathway (TP) is aimed at supporting the planning, implementation and replication of PEDs throughout Europe. These activities are meant to contribute to the realisation of at least 100 PEDs by 2025. As a concept, the Positive Energy District acts as the backbone of future urban energy systems by both optimising energy efficiency and facilitating the generation of renewable energy on the scale of city districts, down to individual buildings. They also support the regional or national energy system through the smoothing of energy production peaks, management of demand and facilitating the exchange and storage of energy.

Beyond these technical characteristics, PEDs enable the combination of energy efficient buildings and their associated district grids with architectural and social innovation. Public involvement in its design plays a key role in the successful realisation of a PED, with public administrations, real estate developers, utilities and the public at large, functioning as supporting pillars. Through their combined efforts, these actors enable a PED to raise the quality of life in the city, contribute to the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP21) targets and enhance cooperation between stakeholders in any urban system.

The PED topics of this Call focus on embedding innovative strategies towards the energy transition in the urban context, therefore comprehensive approaches considering process innovation, social and economic impact of technological solutions are highlighted. The scopes of the topics are complemented by a stronger technological focus in Clean Energy Transition Partnership (CETPartnership) Call 2023 Modules, specifically Module 6 "Integrated regional energy systems" (TRI 5) and Module 9 "Digitalization for planning, construction phase, commissioning and operation" (TRI 7).

PED Topic 1: Energy Resilience and Energy Poverty

CHALLENGE

The current energy crisis has brought forward an increased focus on energy resilience and on the social aspects of the energy transition. In an EU survey from 2020, 8% of the EU population is shown to be unable to adequately heat their homes, with this figure rising to almost 28% in individual European countries.⁸ The number of people living in energy poverty is likely to have risen even further, since the publication of this survey. Against this background, increasing the resilience of European cities' energy systems is crucial to reverse this trend. Thus, this topic aims to address the following dimensions of energy resilience in particular:

- 1) Ensuring energy security and energy grid stability
- 2) Ensuring affordability of energy for its end users
- 3) Empower consumers to benefit from new ways to engage in energy transition

To be successful, energy transition strategies, need to take into account their social impact and include plans concerning energy security and affordability. Among these should be concrete plans to speed up the reduction of energy consumption, stimulate energy efficiency and help build local renewable energy generation. In addition to these technical initiatives, however, the plans to enhance energy security and reduce energy poverty should also pay explicit attention to their social ramifications. Reduction and prevention of energy poverty requires public support in addition to strategies for a future energy system that rests on empowering and engaging end users in energy management, and ensuring affordability by applied business models that benefit all inhabitants – including those with a poor socio-economic standing.

SCOPE

With decentralisation of the energy system and increased local/regional self-sufficiency with renewable energy, both ambitions towards climate goals and increased independence from energy imports are expected. Concepts for integrating local solutions (PEDs) into a regional perspective need to be reviewed and further developed in terms of implementation feasibility in a short- to medium-term perspective. Building on an analysis of existing energy capacities and potentials, the demonstration of technical and economic viability of strategies are particularly crucial in perspective of the increased urgency.

From a technological perspective, the integration of local energy solutions into the regional energy system is in focus. An integrated view of energy efficiency measures, energy supply through locally generated renewable energy and energy flexibility strategies is needed. Flexibility aspects, including the

⁸ <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-eurostat-news/-/ddn-20211105-1>

balancing of (seasonal) fluctuations in both energy supply and energy consumption and further developing storage options, play a prominent role. For these ambitions, concepts for overcoming barriers in terms of awareness, capacity and quality in the building sector and the energy sector are required. Applicants are asked to assess current developments, such as, the sharp increase in the use of heat pumps and build their proposed strategies on these.

The ambition to decentralise the energy system implies the challenge to overcome barriers regarding governance, decision-making and legal frameworks. These barriers need to be specified. Suggestions for adaptations need to be conceptualised and perform in a multi-level governance setting that includes local, regional and national levels of public authorities and utilities. In the face of urgency, the area of tension between community-based processes and top-down strategies needs to be thoroughly explored. Feasible public-private collaboration and investment models will be key for operationalising transformation processes and ensure their profitability according to business models.

Social aspects play an important part in this context: addressing the rising problem of energy poverty, i.e., the increasing inability for vulnerable target groups to pay for energy supply, also on the level of deprived neighbourhoods, will be key for mastering urban energy transitions. Addressing energy poverty also links to mobility poverty, health issues, liveable environments, etc., and has therefore to be considered a societal priority. In a global perspective, context-specific cultural heritage in terms of behavioural patterns or technological practices, needs to be taken into consideration when developing innovative solutions. A strong focus needs to be put on developing strategies towards the engagement of the local public for decentralisation strategies and needs to focus on empowerment and capacity building, as well as organisational and financial support. The promotion of energy communities can be a crucial lever to tackle energy poverty. However, empowerment of local communities must not lead to unfairly overburdening already distressed individuals and communities. Proposals are equally asked to analyse the energy market and the regulatory framework in a wider context, identify gaps and barriers with regard to decentralisation strategies, and outline pathways for adequately adapting these frameworks in terms of both ensuring affordability and supporting diversity and flexibility of the energy system. The interface between human microscale behaviour, policy, unexpected pricing events, and dynamics of public awareness and decision-making mesoscale of the neighbourhood and city, need to be explored.

EXPECTED OUTPUT

Proposals need to conceptualise and assess their impact, show pathways towards local implementation and provide guidelines for large-scale implementation. In particular, proposals should:

- Provide consistent concepts for addressing energy security and energy poverty on the basis of local case studies, by applying Urban Living Labs (see Annex D) and involving a relevant stakeholder ecosystem.
- Ensure active involvement of local administration and/or policymakers.
- Elaborate on the potential of local context of case studies based on an analysis of:
 - Possible energy efficiency measures;
 - Possible energy generation potentials;
 - Possible energy flexibility and storing options; and
 - Characteristics of socio-economic framework conditions, governance structures and regulatory frameworks.
- Identify gaps and barriers to overcome, elaborate on conflicts and dilemmas (in terms of conflicting/competing goals), propose way-out strategies.
- Concisely demonstrate technical and economic feasibility of proposed measures and assess their socio-economic impact.
- Develop services that support the decision-making process, such as digital tools, data collection and management, etc.
- Provide policy recommendations for replication and mainstreaming in other local contexts, based on your findings in developing your own energy security strategies.

PED Topic 2: Urban Regeneration and Refurbishment

CHALLENGE

The transformation of the existing built environment constitutes a key challenge for the urban energy transition. There is a strong need for cities to improve their building stock towards becoming better insulated and more energy efficient. Additionally, the design of public and private space also asks for changes to adapt to a warming climate, including more space for green and blue infrastructure and new forms of mobility. The EU Renovation Wave aims at facilitating these changes by providing funds to renovate 35 million buildings by 2030. With its quantitative significance for the roadmap towards climate-neutrality, rolling out large-scale renovation processes in existing urban structures is a most urgent issue in terms of environmental, economic and social impact. Renovation is a key element in reducing the energy needs, while also improving overall living conditions. The second key element is sustainable energy generation focusing on both electricity as well as heating and cooling. The third element of sector integration calls for a holistic view on implementation.

This topic focuses on process designs for strategies beyond individual buildings, which represents a particular challenge: urban refurbishment and revitalisation strategies need to embrace the comprehensiveness of urban regeneration as a concept with a strong focus on social inclusion, empowerment and sensitive intervention in existing urban structures. These strategies cannot only focus on the urban energy transition. Especially the transition towards more sustainable mobility is very much connected where new mobility systems (increasing walkability, cyclability and collective options, focused on shared mobility) and new technologies (full electric vehicles, bidirectional batteries) have the potential to reduce energy needs and to support energy generation, storage and distribution. Furthermore, circularity and climate adaptation are intrinsically connected when dealing with regeneration. Key challenges of building on and transforming “the existing” lie in the static nature of built-up structures, the severe limitations in terms of space availability in densely built-up urban structures, the complexity of ownership structures, heritage and cityscape value.

SCOPE

This topic aims to address the challenges of implementing technical solutions with process innovation and social innovation. The focus lies on the elaboration of feasible strategies for neighbourhood-oriented regeneration processes that demonstrate pathways for transforming existing urban structures into net-zero/climate-neutral neighbourhoods as building blocks for an overall decarbonisation of existing infrastructure. This includes:

- Conceptualisation of process designs for the refurbishment and deep retrofitting of groups of buildings/entire neighbourhoods in the context of diverse ownership structures and increased individual ownership of flats in urban centres. In this context, the specific potential of social housing entities as front-runners could be explored.
- Conceptualisation of process designs for the adaption and decarbonisation of energy supply systems in the existing building stock, including the existing supply infrastructure, collective sustainable heating and cooling options, and local supply solutions.
- The limitations of existing – and to a large extent – historic urban structures, in terms of space availability or preservation aspects when it comes to the addition of infrastructure for energy generation and the application of energy efficiency measures.
- Engagement of local actors for comprehensive transformation processes which involve instances of innovative social regulations that can act.

Within this framework, a strong focus lies on financial and legal challenges, and applied process designs for public-private cooperation and for combining sensible top-down approaches with activation of comprehensive bottom-up processes that engage local communities. Urban regeneration requires the

combination of technological innovation regarding energy efficiency, local generation of renewable energy, energy storage, and resource efficiency with inclusivity and community aspects. Building on comprehensive analysis of existing potentials and the socio-economic background of a neighbourhood, assessment of the social and economic impact on local actors is crucial. In order to develop sustainable climate-neutral strategies, resource efficiency and circularity aspects are important. The calculation of the embodied energy in refurbishment processes requires specific approaches for raising awareness and capacities in the real estate and construction sector.

Since climate action and local energy planning are relatively new concepts, they need to be integrated and tuned to existing public strategies and (spatial) instruments of urban planning and urban renewal. One of the potential levers is to add a climate or energy reflex into ongoing projects in cities by coupling strategies on energy neutrality and vice versa. There is however a lack of common knowledge bases, capacity and engagement of urban planners, designers and architects in integrating energy concepts in spatial plans. Financial support and public funding need to be sensibly combined with addressing the needs of and engaging diverse local communities, specifically in the dilemma situation of upgrading deprived neighbourhoods, whilst avoiding green gentrification.

The mobilisation of local communities and stakeholders is an imperative for comprehensive neighbourhood development – not only for acceptance reasons, but for the sheer viability of transformation processes: not least the need to work with complex ownership structures, requires substantial innovation in terms of process design and engagement strategies that consider both owners and tenants. In this context, a particular focus on public buildings, social housing or cultural venues as potential ignition points for neighbourhood processes should be considered. Proposals need to conceptualise and assess their impact, promote local pick up and provide guidelines for large-scale implementation.

Improving the local quality of life and quality of living environments are an underlying goal for these processes. Therefore, consideration of aspects of design (buildings and public spaces), mobility, circularity and greening/blue-green infrastructure are important.

A focus on existing urban neighbourhoods with their limitations also implies a (re-)consideration of goals for the local energy balance, with an adapted perspective on the term “positive” in Positive Energy Districts and a stronger focus on the function and positive impact of existing urban centres in the framework of regional grids.

EXPECTED OUTPUT

Proposals need to conceptualise and assess their impact, show pathways towards local implementation and provide guidelines for large-scale implementation. In particular, proposals should:

- Build on and further develop existing good practice in the field of comprehensive refurbishment and urban regeneration projects.
- Elaborate on the potentials of a given local context based on comprehensive energy-potential analysis of existing local capacities. Consider reduction of energy need, energy efficiency measures, energy generation potentials (both heating/cooling and electricity), energy flexibility and storing options, as well as the link to other transition priorities like mobility, circularity and green-blue infrastructure, the socio-economic framework conditions, governance structures and the regulatory framework.
- Provide consistent concepts for addressing the social impact in terms of improving the quality of life in deprived neighbourhoods based on local case studies, by applying Urban Living Labs and involving a relevant stakeholder ecosystem. Ensure active involvement of local administration and/or policymakers.
- Identify gaps and barriers to overcome, elaborate on conflicts and dilemmas (in terms of conflicting/competing goals), propose way-out strategies.

- Identify gaps and barriers to overcome, elaborate on conflicts and dilemmas (in terms of conflicting/competing goals), propose way-out strategies.
- Demonstrate technical and economic feasibility of proposed measures and assess the socio-economic impact of proposed strategies.
- Provide concepts on the governance of neighbourhood-oriented regeneration processes and the role each level (national/regional/local) can play.
- Provide policy recommendations based on your findings in terms of implementation strategies for the involved case studies and guidelines for replication and mainstreaming in other local contexts.

PED Topic 3: Enabling Systems for Local Energy Transitions: Collaboration and Sustainable Investment

CHALLENGE

The performance and speed of urban energy transition strategies strongly depends on an enabling system that features adequate stakeholder collaboration, regulatory framework, economic feasibility, and social aspects. There is still a strong need for conceptualising innovative collaboration modes between the central actors of the energy transition:

- Public authorities and municipalities
- Real estate sector, from developers to the construction industry
- Financing institutions, like banks
- Utilities, from global players to local energy providers
- Other businesses, for instance logistic actors or data centres
- Local communities/associations and individual homeowners.

These collaboration modes are required on different levels. On the one hand a collaboration is needed between these stakeholders to develop a local energy transition vision which is supported by all the actors above and in which each of these actors has a role to play and takes responsibility towards that vision. On the other hand, there is a need for very concrete investment vehicles to implement certain action, like for instance a district heating network. A specific stakeholder ecosystem needs to be mobilised in order to create a business model to develop, finance, construct and exploit the network.

A specific challenge is the participation and engagement of local actors. Because of the diversity of this group a one size fits all solution is not possible, while everybody needs to be on board to realise the needed transformation. Therefore, addressing how to involve the various actors in this group is a crucial question.

The existing regulatory framework and financing framework at national levels are not always suitable for local contexts. For instance, individual homeowners of detached houses need other frameworks compared to residents of apartments.

Depending on socio-cultural background and geographical context, new models of sustainable investment will need to perform within a specific balance between public investment/public funding and market dynamics, between large-scale solutions and decentral local contributions, and between big players and individual end-users. This spectrum of potential pathways needs to be explored and conceptualised in terms of process designs, tools and investment plans/business models.

SCOPE

There is a clear need to provide districts or neighbourhoods with an effective institutional basis in relation to the diverse transitions at hand, the energy transition being one of the most urgent. New tools, which explicitly work on a district scale level are needed to facilitate further PED development. Examples include City-Climate Investment Plans, 'horizontal association of co-owners' (as a metaphor for the association of co-owners in an apartment building), neighbourhood development plans and new business models that also take secondary benefits into account. The concept of 'Energy Communities' also seems promising in

this context but needs further elaboration and tests. The lack of proven concepts has to be considered as one of the main limitations for mainstreaming the PED concept. If the district is a legal entity in that sense, it can also legitimately decide to invest in and implement measures such as collective renovation or the construction of a micro heat network.

Investment vehicles in which the (local) government can actively participate (both through investment and operationally) are desirable. EU and national or regional legislation is currently a barrier, since the principle of free market forces is dominant. However, the energy system is not easily marketable, and the problems of that approach have become painfully clear during the recent energy crisis. We therefore need to look for innovative designs. Investments in collective energy infrastructure are a typical example of this, but one can also think of e.g., sustainable, combined mobility solutions, or a combination of several sustainable elements. The addition of secondary or co-benefits into the business model of a project or set-up broadens the potential financing base. However, it is not easy to break through business as usual. On the other hand, new frameworks such as the EU taxonomy for investments could offer opportunities to include those secondary profits in the (financial) project balance sheet.

Opportunities for local communities, specifically for energy communities, must be better taken into account, and the integration of top-down actions with community-based engagement needs conceptualisation. New business models need to be incentivised, with the role of public funding, public investment, private investment and market dynamics to be thoroughly explored.

EXPECTED OUTPUT

Proposals need to conceptualise concrete models and tangible pathways, in particular:

- Define roles and function of key stakeholder groups for the energy transition.
- Build on good practice of existing examples for innovative collaboration and investment.
- Provide consistent concepts for collaboration modes and management at the example of a defined geographical context.
- Provide a set of recommendations for adapting regulatory framework at the example of a defined geographical context.
- Identify gaps and barriers to overcome, elaborate on conflicts and dilemmas (in terms of conflicting/competing goals), propose way-out strategies.
- Identify gaps and barriers to overcome, elaborate on conflicts and dilemmas (in terms of conflicting/competing goals), propose way-out strategies.
- Provide policy recommendations based on your findings in terms of implementation strategies for the involved case studies and guidelines for replication and mainstreaming in other local contexts.
- Propose tools and methods to facilitate sustainable investment or management on different levels.

2.3.3 Circular Urban Economies Transition Pathway (CUE)

The Circular Urban Economies (CUE) TP within DUT addresses an integrated approach for urban greening and circularity transitions. The CUE TP aims to foster the design of urban places characterised by regenerative urbanism, by which we mean liveable, inclusive, and green communities and neighbourhoods that are sustained by circular urban economies and resource flows. CUE encourages a multitude of tools and approaches that combine efforts towards increased urban resource efficiency and liveability.

CUE Topic 1: The Built Environment as a Resource Base

CHALLENGE

The built environment forms large base of resources for cities and this topic tackles the challenge of how its resource efficiency can be improved, being a part of a circular economy.

Cities are large stocks of metals, concrete, wood and other materials found in buildings, utilities, infrastructure including public transportation, and underground. The often resource and carbon intense production of these materials lies behind the fact that the construction of the built environment stands for a significant part of cities' environmental footprint. Urban mining, which involves dismantling and properly disposing of end-of-life materials, as well as buried cables and pipes, can effectively prevent the consumption of significant resources that raw material acquisition requires, and also curbs the possible negative impact on social and environmental values. Whilst much is known of the waste disposal and recycling of households, there is a significant lack of knowledge and data on waste creation from the built environment. Increased knowledge combined with new innovations such as tools and methods for reusing and recycling materials in new construction projects as well as in refurbishments, combined with use of new innovative solutions and design, alternative materials, new building techniques, procedures and methods, plays a key role in reducing cities' emissions and transforming the built environment. Use, maintenance and rehabilitation of existing building and urban infrastructure can also be significantly less resource intensive compared to constructing new buildings, neighbourhoods and infrastructure networks and systems.

SCOPE

Reusing and recycling materials touches upon all parts of the value chain of waste creation in relation to the built environment (in design, production, construction and demolition). To date, methods and processes for recycling and reusing items and materials that have reached their lifespans are undeveloped and relatively unexplored on a large scale. The potential of urban mining to recover and reuse cities' waste materials is much larger than what is currently taken care of and there is a strong need for new innovative ideas and technologies to be able to map but also to extract materials. Obstacles so far for recycling and reusing waste materials, are process related with difficulties finding cost efficient and suitable business models for taking care of existing materials together with planning issues and difficulties in anticipating how materials will be reused and recycled throughout the entire lifecycle of projects. One of the largest issues relates to the complexity of laws and regulations around end of waste status that prevents reuse schemes in the construction sector due to safety reasons and warranted lifetime of products. Further issues regarding regulation and insurance, standards, labels, the mass characterisation of materials and traceability for construction and materials stresses the need to develop new ways to control waste management in the building sector including valid inspection and certification processes that enable reuse of construction materials. There are also logistical challenges and opportunities that come with the transportation, processing (e.g. cleaning) and distribution of materials from existing buildings that can be reused, such as searching in the direction of construction hubs and other solutions.

A lack of physical and digital spaces for reusing and recycling is a challenge for many cities. Tools and design processes to connect providers and customers from different sectors of the circular economy can facilitate resource and by-product sharing efforts. For the potential for this to be unlocked, spaces for sharing resources and goods need to be created. Optimising the reuse of materials requires matchmaking between supply and demand. There is a need to go beyond the geographic limits of the city, however there is a lack of spaces and common platforms for cities to share materials. To build information about materials, alternative materials and building techniques together with methods like cradle-to-cradle regenerative design analysis, material passports, and new and improved recycling schemes and interventions are only a few of many tools and solutions needed to be able to increase the amount of reused material. In general, there is a great need to explore how tools such as data digitalisation, visualisation and digital twins can be used to ease the work with materials characterisation in the flow description, tracing, controlling, sharing and evaluating measures. This is key to being able to make suggestions for new innovative solutions for sharing and reusing materials.

To apply circular economy activities, in relation to the built environment, is not only about steering flows of materials in a more efficient way but also about how new measures of maintenance, renovation and refurbishment can prolong the use of resources already in use. Changing our perspective of the city as a

resource bank requires a shift in how we interact with it, which means stakeholders must become more aware and able to plan and construct using recycled materials from the beginning of a project. It may be important to consider if it is inevitable at all to build new structures. Adaptive reuse and repurposing of buildings through retrofits, taking cultural heritage and aesthetic issues as well as material costs into consideration, may be an alternative solution more feasible than constructing new buildings. Furthermore, cooperation within the building industry as well as between the public and private sectors is key for changed practices. However, the challenge to explore alternative materials, techniques and procedures to prolong the use of old buildings is a great challenge for the construction sector. This often has to do with financial incentives but may be more often about practices for facility management, obstacles at civil society level, norms about architectural qualities and values in societies, often appreciating the new rather than what already exists.

Proposals submitted to this Call topic are encouraged to address one or more of the following questions:

- What is needed to increase recycling and how will it be possible to reuse and recycle materials from the built environment in sustainable ways at an affordable cost?
- How can spaces for sharing be developed?
- How can data, tools and methods for tracing and material flows analysis be used and contribute to increased reusing and recycling of the built environment?
- How can the use of resources already in use be prolonged?
- How can urban planning and urban rehabilitation practices contribute to optimising the use of existing urban spaces and buildings?
- How can design, form and artistic perspectives contribute to developing tools and methods to support the reuse and recycling of waste material? What measures, tools, methods would allow the promotion of material reuse at a territorial or broader scale?

EXPECTED OUTPUT

The projects should explicitly state their expected output in relation to their chosen question, which might for example include the following outputs:

- Contribute with tools, methods and guidelines for calculating and valuing the impact of materials so that inhabitants and construction companies can be sure that they use the best materials/reused materials for the environment and contribute towards a more circular economy.
- Draw upon scientifically proven methods and knowledge as well as a common understanding among actors engaged in the built environment on how to use tools and indicators for reusing building materials, which will make the choice between new materials, and reusing and using recycled materials easier for public and private stakeholders.
- Identify and test incentives and disincentives for choosing different kinds of materials and solutions in construction that will also facilitate the design and implementation of new building techniques and methods aimed towards a circular built environment.
- Contribute with knowledge and competence on changed strategies, plans and processes for preserving and developing the existing building stock and its various values, reusing and recycling materials.

CUE Topic 2 Knowledge and optimisation of resources flows between urban and rural areas.

CHALLENGE

Urban and rural areas are highly dependent on each other when it comes to exchange of resources. To move from a circular urban economy to a broader perspective with a circular urban and rural economy in focus, creates conditions for efficient flows of all kinds of materials, natural resources, soils, and human resources. Urban areas rely heavily on their outskirts, and rural areas to ensure stable access to food supplies as well as for an inflow of materials and labour, and above all to gain access to land, water and soil for multiple uses. Rural areas depend on urban areas mostly in terms of financial flows which makes for a fair distribution of services to create regional justice and improved conditions of rural settlements,

key for ensuring a preservation of local values to safeguard and guarantee livelihoods for all people including those living in rural areas. The way resources circulate between urban and rural areas in Europe varies depending on the region. In some places, urban and rural areas are not clearly defined due to high and dispersed land use, while in other areas, rural regions may be more remote. This makes the situation less stereotypical and straightforward.

SCOPE

Efficient planning and design are crucial for achieving change. This could include planning and design for land use, logistics of goods, people or services, efficient waste and nutrients management, as well as flows of labour and financial assets to support projects for innovation. Planning for flows is dependent on efficient cross administrative and regional cooperation between urban and rural areas. Well designed, developed and climate efficient transportation, public transportation and improved surrounding communication is also a key in maintaining urban rural connection, to avoid long distances to primary resources. Overall, this makes new forms of regional governance key to ensuring urban rural connections with short value chains to plan, build and maintain circular urban and rural systems. Additionally, it is important to consider the challenges of downscaling urban plans for each kind of resource to also make them applicable for small cities and municipalities. However, small cities also have a governance and administration structural advantage, in that they may make it easier to work with experiments and new sustainable practices.

Exchanges of knowledge from the rural to the urban and vice versa are crucial to acknowledge and investigate learning and knowledge transfer more deeply to find win-win solutions for urban, rural and regional challenges. There is, for example, a need to understand how micro scale changes (new decisions towards circularity from all stakeholders) can scale up, connecting the micro behaviour of individual actors with the synergies at urban and regional scales, including positive economic and environmental consequences.

Productive flows of regional food systems are key to reconnecting the urban population with agricultural production and providing access to healthier food. Innovation in food production such as small-scale farming in cities, urban and vertical farming as well as developing new business models for increasing benefits for urban and rural farmers are a few of many solutions needed to transform agrifood systems and to revalorise professions connected to efficient food systems. However, issues of land use allocation when it comes to urban farming as well as issues of inequality in access to good quality food makes it important to find solutions for fair distribution of healthy and sustainable food for all inhabitants despite income and place of residence. Use and shortage of land is also a big challenge in many places with an urban-rural dimension. New solutions for land use including replacing grain by precise fermentation, which takes up only a tiny fraction of today's arable land, might provide new perspectives on rural-urban links in food chains and the provision of quality food for every community.

Flows of waste, sewerage and water are also a concern under this topic. There is a need to preserve fresh water supplies and simultaneous take advantage of the potential of resources from waste streams – from sewerage and sludge. This can include waste as a source of nutrients, organic matter and energy/heating with the possibility for recycling and reuse. Recognition of waste as a secondary raw material requires testing. Furthermore, tracking flows of waste as well as other materials could be helpful in determining streams of needed resources. An intractable challenge in this work is that cities often lack quality and disaggregated data of their resource flows and the reduction of potential recycling and reuse interventions is therefore difficult to quantify. It is therefore urgent to create synergies and collaboration between local administrations and resource intensive actors around data and availability of information, to achieve improved monitoring tools and indicators about resource flows of waste, water and sewerage.

Use and consumption are also central in making the urban and rural connection into a seamless web in terms of circular flows. Changing habits including refuse and opting out of unsustainable solutions is necessary to achieve an urban-rural circular economy. Neighbourhoods are in a constant cycle of small-scale transformations and reuse of resources at the hands of (non-professional) residents. Such practices

and their possible synergies with larger flows of materials and foods deserve attention. However, when it comes to issues of individuals' consumption it is important that behaviours and choices are intertwined with cultural norms, commercial pressures and complex supply chains which make changes at different scales highly dependent on education and awareness, new regulations, policies and financial incentives, in combination with infrastructural change. It is also important to include cooperative networks as no sector will solve circularity issues in their own silo.

Project proposals submitted under Topic 2 should address at least one of the following questions:

- What are new forms of, and how can management strategy, planning, design, policy and governance improve for each resource the urban-rural-regional continuum, to support common solutions with the urban-rural realm in mind, and ensure "solutions" that do not move problems from one of these realms to the other?
- How do resource and circular flows in the urban-rural-regional continuum vary in different regions in Europe, and how can learnings and solutions be applied across cases?
- Scale and agency are important aspects of the circular economy. What materials and resources can be circulated, and at what scale, how and by whom, to get an efficient and sustainable distribution in an urban-rural-regional context?
- How can the reuse and recycling of materials, waste and nutrients be improved to increase the production and self-sufficiency of resources in the urban-rural realm?
- How to promote, design, prioritise and increase, the emergence and upscale of local solutions for better agrifood, water, waste, recycling, goods and public transportation, systems and flows, for exchange of knowledge where the urban and rural linkages are highly visible?
- How can the description of the flow for each type of resource at different scales be improved?

EXPECTED OUTPUT

The projects should explicitly state their expected output in relation to their chosen question, which might for example include the following outputs:

- Contribute to new solutions for circular urban and rural flows.
- Better understand and better describe the flow of resources within a territory and between territories: qualification and quantification to better manage flows and their impacts.
- Build upon experimentation, innovation, and collaborations to provide insights and ways of working with planning, design and governance of urban-rural streams of resources including issues of logistics.
- Create evidence on how rural-urban linkages for circular streams of resources such as food, waste and water as well as transport and financial flows will make urban and the rural better places with better livelihoods for all people.
- Provide new insight into cities as complex systems highlighting the distribution of urban and rural space, explaining dynamically changing spatial functions relating to flows of goods and services.
- Provide new insights and improved methods and solutions to create efficient streams and flows, for examples of materials, waste and food.

CUE Topic 3: Planning and Designing urban areas with Nature: Towards a Regenerative Urbanism

Mitigating environmental damage under a sustainability paradigm is no longer sufficient to address the challenges cities are facing today, and urban planning and design must rely on net-positive interventions. This topic focuses on measures to mitigate the potential degrading effects of urbanisation (including land cost and urban land pressure), that prevent provision of crucial ecosystem services and habitat needs. Mitigation and adaptation are needed. These services include carbon storage and climate regulation, biomass provision for food, trees and water flow regulation, and social, recreational, health and wellbeing benefits. Designing with nature, or biophilic design and architecture, are key features in addressing these challenges, through urban climate adaptation and mitigation schemes as well as urban greening

measures that have social impacts in their immediate surroundings and communities as well. Appetency for nature and measurable biological responses are, for example, important health and wellbeing aspects to consider for urban populations.

SCOPE

Designing with nature aims to both reduce the environmental impact of the building sector and built environment and foster urban liveability. These are thus key for achieving regenerative neighbourhoods. From an anthropological perspective, designing with nature is crucial in attempting to satisfy peoples' need for contact with natural systems and processes in the contemporary built environment, and improve their physical and mental health, productivity, and wellbeing. There is also an environmental justice component to this issue in so far as urban design with nature must be done with equality, diversity and inclusion aspects in mind, to ensure equal access to green spaces for all socio-economic groups and to avoid unwanted processes of green gentrification.

Biophilic design is not only about including nature in the (day-to-day) life of city inhabitants, relying on social qualities, but is also an approach to urbanism that can provide a wide range of opportunities for cities and urban areas, to restore and mimic natural conditions, flows and movement. Nature-based solutions⁹ can be implemented into the urban realm to decrease the environmental impact of urbanisation, restore, and regenerate urban ecosystems. Interventions aimed at the blue and green infrastructure of cities, offer great potential to re-establish and imitate soil and hydrological conditions prior to urban development. Efforts to increase permeable surfaces areas also has multiple benefits, such as filtering urban runoff and retention of storm water flows. Water sensitive urban design, for example is an approach to planning and designing urban areas that reuses and makes use of storm water, as a valuable resource, stopping it from reaching waterways and waterbodies through a range of treatment options, and by mimicking the natural water cycle as closely as possible.

Designing with nature requires political, financial and public support from across different levels of society. The weight of exploitation in urban development has meant it has been difficult to secure sufficient budget and investment in green urban solutions. Strategies are needed to increase and de-risk investment in nature-based solutions and allow cities to implement ambitious greening and ecosystem restoration projects. Shared advocacy and partnership between different sectors is also important in enabling nature in cities. To restore the bonds between nature and the built environment, governance, politics, economics, culture and ethics, sets of values, norms and policies should prioritise socio-cultural and ecological objectives, and the importance of nature in designing built environments as well as developing and implementing strategies, guidelines and design principal rulesets based on practical experience.

Proposals are invited to explore different methods of designing with nature at a variety of scales. This can include a variety of nature types, such as water, soil, trees and plants. Using living plants to clean up soil, air and water contaminated with hazardous contaminants, that is phytoremediation technologies, could also be considered under this topic. Case studies can furthermore be of varying size, location and density. This can be from a building or site scale to regional areas. All types of uses in cities such as residential, commercial, education, healthcare facilities and other public and social infrastructure can also be considered.

Project proposals submitted under Topic 3 should address at least one of the following questions:

⁹ **Nature-Based Solutions** are defined here as actions to protect, conserve, restore, sustainably use and manage natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems, which address social, economic and environmental challenges effectively and adaptively, while simultaneously providing human well-being, ecosystem services and resilience and biodiversity benefits.

Definition from Fifth Session of the United Nations Environment Assembly UNEA-5.2; UNEA/EA.5/Res.5

- How can planning development include architecture and designing with nature, through nature-based solutions, to ensure net-positive change, climate adaptation and mitigation, and provision of ecosystem services, at different scales, for all inhabitants in cities and urban areas?
- How can indigenous, traditional, design and local knowledge create opportunities in parallel with governance, financial, societal structures, and scientific and technical understanding of designing with nature?
- What are possible socio-economic barriers and/or opportunities for designing with nature? How can nature based solutions contribute to the realisation of a just transition?
- How can architecture and designing with nature, be integrated into municipal planning strategies and territorial management instruments?

EXPECTED OUTPUT

Projects should contribute to ensuring urban areas are planned and designed with nature to guarantee they are welcoming places for all, whilst also being resilient to risks and threats, protecting and making the best use of resources available, cutting across different spatial and governmental scales.

The projects should explicitly state their expected output in relation to their chosen question, which might for example include the following outputs:

- Build on good practice from existing and on-going examples.
- Elaborate on the potentials of architecture and designing with nature (including blue and green infrastructure) based on a comprehensive analysis regarding existing local capacities, as well the socio-economic framework conditions, governance structures as well as financial and regulatory frameworks.
- Identify gaps and barriers to overcome and elaborate on dilemma situations and conflicts of goals.
- Demonstrate technical and economic feasibility of proposed designing with nature measures and assess the socio-economic impact of proposed strategies in a concise way. Transfer of knowledge, across different directions.
- Develop tools for designing with nature, for policymakers and practitioners. Encourage active involvement of cultural and creative sectors, from architecture and design, local government actors, and with other indigenous, traditional and local knowledge.
- Provide strategy and policy recommendations based on findings implemented in case studies, and guidelines for replication in other local.

3 Eligibility criteria and guidelines for applicants

This Call includes both a set of **transnational requirements common for all Applicants** (*i.e.* transnational eligibility criteria) as well as **national/regional requirements** for Applicants participating in a consortium (namely **specific Funding Agency rules** which apply to Applicants that claim funds from a specific Funding Agency, see Annex A for guidance and agency web links with further information).

All funded partners in this Call will be funded by their national/regional Funding Agencies in accordance with their respective national/regional eligibility criteria. Please note that a specific national/regional agency may not be able to fund all types of organisations. Applicants have to pay careful attention to the relevant national/regional funding rules indicated in Annex A and contact the relevant national/regional contact person with any queries to avoid any issues related to national/regional eligibility.

The term “proposal” is used both for the pre-proposal (first stage of the selection procedure) and the full proposal (second stage of the selection procedure).

3.1 Consortium: who can participate and apply

Definitions: applicants, main applicant, co-applicant, principal investigator

- **Applicants** are defined as **organisations/institutions/companies** (*i.e.* legal entities) that apply for funding. Applicants can be:
 - **research organisations** (higher education institutions including universities, university colleges; research institutes or other entities with research undertakings),
 - companies and commercial organisations,
 - **urban government authorities** (such as regional and local government institutions, municipalities and municipal organisations, city authorities, urban public administrations, and infrastructure and service providers),
 - **consumers and civil society representatives** (e.g. local and community organisations, non-governmental organisations, not-for-profit organisations, citizens’ representatives, etc.).
 - From the **culture and creative sectors** (e.g. artists and designers).
- The **Main Applicant** is the body responsible for coordinating and managing the project (*i.e.* project coordinator). It will be the contact point with the DUT Call Secretariat on behalf of the whole consortium and is responsible for the administrative management of the complete project. The Main Applicant is responsible for overseeing the project activities and ensuring that the work programme is on track.
- **Co-applicants** are Applicants other than the Main Applicant, eligible for funding from a Funding Agency. There may be more than one Co-applicant from any participating country. In some cases where there is more than one Co-applicant from one country, the responsible Funding Agency may require one of them to be identified as the National Contact Point; this is done by the Main Applicant, by nominating a partner as such.
- **Co-operation Partners** are partners that are not eligible for funding from Funding Agencies (e.g. partners from countries not participating in this Call or not eligible for funding by any of the Funding Agencies, or are eligible but want to participate without receiving funding), but may be included in a project as Co-operation Partners if (a) they finance their activity from other sources and (b) the consortium in general fulfils the requirements on the number of eligible applicants from participating countries. A clear description/indication of the role and form of engagement of these Cooperation Partners should be included in the proposal. A written commitment (Letter of Intent) from Cooperation Partners, participating with their own funding or with an in-kind contribution should be submitted with the full proposal. It should be noted that Co-operation Partners do not count toward the minimum of three eligible applicants from at least three participating countries outlined in the transnational eligibility rule 1 below.

- Partners generically covers Applicants and Co-operation Partners.
- The Principal Investigator (PI) is defined as the person who is the lead investigator for an Applicant.

Eligibility rules for the consortia and Applicants

- **Transnational eligibility rule 1:** Each proposal must be submitted by a consortium consisting of **at least three eligible Applicants from at least three different participating countries** (see Annex A). Only Applicants eligible for the funding of the participating Funding Agencies¹⁰ from the following countries are eligible to apply as Main Applicant or Co-applicant: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, The Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Türkiye. In addition, **at least two of the eligible Applicants must be from different EU Member States or Associated Countries eligible for EC co-funding in this Call**: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, The Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Türkiye.
All legal entities must be independent from each other to be considered as different applicants¹¹. Please pay careful attention to the specific Funding Agencies' rules regarding eligibility of applicants in Annex A since not all Funding Agencies can support all types of Applicants. Non-eligible Applicants (e.g. from other countries or non-eligible to receive funding from a participating Funding Agency) may participate as a Co-operation Partner.
- **Transnational eligibility rule 2:** The Main Applicant (project coordinator) must be eligible to be funded and request funding by its national/regional participating Funding Agency.
- **Transnational eligibility rule 3:** A Principal Investigator (PI) must only participate in a maximum of two proposals¹², and only once as the PI of a Main Applicant. **If the Call Secretariat, in charge of checking transnational eligibility, identifies the same person as PI in more than two pre-proposals, or as PI of the Main Applicant of more than one pre-proposal, all pre-proposals/full proposals in which they are a PI will be declared ineligible.**
- **Transnational eligibility rule 4:** Consortia must include at least one urban government authority (city, municipality or entity providing key urban services¹³) either as a Main Applicant, Co-applicant, or Co-operation Partner depending on the national/regional eligibility criteria.

Recommendations for the consortia composition

Consortia may include partners active across several positions within the research and development system (i.e., innovation, applied research, fundamental research) and across disciplines (natural sciences, social sciences, arts and humanities, engineering, etc.). Moreover, consortia should include preferably at least one representative from companies and commercial organisations, consumers or civil society, either as a Main Applicant, Co-applicant, or Co-operation Partner, depending on the national/regional eligibility criteria.

Typically, small to medium-sized consortia (involving funding requests to 3-5 Funding Agencies on average per proposal) are expected. However, there is no upper limit and consortia may involve as many partners as necessary for a convincing proposal, ensuring that all participants have a justified role. Each partner within the consortium should clearly add value to the objectives of the proposed project.

¹⁰ see **Annex A**.

¹¹ For instance, a company located in three participating countries and eligible for funding by the respective Funding Agencies will not be considered as three independent applicants and will count for only one applicant.

¹² Some Funding Agencies may impose stricter participation rules, such as no participation in more than one pre-proposal. The potential applicants are invited to read the national annexes and check this kind of eligibility rule with the Funding Agency's contact person.

¹³ Key urban services include sanitation, energy, water, transport infrastructure and transportation, education, health services, emergency services and (public) housing.

Depending on the nature of the project, each partner in the consortium must demonstrate how they will exploit the expected results.

Consortia are expected to be balanced between countries both in terms of number of partners and distribution of budget and no individual Applicant or Cooperation Partner may represent more than 50% of the workload calculated in terms of person-months.

It is also recommended to consider the gender balance and the inclusion of “widening” countries (namely Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Türkiye)¹⁴.

3.2 What can be applied for

This section presents the eligibility rule and the recommendations concerning the duration and funding request of a project.

- **Transnational eligibility rule 5:** Project duration: Projects may be funded for a **maximum of 36 months**.

Funding recommendations

There are no fixed minimum or maximum limits for a project size. Medium-sized projects with a total budget request from all involved Funding Agencies in the range of EUR 1-2 M are typically expected, though total project costs can be lower or higher.

However, funding limits exist for many Funding Agencies. **Annex A** indicates the budget available from each Funding Agency and corresponding funding rules and limitations (namely maximum amount per project or per Applicant, or a range of funding demands expected from one proposal).

In the proposal, a justification of the requested budget is required. The estimated budget must be given in euros only and be tabulated according to the proposal template provided. All costs must be eligible according to the Funding Agencies’ rules (see **Annex A**). In case of doubt, Applicants should consult their respective Funding Agencies.

3.3 Preparing and submitting an application

This section presents the eligibility rules and the recommendations for preparing and submitting a pre-proposal/full proposal. It also presents what is not allowed and what may be exceptionally allowed in terms of modifications between the pre-proposal and the full proposal

- **Transnational eligibility rule 6:** Language and mandatory forms.
Pre-proposals/full proposals must be prepared **in English using the designated mandatory proposal form**. Proposals written in other languages will be ineligible.
The proposal form should be completely filled in.
Pre-proposals and full proposals must respect the total number of pages using a standard font size and normal page margins as indicated on the proposal form.
- **Transnational eligibility rule 7:** Submission.
Pre-proposals and full proposals must be submitted on the UEFISCDI electronic submission system, UDiManager¹⁵ (www.uefiscdi-direct.ro), before each associated deadline:
 - the Call for pre-proposals is **open until 21 November 2023, 13:00 (CET)**.

¹⁴ See <https://www.era-learn.eu/support-for-partnerships/additional-activities/openness-inclusiveness-transparency/widening-and-inclusiveness> for more information about “widening” countries under Horizon Europe.

¹⁵ A PIC (Participant Identification Code) number for each Partner is necessary to submit a (pre)proposal.

- In March 2024, applicants will be invited to enter the second stage of the procedure: the **Call for full proposals will close on 30 April 2024, 13:00 (CEST)**.

An online help document with guidelines for submission will be provided, detailing the procedures and duties of the Main Applicant and of other consortium partners.

It is not possible to resubmit or revise the pre-proposal/full proposal after the submission deadline, unless it pertains to corrections to technical-administrative details and is requested by the Call Secretariat.

- **Transnational eligibility rule 8:** Only pre-proposals invited to submit a full proposal will be eligible in the second stage of the selection procedure. If a Main Applicant decides to submit a full proposal rejected at the end of the first stage, this full proposal will be declared ineligible.
- **Transnational eligibility rule 9:** No fundamental changes initiated by the applicants alone between the pre-proposal and the full proposal will be accepted. Namely:
 - the project objectives stated in the pre-proposal cannot be changed,
 - the Main Applicant (and its PI) must stay the same, except in case of *force majeure*,
 - the consortium (co-applicants) should stay the same (with the exception of the widening possibilities allowed explicitly by the Call Secretariat, see below in section 4.1),
 - only minor changes on the funding demand per Funding Agency can be allowed (except in the case adding widening partners).¹⁶

The Call Secretariat may allow such modifications in exceptional cases, if duly justified.

Modifications requested by a Funding Agency do not count as changes between the pre-proposal and the full proposal stages.

By submitting a pre-proposal/full proposal, applicants agree that it will be forwarded to all Funding Agencies which are receiving a request to provide funding for that proposal.

Some Funding Agencies require submission of information on a national/regional level as well (see **Annex A**).

3.4 Summary of the transnational eligibility criteria

1. Only transnational projects will be funded; consortia must include at least three independent legal entities applying for funding from three different countries that have Funding Agencies participating in the Call. In addition, at least two eligible Applicants within a consortia must be from different EU Member States or Associated Countries eligible for EC co-funding in this Call.
2. The project coordinator (Main Applicant) must be eligible to be funded by its national/regional participating Funding Agency and request funding.
3. One person must only participate in a maximum of two proposals as a PI, and only once as the PI of a Main Applicant¹⁷.
4. Each consortium must include at least one urban government authority partner, either as a Main Applicant, Co-applicant or Cooperation Partner, depending on the national/regional eligibility criteria.
5. The duration of a project must not exceed 36 months.
6. Pre-proposals/full proposals must be written in English and respect the template form (in terms of overall size, limit of pages and characters). The template form must be completely filled in.
7. Pre-proposals/full proposals have to be submitted on the UEFISCDI electronic submission system before the corresponding deadlines indicated in this document.
8. Only pre-proposals invited to submit a full proposal are eligible in the second stage.

¹⁶ Please contact your national/regional Funding Agency

¹⁷ National/regional rules may be more restrictive regarding this eligibility criterion.

9. No fundamental changes between the pre-proposal and the full proposal, initiated by the applicants alone, will be accepted.

3.5 National/regional specific eligibility rules

In addition to the transnational rules and procedures laid out in the previous section, there may be specific Funding Agencies' rules (e.g. Funding Agencies' eligibility criteria for certain organisations, co-funding requirements, national/regional evaluation rules, submission of additional documents or information on a national/regional platform, etc.). Please note that there are also limitations regarding the types of research or innovation activities that different Funding Agencies are able to support.

It is strongly recommended to check these national/regional rules with the contact person at the respective Funding Agency (see **Annex A**) before submitting a proposal.

3.6 Eligibility check

The DUT Call Secretariat will verify the eligibility of the pre-proposals/full proposals according to the transnational eligibility criteria described in the previous section.

The participating Funding Agencies will perform a check for compliance according to their funding rules.

Both transnational and Funding Agencies' eligibility criteria must be met in order for a proposal to be declared eligible at either stage.

In the case a Co-applicant(s) is (are) not eligible, the proposal may still be eligible if and when the eligibility criteria are met by the proposal without this (these) partner(s).

If a proposal is "eligible", this does not mean that it will be awarded funding, only that the proposal will be admitted to the evaluation procedure.

4 Assessment and selection procedure

For this Call for proposals, a two-stages procedure will be adopted.

4.1 Pre-proposal stage (stage 1)

In the first stage, consortia are invited to submit **pre-proposals**.

A pre-proposal includes a description of the partners, concise project description of **no more than 12 pages**, and budget indications with limited details fulfilling national/regional requirements.

Transnational evaluation

The pre-proposals declared to be eligible according to the transnational and national/regional criteria will be assessed by an Expert Panel. The Panel will consist of recognised international experts in relevant fields, academics as well as practitioners and innovators, who can assess the scientific as well as the innovative and practical value of the pre-proposals. The Panel will be appointed by the Funding Agencies. No external referees or reviewers will be part of the assessment at this stage.

The Expert Panel will assess the pre-proposals using the evaluation criteria described in section 4.5. Each pre-proposal will be assessed by at least three Expert Panel members. The Expert Panel will meet to discuss all pre-proposals, to produce an assessment report for each pre-proposal and ranking lists to advise the Funding Agencies responsible for the selection of pre-proposals.

The outcome of the Expert Panel's work will consist of six ranking lists, each corresponding to one specific TP and one specific R&I approach (ROA or IOA):

Table 1: Characteristics of the two R&I approaches

TP	Research-oriented approach (ROA)	Innovation-oriented approach (IOA)
PED TP	Ranking list PED + ROA	Ranking list PED + IOA
15minC TP	Ranking list 15mC + ROA	Ranking list 15mC + IOA
CUE TP	Ranking list CUE + ROA	Ranking list CUE + IOA

Selection of the pre-proposals invited to the second stage

The decision for the invitation to submit a full proposal in the second stage will be conjointly taken by the participating Funding Agencies (acting as a Call Steering Committee) and will be based on these six ranking lists and the following other criteria that will be used to arbitrate between the ranking lists.

These criteria will aim to ensure that:

- the invited pre-proposals represent national/regional funding requests that do not exceed three times (two times for Finland, Switzerland and the United Kingdom) the available national/regional budget of each Funding Agency;
- a maximum of countries participating in the Call are represented in the proposals accepted in the second stage;
- a good representation (in terms of the number of proposals) of the three TPs and of both types of R&I approaches will be included at the second stage.

Invited consortia will then have the opportunity to elaborate their ideas to full proposals (second stage).

It is possible that invited consortia will be allowed explicitly by the DUT Call Secretariat to integrate, in their full proposal, additional partners requesting funds from specific Funding Agencies, if these Funding Agencies are under-represented in the proposals invited to the second stage. However, this possibility

does not invalidate the consistency requirements between pre-proposal and full proposal the end of section 3.3.

All consortia will be provided with an overall assessment of the quality of their pre-proposals.

4.2 Full proposal stage (stage 2)

Transnational evaluation

Full proposals deemed eligible (as described in sections 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6) according to the transnational and national/regional criteria will be assessed by an international Expert Panel, as in the first stage.

Each full proposal will be evaluated by at least four independent experts.

The Expert Panel will meet to discuss all proposals, to produce an assessment report for each full proposal and ranking lists of full proposals to be considered for funding to the Funding Agencies.

The outcome of the Expert Panel will be six ranking lists, as in stage 1, each ranking list corresponding to a specific Transition Pathway and a specific R&I approach (ROA or IOA).

Decision for funding

Based on the ranking lists made by the Expert Panel, the Funding Agencies meeting in a Call Steering Committee (CSC) will jointly decide which projects will be recommended for funding. The final formal funding decision will be taken by each Funding Agency afterward, following its national/regional procedure.

Taking into account the available budgets of the Funding Agencies, this CSC recommendation will be based on the identification of the optimal choice of projects to be funded, arbitrating between projects from different ranking lists, and also between any projects equally ranked within the same ranking list¹⁸, according to the following objectives:

- optimising both the total number of projects funded and the total number of participating countries/regions involved in these projects;
- ensuring both a good representation (in terms of the number of projects) and balanced success rates between the three TPs and between the two R&I approaches;
- ensuring that the EC co-funding will be used as efficiently as possible but also distributed as fairly as possible among the participating countries eligible for EC co-funding.

A written statement on the evaluation of each full proposal will be sent by the Call Secretariat to the Main Applicants. The Call Secretariat will inform the Main Applicants of projects that have been recommended for funding on the subsequent contracting procedure.

4.3 Right to object a decision, redress procedure

Applicants will have no possibility to rebut and appeal against, at a transnational level, the Expert Panel's evaluation or the decision taken by the Call Steering Committee.

However, the Call does not preclude rules and legal frameworks that prevail at national/regional level. Therefore, even though the objection on a transnational level is not possible, it may be possible on a national level, depending on the national/regional legal framework. To voice an objection or redress please contact your respective Funding Agency.

¹⁸ No gap will be left in each ranking list. When going down the ranking list, if a project cannot be funded with the available budget, no project ranked below will be funded.

If the decision were to be challenged by a specific party, it will be dealt by the concerned Funding Agency at the national/regional level according to its applicable domestic law on the matter.

The result of the redress procedure is not Call-wide.

4.4 Time schedule

Table 3: Time schedule for DUT Call 2023

Date	Description
21 November 2023	Deadline Submission of pre-proposals
December 2023	Eligibility check
February 2023	Meeting of Expert Panel to assess pre-proposals
March 2024	Invite applicants to submit full proposals
30 April 2024	Deadline Submission of full proposals
May 2024	Eligibility check
June 2024	Meeting of Expert Panel to assess full proposals
July 2024	Funding recommendation by the Call Steering Committee
July 2024	National funding decisions and announcement of results to Main Applicants
September 2024 - January 2025	Start of the projects
2025	Kick-off meeting

4.5 Evaluation criteria

Pre-proposals and full proposals will be assessed according to specific evaluation criteria by using a common evaluation form. Some sub-criteria are specific to the R&I approach (ROA or IOA). Each consortium is responsible for choosing the approach that best fits the objectives and positioning of their proposal.

The criteria will be used for both evaluating the pre-proposals and the full proposals. Criteria with asterisk are used only for the evaluation of full proposals*

Table 4: Evaluation criteria for DUT Call 2023

Excellence – Intellectual Merit		5 points
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarity and pertinence of the objectives Credibility of the proposed approach and soundness of the concept Added value of transnational co-operation Clarity and feasibility of the project design and of the proposed methodology* Identification of risks and mitigation plan* 		
Sub-criteria adapted to ROA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Originality, contribution to new strategic knowledge, progress beyond the state-of-the-art 	Sub-criteria adapted to IOA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Innovativeness of the approach compared to existing solutions 	

Impact and User Engagement (societal and broader impacts of project results)		5 points
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevance to the Call topics • Integration of diversity and gender perspectives in the project plan and goals when applicable • Engagement of stakeholders (e.g. communities, cities, policy makers, regulators, NGOs, or industry) • Effectiveness of the proposed measures for the dissemination and/or exploitation of project results (*) both at the transnational and the regional levels 		
Sub-criteria adapted to ROA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential of the project to provide insights to an important societal issue and produce useful knowledge for stakeholders* 	Sub-criteria adapted to IOA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market potential of the project and/or capacity to respond to a demand or a need* 	
Quality and Efficiency of project implementation		5 points
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composition, quality, and suitability of experience and expertise of the consortium to address the project goals (including interdisciplinarity, cross-sectorial collaboration, and co-creation aspects where relevant) • Complementarity and balance of substantial contributions of partners of the consortium • Feasibility and appropriateness of timescale • Global value for money (costs are realistic and reasonable with respect to the ambition of the project and the expected results and impact) • Appropriateness of costs allocation and justification of requested resources (staff, equipment, etc.)* • Appropriateness of the allocation of tasks and workloads, ensuring that all participants have a valid role and adequate resources in the project to fulfil that role * • Appropriateness of the management structures and procedures, including risk, quality, and innovation management* • Consideration of regulatory and ethics issues, when necessary* 		

Evaluation scores will be awarded for each of the three main criteria and not for the individual sub-criteria. Sub-criteria are aspects that the experts will consider in the assessment of that criterion.

A scoring system from 0 to 5 will be used to evaluate each proposal with respect to each evaluation criterion, using the following definitions for the scores:

Table 5: Scoring system for DUT Call 2023

Points	Explanation
5	Excellent. The proposal successfully addresses all aspects of the criterion.
4	Very good. The proposal addresses the criterion very well, but small improvements are possible.
3	Good. The proposal addresses the criterion in question well, but certain improvements are necessary.
2	Fair. The proposal generally addresses the criterion, but there are significant weaknesses that need corrections.
1	Poor. The proposal shows serious weaknesses in relation to the criterion.
0	Failure. The proposal fails to address the criterion in question, or cannot be assessed because of missing or incomplete information.

The Expert Panel will have the ability to use half marks in their evaluation.

The thresholds for a project to be considered for funding will be 3 for individual criteria and 10 for the overall score.

4.6 Conflicts of interest (Expert Panel)

All necessary measures will be taken by the Call Secretariat to ensure the absence of conflict of interests (CoIs) of Expert Panel members with respect to the proposals they will have to assess.

The Expert Panel members (reviewers) will be asked to formally declare that no CoIs exist at any time of their evaluation duty and will sign a non-disclosure agreement concerning all documents and the entire process. In case of breaching the rule of no CoI, the member will be discharged from participation in the Expert Panel.

The Call Secretariat will perform a first check of potential CoIs before sending the proposals to the reviewers. Reviewers are bound to indicate after receiving the proposals whether there is a CoI with any of the consortium partners of the proposals they have been asked to assess. Reviewers will sign a formal declaration that they do not participate in the Call nor have any conflicting interests regarding the consortium partners of the projects that they reviewed.

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5 Project implementation

This Call is part of the DUT Partnership that includes various joint programme activities (e.g. knowledge sharing, networking) described in this section.

Projects funded via this Call will become part of the DUT Partnership R&I portfolio. Participants of projects funded via this Call are expected to actively participate in the programme activities and to consider this in the planning of their project proposal by including budget to participate in the programme activities.

5.1 Consortium Agreement

Each funded project is required to have a signed consortium agreement (CA) between all partners within six months following the start of the project¹⁹.

For projects involving enterprises, the signature of the CA is needed prior to the start of the project: see Article 27 of the [EC Framework for State aid for research and development and innovation](#).

The CA must address, as a minimum, the following topics:

- Internal organisation and management of the consortium
- Sharing of risks and results
- Dissemination and exploitation of results
- Intellectual Property arrangements
- Settlement of internal disputes

Additional national/regional Funding Agencies regulations concerning the requirement for a CA, including the date of the signature, may also apply.

The [DESCA model](#) may be a helpful starting point in designing the CA. Please note that the DESCAs model CA was written for Horizon Europe projects with the EC acting as the sole Funding Agency. Thus, several of the paragraphs need to be adapted as DUT Joint Call projects have different Funding Agencies for the respective project parts carried out in the different countries.

5.2 Project monitoring and reporting

Project monitoring and reporting will be in accordance with the respective Funding Agency's rules.

In addition to the Funding Agency's requirements, the consortia are expected to deliver progress reports to the Call Secretariat, in English, on an annual basis, including a description of their transnational cooperation and a publishable summary of the project status. A reporting template will be provided on the programme website.

A detailed survey must be completed by the Main Applicant together with the annual joint reports. This survey includes key performance indicators for project progress and their contribution to the overall aim of the Call.

The Call Secretariat will publish detailed guidelines to assist projects with their transnational reporting duties.

5.3 Programme activities

To foster exchange between the projects, dissemination and communication to stakeholders, decision makers and the general public, and to refine and identify challenges and objectives for future Calls, the

¹⁹ Some Funding Agencies may have stricter rules; please check your national/regional agency's National Annex

DUT Partnership has established a multi-layered scheme of mandatory activities, opportunities and support for projects.

Time and budget (including travel expenses) of a maximum of EUR 30,000 should be reserved by the consortium as a whole for these programme activities.

5.3.1 Mandatory project events

Three project events are foreseen to foster exchange between all projects of this call. A project kick-off will be organised in 2025, a mid-term event in 2026 and a final event in 2027/2028. Active participation of the funded projects is mandatory, e.g. by preparing short project presentations and/or posters.

In addition, funded projects should plan to contribute to at least one DUT event per year. Examples of such events includes: cross-project meetings to deepen reflections on project results; participation in stakeholder dialogues; workshops to reflect research results; conference sessions to promote and discuss science-policy issues regarding sustainable urbanisation.

5.3.2 Reports and summaries for the general public

All consortia of funded projects are expected to prepare regular popular science summaries (on an annual basis) of the project contents and updates for programme activities and publications by the EC and the DUT Partnership (e.g. for brochures, (digital) newsletters, websites).

At the end of each project, projects are expected to submit an additional publishable report, meant for the general public. A template for this report will be provided by the Call Secretariat.

Information on the projects and its partners, including summaries, abstracts, contact information, publishable reports and general information on the project may be published by the DUT Partnership, its partners, the EC or any entity contracted by them. All partners of a consortium grant rights of use to the aforementioned entities.

The Call Secretariat will publish detailed guidelines and templates to assist projects with these duties.

5.3.3 Support for the DUT Knowledge Hub

To overcome the resulting fragmentation of experiences and results, to aggregate the main results of the selected projects and to facilitate their translation and transfer to practitioners, it is required that these selected projects participate to the activities of the Knowledge Hub to build a community. The main aims of such a platform are to support the projects, gather a community around a specific topic and enhance the links between the different actors (cities, stakeholder, research, innovation).

Within this Call, projects are then asked to include a mandatory work package related to the activities of DUT Knowledge Hubs with dedicated resources, budget and personnel (to indicate). At least one expert of each project needs to be nominated to act as project ambassador related to the activities of the Knowledge Hub.

The experts, together with the Knowledge Hub Management Team and the specific Transition Pathway Programme Management, will work on one or more of the following topics and challenges:

- Input to the strategic development of the Transition Pathway;
- Synthesis results, collaboration with other projects;
- Science policy briefs, participation to specific events;
- Communication to the scientific community and stakeholder;

Not less than two-person month per expert designated are expected for these activities.

5.4 Publications and dissemination

5.4.1 Acknowledgements

Projects must ensure that all outcomes (e.g. publications) of transnational projects include a proper acknowledgement of DUT Partnership, the EC, and the respective Funding Agencies.

The Call Secretariat will publish detailed guidelines and templates to assist projects with these duties.

5.4.2 Open science practices, data management and data sharing

The DUT Partnership strongly promotes open science and communicating the open science principles to the research community as well as to other stakeholder communities.

DUT encourages funded projects to openly share research data and digital outputs to stimulate new approaches to the collection, reuse, analysis, validation and management of data and information, thus, increasing the transparency of the research and innovation process and robustness of the results.

However, the DUT Partnership also recognises that not all data can be shared openly, and that there will be legitimate reasons to constrain access. For detailed information on the requirements regarding data management within this Call, please see Annex B.

Wherever possible funded projects are expected and obliged to provide open access to research outputs (e.g., publications, data, software, models, algorithms, and workflows) through deposition in trusted repositories.

Project are expected and obliged to share either a link to a trusted repository or the files themselves of their research outputs with the Call Secretariat.

Costs of open access publications are eligible costs for many Funding Agencies involved in this Call and therefore sufficient budget should be reserved for open access publications where eligible.

5.5 Personal data protection

The provisions of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) shall be complied with by the Call Secretariat and the Funding Agencies participating in the organisation of this Call with respect to the processing of personal data. Depending on the country and the participating Funding Agency, different national laws might apply, and different electronic systems will be used regarding the processing of personal data.

By submitting an application, the Applicants consent to the use, processing and retention of their personal data²⁰, in accordance with article 6.1 (e) and (c) of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) (2016/679) and for the purposes of:

- processing and evaluating the application where processing shall be lawful only if and to the extent that processing is necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority vested in the controller;
- administering any subsequent funding award;
- managing the relationship between the Applicants and the Funding Agencies;
- analysing and evaluating the Call;
- providing aggregate data to national and European surveys and analyses on the funded projects;

²⁰ Last name, first name of the persons involved, date of birth, professional contact information, degree(s), position (current and previous), fields of activity, place of work, organisation, address(es), curriculum vitae, ORCID number, name and reference of projects, pre-proposals, project proposals (scientific document, administrative and financial appendix).

- and complying with audits that may be initiated by the Funding Agencies and the EC (or its agencies).

In addition, by submitting an application, the Applicants agree to share their personal data with funders based outside the European Economic Area and with Reviewers (some of which may be based outside the European Economic Area) in relation to the above activities.

Funders and Reviewers may link the data that Applicants provide in the application with national, bibliographic or external research funding data which is available through public subscription-based databases (e.g. Scopus, Web of Science, etc.) or other national / open datasets.

5.6 “Do No Significant Harm” (DNSH) principle

The research and innovation activities and projects funded within the DUT Partnership are obliged not to support or carry out activities that make a significant harm to any of the six environmental objectives as defined in Article 17 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment (EU Taxonomy Regulation).

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6 Contact details and other information

General information on the Call

Updated information on this Call and all relevant documents/templates are published on the [DUT Partnership Website](#).

If you have questions on the general Call process and proposal submission, please contact the Call Secretariat.

DUT Call Secretariat

Elena Simion (UEFISCDI – Executive Agency for Higher Education, Research, Development and Innovation Funding), **Nicolas Paulien** and **Pascal Bain** (ANR - Agence Nationale de la Recherche), **Maria Rachele Nocera** (MUR - Ministero dell'Università e della Ricerca)

Email address of the Call Secretariat: Call@dutpartnership.eu

Contact points of participating Funding Agencies

For questions regarding specific Funding Agencies' rules and additional forms please check "Annex A: Specific Funding Agencies' Budgets and Rules of Eligibility" first. Additional information can be obtained by contacting the indicated national contact persons at the participating Funding Agencies.

Annex A: Specific Funding Agencies' Budgets and Rules of Eligibility

The following tables are presented to give some guidance to the applicants when considering the consortium building process and to make it easier to read the specific Funding Agencies' rules. **Budgets and Rules may be changed until the launch of the Call. Some information is still to be confirmed (TBC).**

Please consult Table 3 for the detailed eligibility criteria for each Funding Agency.

Table 1: Participating Funding Agencies: budget, RDI activities, topics and organizations eligible for funding

Country / Region	Funding agency	total budget [M EUR]	15minC	CUE	PED	Types of RDI activities eligible for funding	Maximum funding per project/project applicant/main applicant [K EUR]	Indicative mean or range of funding demand per project expected [K EUR]	Anticipated number of projects	Universities and research organisations	Municipalities	Business organisations and companies	NGOs and similar
Austria	FFG	6.60	3.00	-	3.60	- Strategic research	240	N/A	18 - 25	yes	no	no	no
						- Applied research	400			yes	yes	yes	yes
						- Innovation	500						
Belgium / Wallonia-Brussels Federation	F.R.S.-FNRS	0.30				- Strategic research	300	300	1	yes	no	no	no
Belgium / Flanders	VLAIO	0.80				- Applied research - Innovation	500	N/A	N/A	no	TBC	yes	yes
Belgium / Flanders	FWO	0.80				- Strategic research	350	250	2-3	yes	no	no	no
Belgium / Brussels Capital Region	Innoviris	1.00				- Strategic research - Applied research - Innovation (Experimental Development)	N/A	300	3-4	yes	yes	yes	yes
Bulgaria	BNSF	0.38				- Strategic research	Up to 127,822 EUR per project	N/A	Up to 3	yes	no	no	no
Canada / Québec	FRQNT-FRQSC	1.20				- Strategic research - Applied research	200	200	6	yes	no	no	no
Cyprus	RIF	2.00				- Strategic research - Applied research - Innovation	250	N/A	8	yes	yes	yes	yes
Czech Republic	TACR	0.76	0.38	-	0.38	- Applied Research	200	150 - 200	2 - 4	yes	yes	yes	yes
Denmark	IFD	1.00				- Strategic research - Applied research - Innovation	500/300	N/A	3-5	yes	yes	yes	yes
Estonia (TBC)	ETAg	TBC				- TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Estonia	MKM	0.15				- Applied research and Innovation	150	150	1	yes	yes	yes	yes
Finland	BF (AP)	3.00				- Applied research - Innovation	N/A	200-500	4-6	yes	no	yes	no
France	ADEME	1.00				- Applied research - Innovation (Experimental Development) - IOA and ROA	300	250	5/7	yes	yes	yes	yes
France	ANR	3.00				- Strategic research - Applied research	500	200-350	8-10	yes	yes	yes	yes
Germany	DLR	2.10	2.10	-	-	- Strategic research - Applied research - Innovation	450/350/350	100-450	6	yes	yes	yes	yes
Germany	FZJ-PtJ	TBC				- TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Greece	GSRI	0.50				- TBC	200/250 (main applicant)	200-250	2-3	yes	yes	yes	yes
Hungary	NKFIH	TBC				- TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Iceland (TBC)	Rannis	TBC				- TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Italy	MIMIT	16.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	- Industrial/Applied Research - Experimental development/innovation	800		20	yes, under conditions	no	Yes	no
Italy (TBC)	MUR	TBC				- TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Latvia (TBC)	LCS	TBC				- TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Lithuania	LMT	0.20				- Strategic research - Applied research	150	100- 150	2	yes	yes, as partners of main applicant	yes, as partners of main applicant	yes, as partners of main applicant
The Netherlands (TBC)	MINBZK	TBC				- TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
The Netherlands (TBC)	NWO	TBC				- TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
The Netherlands (TBC)	Taskforce for Applied Research - SIA	TBC				- TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Poland	NCBR	1.425	0.475	0.475	0.475	- Basic research (the eligible costs of fundamental research may comprise a maximum of 10% of total eligible costs of the project) - Industrial/Applied research, - Experimental development	475 per project	N/A	3 or more	yes	yes (only as a part of group of entities)	yes	yes (only as a part of group of entities)

Country / Region	Funding agency	total budget [M EUR]	15minC	CUE	PED	Types of RDI activities eligible for funding	Maximum funding per project/project applicant/main applicant [K EUR]	Indicative mean or range of funding demand per project expected [K EUR]	Anticipated number of projects	Universities and research organisations	Municipalities	Business organisations and companies	NGOs and similar
Portugal / Centro Region of Portugal	CCDR-C	TBC				- Strategic research - Applied research - Innovation	Maximum funding per project (to share between all Portuguese entities participating): TBC Maximum funding per project with a Portuguese coordination (to share between all Portuguese entities participating): TBC	TBC	TBC	yes	Yes, as long as in cooperation with a company or a Higher Education Institution	Companies : yes Business organisations: yes, as long as in cooperation with a company or a Higher Education Institution	Yes, as long as in cooperation with a company or a Higher Education Institution
Portugal	FCT	TBC				- Research-Oriented Approach: Strategic Research; Applied Research - Project type of partner contribution: A – Applied Research; F – Fundamental Research	TBC		TBC	yes	yes	yes	yes
Romania (TBC)	UEFISCDI	TBC				- TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Slovenia	ARIS	0.30				- Strategic research	300	100-300	1-3	yes	no	no	no
Spain (TBC)	AEI	TBC				- TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Spain	CDTI	1.20				- Applied Research - Innovation	N/A	250	3-6	no	no	yes	no
Sweden (TBC)	Formas	TBC				- TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Sweden (TBC)	SWEA	TBC				- TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Switzerland (TBC)	DETEC (AP)	TBC				- TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Switzerland	Innosuisse (AP)	2.60				- Applied research and innovation, implementation	N/A	N/A	5-8	yes	yes	yes	yes
Switzerland	SNSF (AP)	0.6				- Strategic research - Applied research	Maximum of 250,000 CHF annually per applicant.	N/A	1-2	yes	no	no	no
Türkiye (TBC)	TUBİTAK	TBC				- TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC

Table 2: Transition Pathways and topics coverage (X) by the Funding Agencies

Country / Region	Funding Agency	15minC TP			CUE TP			PED TP		
		Topic 1	Topic 2	Topic 3	Topic 1	Topic 2	Topic 3	Topic 1	Topic 2	Topic 3
Austria	FFG	X	X	X				X	X	X
Belgium / Wallonia-Brussels Federation	F.R.S.-FNRS	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Belgium / Flanders	VLAIO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Belgium / Flanders	FWO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Belgium / Brussels Capital Region	Innoviris	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bulgaria	BNSF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Canada / Québec (TBC)	FRQNT-FRQSC	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cyprus	RIF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Czech Republic	TACR		X					X		X
Denmark	IFD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Estonia (TBC)	ETAg	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Estonia	MKM	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Finland	BF (AP)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
France	ADEME	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
France	ANR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Germany	DLR	X		X						
Germany (TBC)	FZJ-PtJ	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Greece	GSRI	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hungary (TBC)	NKFIH	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Iceland (TBC)	Rannis	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Italy	MIMIT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Italy (TBC)	MUR	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Latvia (TBC)	LCS	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Lithuania	LMT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The Netherlands (TBC)	MINBZK	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
The Netherlands (TBC)	NWO	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
The Netherlands(TBC)	Taskforce for Applied Research -SIA	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Poland	NCBR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Portugal / Centro Region of Portugal	CCDR-C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Portugal	FCT	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Romania (TBC)	UEFISCDI	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Slovenia	ARIS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Spain (TBC)	AEI	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Spain	CDTI	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sweden (TBC)	Formas	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Sweden (TBC)	SWEA	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Switzerland (TBC)	DETEC (AP)	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Switzerland	Innosuisse (AP)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Switzerland	SNSF (AP)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Türkiye (TBC)	TUBİTAK	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC

Table 3: List of Funding Agencies for DUT Call 2023

Country	Funding Agency
Austria	Austrian Research Promotion Agency (FFG)
Belgium / Wallonia-Brussels Federation	Fund for Scientific Research – FNRS (F.R.S.-FNRS)
Belgium / Flanders	The Research Foundation - Flanders (FWO)
Belgium / Brussels Capital Region	Innoviris
Belgium / Flanders Region	FIO / VLAIO
Bulgaria	Bulgarian National Science Fund (BNSF)
Canada / Québec	Fonds de recherche du Québec - Nature and technology and Society and culture (FRQNT and FRQSC)
Cyprus	Research and Innovation Foundation
Czech Republic	Technology Agency of the Czech Republic (TA CR)
Denmark	Innovation Fund of Denmark (IFD)
Estonia (TBC)	Estonian Research Council (ETAg)
Estonia	Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications (MKM)
Finland	Business Finland
France	ADEME
France	Agence Nationale de la Recherche (ANR)
Germany	Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt e.V. (DLR)
Germany (TBC)	Forschungszentrum Jülich GmbH (FZJ-PtJ)
Greece	General Secretariat for Research and Innovation (GSRI)
Hungary (TBC)	National Research, Development and Innovation Office (NKFIH)
Iceland (TBC)	Rannis- Icelandic Centre for Research
Italy	Ministero delle Imprese e del Made in Italy (MIMIT)
Italy (TBC)	Ministero Dell'Università e Della Ricerca (MUR)
Latvia (TBC)	Latvijas Zinātnes padome (LCS)
Lithuania	Research Council of Lithuania (LMT)
The Netherlands (TBC)	Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations (MINBZK)
The Netherlands (TBC)	Dutch Research Council (NWO)
The Netherlands (TBC)	Taskforce for Applied Research (SIA)
Poland	The National Centre for Research and Development (Narodowe Centrum Badań i Rozwoju) (NCBR)
Portugal / Centro Region of Portugal	Centro region – CCDRC
Portugal	Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia (FCT)
Romania (TBC)	Executive Agency for Higher Education, Research, Development and Innovation Funding (UEFISCDI)
Slovenia	Slovenian Research and Innovation Agency (ARIS)
Spain (TBC)	Agencia Estatal de Investigación (AEI)
Spain	Centro para el Desarrollo Tecnológico y la Innovación (CDTI)
Sweden (TBC)	The Swedish Research Council for Environment, Agricultural Sciences and Spatial Planning (FORMAS)

Country	Funding Agency
Sweden (TBC)	Swedish Energy Agency - Energimyndigheten (SWEA)
Switzerland (TBC)	DETEC (SFOE)
Switzerland	InnoSuisse
Switzerland	Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF)
Türkiye (TBC)	The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Türkiye (TUBİTAK)

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Austria - Austrian Research Promotion Agency (FFG)

(a) National/Regional information and eligibility criteria:

Information type	Details
Contact Point	<p>Paul Kuttner (PED, general enquiries) paul.kuttner@ffg.at +43 (0)5 7755-5069</p> <p>Teresa Losek (PED, general enquiries) teresa.losek@ffg.at +43 (0)5 7755-5075</p> <p>Dietrich Leihs (15minC) dietch.leihs@ffg.at +43 (0)5 7755-5034</p>
Funding commitment	EUR 6,600,000 (EUR 3,000,000 for the 15minC Transition Pathway, EUR 3,600,000 for the PED Transition Pathway)
Anticipated number of projects to be funded by the funding partner	18-25
Maximum funding per awarded project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic research (Projekt der orientierten Grundlagenforschung): maximum EUR 240,000, minimum EUR 60,000 per project Applied research (Kooperatives F&E-Projekt der Industriellen Forschung): maximum EUR 400,000, minimum EUR 100,000 per project Innovation / Implementation (Kooperatives F&E-Projekt der Experimentellen Entwicklung): maximum EUR 500,000, minimum EUR 100,000 per project
Eligibility of a partner as a beneficiary institution	In general, universities, research institutes, SME's and large companies, cities, municipalities and NGOs (legal entities) are eligible for funding. The complete eligibility criteria and definitions may be found in the national guidelines .
Eligible topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15minC Transition Pathway: all topics (1-3) PED Transition Pathway: all topics (1-3)
Eligible type of research and TRL	Strategic research (Projekt der orientierten Grundlagenforschung; over 50% of eligible costs must be TRL 1), applied research (Kooperatives F&E-Projekt der Industriellen Forschung; TRL 2-4), innovation / implementation (Kooperatives F&E-Projekt der Experimentellen Entwicklung; TRL 5-8)
Submission of the (pre)proposal at the national level	National application via eCall is mandatory: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submission deadline pre-proposals: November 23rd, 2023 at 12.00 (CET) Submission deadline full proposals: May 2nd, 2024 at 12.00 (CEST)
Additional eligibility criteria for the funding agency	<p>All Austrian partners in one project must select the same research type. Only research organisations (universities and research institutes) are eligible within the research type "Strategic research".</p> <p>For the research types "Applied research" and "Innovation/Implementation" at least one enterprise that receives funding is mandatory as a partner in any transnational consortium involving Austrian partners. It is not mandatory for this enterprise to be located in Austria.</p> <p>Participation (as the main applicant, a co-applicant or a cooperation partner) of an Austrian municipality or municipal (directly or indirectly owned) company is mandatory. In case of a cooperation partner, an LoI must be submitted (via eCall) in the full proposal stage.</p> <p>At least one Austrian partner must actively partake in the learning environment, provided in the framework of the „Pionierstädte" programme. All partners are encouraged to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> actively partake in the learning environment provided by the „Pionierstädte" programme

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • seek contact and engage with Austrian problem owners • provide it with solution modules <p>To facilitate inviting Austrian municipalities into your project, the Austrian Ministry for Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology provides an easier way to contact them. Further information may be found on the call website.</p>
Eligible costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personnel costs • Overhead costs (25% as surcharge on all cost categories besides third-party costs) • Use of R&D infrastructure • Costs of materials • Third-party costs • Travel costs • Costs for participation in the „Pionierstädte“ programme learning environment <p>For detailed information see the „Kostenleitfaden“</p>
Website with additional information	Driving Urban Transitions Call 2023
Additional information	<p>To facilitate inviting Austrian municipalities into your project, the Austrian Ministry for Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology provides an easier way to contact them. Further information may be found on the call website.</p> <p>Further details may be found in the national call text.</p> <p>For projects awarded funding scientific and financial reporting via eCall on an annual basis is mandatory.</p> <p>We highly recommend to contact us during the preparation of the proposal.</p>

(b) Funding rates:

Organisation type	Strategic / Basic research	Industrial / Applied Research	Experimental development / Innovation
Large Enterprises	N/A	55%	35%
Medium Enterprises	N/A	70%	50%
Small Enterprises	N/A	80%	60%
Universities, public research organisations	100%	85%	60%
Public authorities	N/A	80%	60%
Associations without economic activities, NGOs	N/A	80%	60%

Belgium / Wallonia-Brussels Federation – Fund for Scientific Research – FNRS (F.R.S.-FNRS)

(a) National/Regional information and eligibility criteria:

Information type	Details
Contact Point	Dr. Florence Quist international@frs-fnrs.be +32 20 504 9351
Funding commitment	EUR 300,000
Anticipated number of projects to be funded by the funding partner	1
Maximum funding per awarded project	EUR 300,000
Eligibility of a partner as a beneficiary institution	All eligibility rules and criteria can be found in the PINT-MULTI regulations .
Eligible topics	Only Research Oriented Approach (ROA) 15mC topics 1, 2 and 3 CUE topics 1, 2 and 3
Eligible type of research and TRL	Basic research TRL: 1-3
Submission of the (pre)proposal at the national level	Applicants to F.R.S.-FNRS funding must provide basic administrative data by submitting an administrative application on e-space within 5 working days after the general deadline of the DUT call to be eligible. Please select the "PINT-MULTI" funding instrument when creating the administrative application. Proposals invited to the second stage will be able to complete the pre-proposal form and provide information for the full proposal upon validation by the F.R.S.-FNRS.
Additional eligibility criteria for the funding agency	N/A
Eligible costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personnel costs • Small equipment • Operational costs • Subcontracting <p>All eligibility rules and criteria can be found in the PINT-MULTI regulations. Please note that personnel costs (Article III.6) have an annual average cap of 80,000 euros for this call.</p> <p>"Overhead" is not an eligible cost. If the project is selected for funding, these costs will be subject to a separate agreement between the institution of the beneficiary and the F.R.S.-FNRS.</p>
Website with additional information	https://www.frs-fnrs.be/fr/calendrier-des-appels
Additional information	

(b) Funding rates:

Organisation type	Strategic / Basic research	Industrial / Applied Research	Experimental development / Innovation
Large Enterprises	N/A	N/A	N/A
Medium Enterprises	N/A	N/A	N/A
Small Enterprises	N/A	N/A	N/A
Universities, public research organisations	100%	N/A	N/A
Public authorities	N/A	N/A	N/A
Associations without economic activities, NGOs	N/A	N/A	N/A

Belgium / Flanders – FIO / VLAIO

(a) National/Regional information and eligibility criteria:

Information type	Details
Contact Point	Veerle Desmet veerle.desmet@vlaio.be +32 2 432 43 02
Funding commitment	EUR 800,000 yearly
Anticipated number of projects to be funded by the funding partner	N/A
Maximum funding per awarded project	EUR 500,000€
Eligibility of a partner as a beneficiary institution	Eligible partners are Flemish enterprises and non-profit organisations (with legal entity, economic activities and valorisation in Flanders). Scientific partners can be involved as subcontractors in the project. Applicants should demonstrate their viability and financial soundness regarding their own contribution to the project. Eligibility for local authorities in cooperation with a Flemish enterprise: update July 14 th , 2023
Eligible topics	All
Eligible type of research and TRL	Applied research, experimental development; TRL 3-7
Submission of the (pre)proposal at the national level	Additional templates to be completed can be found on the VLAIO website. These templates are mandatory to check the eligibility and must be sent to VLAIO on the date of deadline. We kindly ask the applicants to apply for a meeting with VLAIO as soon as possible and ultimately 2 weeks before the deadline to check the eligibility aspects.
Additional eligibility criteria for the funding agency	Please note that VLAIO does not allow multiple funding; the principal investigator should clearly state how the proposed project differs from other granted projects. We highly recommend applicants to apply for a meeting with VLAIO as soon as possible during the preparation of the project.
Eligible costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personnel costs • Operational costs • Investment costs • Indirect costs (max. 25k€ per FTE) • Subcontracting
Website with additional information	www.vlaio.be
Additional information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial development projects: https://www.vlaio.be/nl/subsidies-financiering/ontwikkelingsproject • Industrial research projects: https://www.vlaio.be/nl/subsidies-financiering/onderzoeksproject • Local authorities in cooperation with a Flemish enterprise: update July 14th, 2023

(b) Funding rates:

Organisation type	Strategic / Basic research	Industrial / Applied Research	Experimental development / Innovation
Large Enterprises	N/A	60%	35%
Medium Enterprises	N/A	70%	45%
Small Enterprises	N/A	70%	55%
Universities, public research organisations	N/A	Only as subcontractor with an eligible partner	Only as subcontractor with an eligible partner

Organisation type	Strategic / Basic research	Industrial / Applied Research	Experimental development / Innovation
Public authorities	N/A	tbc July 14th, 2023	tbc July 14th, 2023
Associations without economic activities, NGOs	N/A	Only as subconstrator with an eligible partner	Only as subconstrator with an eligible partner

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Belgium / Flanders – The Research Foundation - Flanders (FWO)

(a) National/Regional information and eligibility criteria:

Information type	Details
Contact Point	<p>Toon Monbaliu (FO) +32 (0)2 550 15 70 europa@fwo.be</p> <p>Name: Kristien Peeters (SBO) +32 (0)2 550 15 95 europa@fwo.be</p>
Funding commitment	EUR 700,000
Anticipated number of projects to be funded by the funding partner	2-3
Maximum funding per awarded project	EUR 350,000 per project/consortium (incl. overhead)
Eligibility of a partner as a beneficiary institution	<p>The FWO integrates two of its 'national' funding channels within this multilateral framework. The choice of funding channel depends on the type of project the researchers from Flanders wish to undertake.</p> <p>The scope and the eligibility of institutions and its researchers can be verified in the relevant and respective chosen funding channels regulations, which can be consulted on the FWO website:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FWO Research Projects (FO) • Strategic Basic Research (SBO)
Eligible topics	All topics are eligible, if the type of research fits the appropriate FWO funding channels scope.
Eligible type of research and TRL	Strategic research --> TRL range: from 1 to 5 (end TRL)
Submission of the (pre)proposal at the national level	<p>When the FWO SBO project channel is chosen, the researchers are asked to provide proactively, and before the pre-proposal submission deadline (preferably 1 week in advance), a concise – but to the point – valorisation plan to the FWO (no fixed format, max. 2 A4-pages), which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clarifies the valorisation context (economical/societal) within Flanders (and also internationally); • mentions the involved – and specific – actors from Flanders. <p>This document can be sent towards the europa@fwo.be email address. Failure to comply with this requirement can lead to ineligibility.</p>
Additional eligibility criteria for the Funding Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in this call does not interfere with the 'regular' project submission framework, and is consequently not taken into account for calculating the max. available number of new applications and running projects combined. However, researchers can only participate within two different international consortia in this call, taking any additional DUT requirements into account. • Projects aiming at the development of a spin-off company are not eligible in this context. • The project duration is limited to 36 months, which implies the funding has to be budgeted and spent accordingly. An automatic prolongation and using positive (financial) balances after the end date is not applicable in this framework. As such article 28 of the FWO Research Projects and article 14 of the Strategic Basic Research (SBO) regulations do not apply in this context. • The PI, for each of the participating institutions applying for FWO funds, must hold an appointment that fully covers the duration of the research project.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linked to the above, when it comes to the FWO research project regulations (FO): article 10, §7 is not applicable in this call. I.e. supervisors (-spokespersons), or coordinators/consortium partners in this context, who are granted emeritus status during the calendar year of submission of the project application or during the duration of the project, are not eligible.
Eligible costs	<p>The respective funding channel regulations apply (i.e. 'FO' and 'SBO'), and both are capped at max. 350.000 EUR per project/consortium (incl. overhead), for which the overhead rate diverges per funding channel.</p> <p>For the overhead calculation, the fundamental (FO) and strategic research projects (SBO) entail the same approach:</p> <p>A structural overhead rate should be applied on the project costs, with an overhead rate of 6% for 'FO' projects, and a 17% overhead rate for 'SBO' projects. Some practical examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FO: the sum of all costs (personnel, consumables, travel, subcontracting, etc.) amounts to 200,000 EUR, then the overhead will amount to 12,000 EUR (6% of 200,000 EUR) and the total requested cost is 212,000 EUR. This total requested cost may never exceed the max. available amount of 350,000 EUR. SBO: the sum of all costs (personnel, consumables, travel, subcontracting, etc.) amounts to 200,000 EUR, then the overhead will amount to 34,000 EUR (17% of 200,000 EUR) and the total requested cost is 234,000 EUR. This total requested cost may never exceed the max. available amount of 350,000 EUR.
Website with additional information	Horizon Europe Cofund-partnerships
Additional information	It is strongly advised to contact the FWO contact points mentioned above, in order not to jeopardize any research projects/consortia.

(b) Funding rates:

Organisation type	Strategic / Basic research	Industrial / Applied Research	Experimental development / Innovation
Large Enterprises	N/A	N/A	N/A
Medium Enterprises	N/A	N/A	N/A
Small Enterprises	N/A	N/A	N/A
Universities, public research organisations	100%	N/A	N/A
Public authorities	N/A	N/A	N/A
Associations without economic activities, NGOs	N/A	N/A	N/A

Belgium / Brussels Capital Region – Innoviris

(a) National/Regional information and eligibility criteria:

Information type	Details
Contact Point	Gaëlle Hubert gHubert@innoviris.brussels
Funding commitment	EUR 1,000,000
Anticipated number of projects to be funded by the funding partner	3-4
Maximum funding per awarded project	N/A
Eligibility of a partner as a beneficiary institution	<p>Innoviris can fund private and public enterprises, regional administrations, municipalities, associations, and research organisations.</p> <p>Associations, municipalities and public administrations must submit at Innoviris an official document called "declaration of activities». This document will be analysed and will allow to determine the eligibility and funding level.</p> <p>Regional criteria for funding:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A public actor from the Brussels Region can be involved in the project (urban administration, municipality, etc.) They can participate as co-applicant or cooperation partner. 2. Brussels projects needs to fulfil specific regional eligibility and funding criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The applicant must have at least one place of business in the Brussels Capital Region • Regional beneficiary will perform a research or innovation activity in the project • The project will be innovative and will present the positive impact on Region (on the economy or the society) by valorisation of results in the Region • Regional Beneficiary has not received public funding for the same activities and has fulfilled the obligations in the context of previous grants allocated by the Region • The R&D work may not have started before the application for funding is submitted • All applicants and partners should demonstrate their viability and financial soundness regarding their own contribution to the project and the implementation of the results. 3. A project that significantly harms the social and environmental objectives of the Region cannot receive financial support.
Eligible topics	All
Eligible type of research and TRL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Research • Applied Research • Experimental Development (Innovation)
Submission of the (pre)proposal at the national level	<p>The proposal of the Brussels participants needs to be submitted, using the regional templates, to Innoviris by the same deadline as the international submission for every phase (pre-proposal and full-proposal). These templates are mandatory to check for the regional eligibility.</p> <p>We recommend that the applicants contact Innoviris as soon as possible and ultimately 2 weeks before the deadline to check the eligibility aspects. A dedicated web page and regional application template is published at https://innoviris.brussels/program/driving-urban-transitions-a-sustainable-future-dut</p>

Additional eligibility criteria for the funding agency	<p>Eligibility of associations and administrations will be analysed by Innoviris. Therefore, every interested association must submit at Innoviris an official document called "declaration of activities".</p> <p>This document will be analysed and will allow to determine the funding level.</p>
Eligible costs	<p>Please check detailed eligible costs categories at: https://innoviris.brussels/documents/general-accounting-directives-2021</p>
Website with additional information	<p>www.innoviris.brussels</p>
Additional information	<p>We strongly recommend contacting the NCP during the preparation of the project: (in particular for questions regarding partner search) https://ncp.brussels.</p>

(b) Funding rates:

Organisation type	Strategic / Basic research	Industrial / Applied Research	Experimental development / Innovation
Large Enterprises	N/A	65%	40%
Medium Enterprises	N/A	75%	50%
Small Enterprises	N/A	80%	60%
Universities, public research organisations	N/A	100%	100%
Public authorities	N/A	100%	100%
Associations without economic activities, NGOs	N/A	100%	100%

Bulgaria – Bulgarian National Science Fund (BNSF)

(a) National/Regional information and eligibility criteria:

Information type	Details
Contact Point	Milena Aleksandrova aleksandrova@mon.bg +359 884 171363
Funding commitment	EUR 383,468
Anticipated number of projects to be funded by the funding partner	Up to 3 projects to be funded
Maximum funding per awarded project	Up to 127 822 EUR per project
Eligibility of a partner as a beneficiary institution	1) Accredited universities as defined in Art.85 para.1, p. 7 of the Higher Education Act; 2) Research organizations as defined in Art. 47, para 1 of the Higher Education Act .
Eligible topics	15 min C; CUE; PED
Eligible type of research and TRL	TRL 1-4
Submission of the (pre)proposal at the national level	Applicants have to submit an application form for national eligibility when submitting the proposals. The form, entitled „Administrative description of the project“ should be filled in both Bulgarian and in English and signed.
Additional eligibility criteria for the funding agency	Other additional eligibility rules are specified in “National requirements and eligibility conditions” of Bulgarian National Science Fund.
Eligible costs	Eligible costs are specified in “National requirements and eligibility conditions” of Bulgarian National Science Fund.
Website with additional information	https://bnsf.bg
Additional information	Each PI is obliged to send an annual report for the BNSF-funded project. BNSF provides templates and guidelines.

(b) Funding rates:

Organisation type	Strategic research	Industrial / Applied Research	Experimental development / Innovation
Large Enterprises	N/A	N/A	N/A
Medium Enterprises	N/A	N/A	N/A
Small Enterprises	N/A	N/A	N/A
Universities, public research organisations	To be confirmed	N/A	N/A
Public authorities	N/A	N/A	N/A
Associations without economic activities, NGOs	N/A	N/A	N/A

Canada / Québec – Fonds de recherche du Québec - Nature et technologies (FRQNT) and Société et culture (FRQSC)

a) National/Regional information and eligibility criteria:

Information type	Details
Contact Point	Laurent Corbeil, Program Manager Laurent.Corbeil@frq.gouv.qc.ca +1 514 873-2114, ext. 4290
Funding commitment	\$1,800,000 CAD (approximately EUR 1,200,000)
Anticipated number of projects to be funded by the funding partner	6
Maximum funding per awarded project	\$300,000 CAD (approximately EUR 200,000): a maximum of \$100,000 CAD per project per year, up to a maximum of 3 years
Eligibility of a partner as a beneficiary institution	Only researchers affiliated with Quebec university establishments recognized by the FRQ are eligible to apply for funding (see "Additional eligibility criteria for the funding agency" below for more details regarding eligibility requirements).
Eligible topics	All call topics are eligible.
Eligible type of research and TRL	The FRQ promotes basic and applied research carried out for non-commercial purposes. For this programme, projects that have a TRL of 1-4 will be eligible.
Submission of the (pre)proposal at the national level	All Quebec Principal Investigators and Co-investigators must create and/or update their user profile in the FRQnet Electronic Portfolio . For each project, the PI must create and complete a simplified pre-proposal form available in FRQSC's FRQnet Portfolio and submit it before the call deadline. In this form, Québec applicants will be asked to provide information, in French, such as the project's title, abstract, team members, and budget. For more details on the submission of the simplified pre-proposal form, please see the specific FRQ web page for the program.
Additional eligibility criteria for the funding agency	<u>Principal Investigator and co-investigator</u> The Quebec team must identify one principal investigator (PI) and one co-investigator (CI) as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One researcher from a field covered by the FRQNT, and • One researcher from a field covered by the FRQSC Both of these researchers must meet Research Status 1a(i) (university researcher), as defined in the FRQ's Common General Rules . The PI will be in charge of managing the funding provided by the FRQ. <u>Additional co-investigators (ACI)</u> The team may include additional co-investigators with the following statuses, as defined in the Common General Rules : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University researchers (Status 1) • College and CCTT researchers (Status 3) Considering the DUT's requirements to include at least one urban government authority per consortium, Practitioners (Status 4c) are also eligible as ACI. However, as stated in the Common General Rules , Status 4c ACI can be reimbursed for expenses incurred for participation in the funded research on submission of invoices, but may not be delegated to manage part of the funds. There is no minimum or maximum number of ACIs that can be on a team. <u>Collaborators</u> Any person meeting Status 1 to 4 as defined in the FRQ's Common General Rules may join the team as a collaborator.
Eligible costs	The Québec part of the project budget may only be used as described in section 8 of the FRQ's Common General Rules . Successful applicants from Québec may receive up to \$100,000 CAD per year per project for three years. Indirect costs of research (ICR) will also be paid to managing institutions. The ICR will equal 27% of the grant awarded and will be in addition to the grant amount.

Website with additional information	FRQ
Additional information	All funding grants awarded by the FRQ are subject to the FRQ's Common General Rules as well as to the FRQ's Open Access Policy for the Dissemination of Research , Policy for the Responsible Conduct of Research and Knowledge Mobilization Strategy .

(b) Funding rates:

Organisation type	Strategic research	Industrial / Applied Research	Experimental development / Innovation
Large Enterprises	N/A	N/A	N/A
Medium Enterprises	N/A	N/A	N/A
Small Enterprises	N/A	N/A	N/A
Universities, public research organisations	Up to 100%	Up to 100%	N/A
Public authorities	N/A	N/A	N/A
Associations without economic activities, NGOs	N/A	N/A	N/A

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Cyprus – Research and Innovation Foundation (RIF)

(a) National/Regional information and eligibility criteria:

Information type	Details
Contact Point	Stamatis Dimopoulos sdimopoulos@research.org.cy +35722205059
Funding commitment	EUR 2,000,000
Anticipated number of projects to be funded by the funding partner	8
Maximum funding per awarded project	EUR 250,000
Eligibility of a partner as a beneficiary institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal entities established and based in the areas, which are under the effective control of the Republic of Cyprus. - Research Organisations, Enterprises (small, medium, large), Other Private Sector Organisations, Other Public and Broader Public Sector Organisations
Eligible topics	All
Eligible type of research and TRL	Basic research, applied research, experimental development TRLs 1-7
Submission of the (pre)proposal at the national level	Mandatory IRIS Portal
Additional eligibility criteria for the funding agency	Please check National Regulations at: RIF's website RIF IRIS Portal
Eligible costs	Resesarch & Development Cost Categories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Personnel cost - Cost for Instruments and Equipment - Cost for External Services - Consumables - Other Specific Costs - Overheads
Website with additional information	RIF's website RIF IRIS Portal
Additional information	

(b) Funding rates:

Organisation type	Strategic / Basic research	Industrial / Applied Research	Experimental development / Innovation
Large Enterprises	100%	65%	40%
Medium Enterprises	100%	75%	50%
Small Enterprises	100%	80%	60%
Universities, public research organisations	100%	100%	100%
Public authorities	100%	100%	100%
Associations without economic activities, NGOs	100%	80%	60%

Czech Republic – Technology Agency of the Czech Republic (TA CR)

(a) National/Regional information and eligibility criteria:

Information type	Details
Contact Point	Ondřej Kusbach Email: ondrej.kusbach@tacr.cz Tel.: +420 770 127 549
Funding commitment	EUR 760,000 (PED: EUR 380,000, 15mC: EUR 380,000, financial allocation can be transferred from one transition pathway to another if needed and available)
Anticipated number of projects to be funded by the funding partner	2 - 4
Maximum funding per awarded project	EUR 200,000 per project
Eligibility of a partner as a beneficiary institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universities • Research institutes • SME's and large companies • NGOS • Municipalities <p>TA CR excludes the disbursement of individual aid to an enterprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • against which a recovery order has been issued which is unpaid • meeting the definition of an "undertaking in difficulty" • which has not met the obligation to publish the financial statements for the years 2019, 2020, 2021 in the respective register - the so-called "Veřejný rejstřík" • which has not disclosed its ownership structure in the so-called "Evidence skutečných majitelů"
Eligible topics	15mC topic 2 PED topics 1 and 3
Eligible type of research and TRL	Applied research (industrial research and experimental development) TRL: 3-9
Submission of the (pre)proposal at the national level	<p>Mandatory forms to be submitted</p> <p>The Czech applicants are requested to submit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Sworn statement of the applicant • Completed "TACR Application Form" Excel file (submitted by the main Czech applicant only)* • if the applicant plans to achieve the "NmetS" type of result, the "Confirmation of the Certification authority for NmetS results" needs to be attached* • if the applicant plans to achieve the "Patent" type of result, patent search must be substantiated* • Sworn statement of the composition of the consortium (submitted by the main Czech applicant only if there is Czech enterprise in the project consortium). <p>All mandatory documents to be found on TA CR website.</p> <p>Deadline for submitting all documents is the same as the deadline for submitting pre-proposals. All documents proving the eligibility of the Czech partner stated above shall be submitted via the TACR data box (TACR data box ID: afh9xp).</p> <p>*Applicants who will not submit this mandatory form (if relevant) via databox before the deadline will be considered as not eligible for TA CR funding.</p>

	<p>Project start and end</p> <p>Please note that following national legislation, Czech applicants shall start within 120 days from the funding decision being communicated by the Call Management (60-day period to enter into a contract + 60-day period to start the project).</p>
<p>Additional eligibility criteria for the funding agency</p>	<p>Eligible projects for TA CR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the project meets the definition of applied research • the research results correspond to the national rules and are applicable / exploitable. (The project proposal has to include a clear description of the exploitation plan and results.) • the aim of the project has to be relevant to the overall aim of the funding programme SIGMA • the declared share of industrial research and experimental development corresponds to the activities of the Czech partner described in the project proposal • the requested funding meets the national regulations for aid intensity <p>Supported results</p> <p>Projects that achieve at least one of the following types of results can be supported in this Call. The type of the result has to be clearly described in the project proposal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P - patent • G - technically realized results - prototype, functional sample • Z - pilot plant, proven technology • R - software • F - results with legal protection - utility model, industrial design • N - Certified methodologies and practices, treatment, conservation methods, procedures and specialized maps with professional expert content • O - Miscellaneous • H - results reflected in non-legislative directives and regulations binding within the competence of the respective provider and results reflected in the approved strategic and conceptual documents of the state or public administration <p>Intellectual Property Rights</p> <p>The applicants are required to enter into a contract with their foreign partners (sign the so-called Consortium Agreement) which will define the conditions of cooperation on the project where, among other things, they specify the method of allocating rights to the research results, as well as adjustment and management of the rights imported or created during the project's implementation, which are necessary to address the project.</p> <p>Submission of financial and scientific reports at the national/regional level Czech beneficiaries must follow the rules of TA CR for reporting on the project (i.e., submission of interim and final reports and reports on the implementation of the results).</p> <p>Publicity obligations</p> <p>While promoting the project and its results Czech beneficiaries must follow the publicity rules of TA CR.</p>
<p>Eligible costs</p>	<p>Eligible costs are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • personnel costs (including scholarships) • subcontracting costs (max. 20% of total eligible costs throughout the whole project period) • other direct costs (write-offs, protection of intellectual property, operating expenses, travel costs, consumables)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> indirect costs (overheads) - full cost/flat rate 25% (indirect costs in the respective year are calculated as 25% of the sum of the personnel costs and other direct costs in the same year) <p>Specific categories of eligible costs are defined under Article 18 of the General Terms & Conditions.</p>
Website with additional information	<p>ERA-NET Cofund Scheme on TA CR website (in Czech)</p> <p>ERA-NET Cofund Scheme on TA CR website (in English)</p> <p>National research programme SIGMA (in Czech)</p> <p>National research programme SIGMA (in English)</p>
Additional information	<p>"Guide for Czech applicants" and all mandatory forms will be available on TA CR website (in Czech).</p>

(b) Funding rates:

Organisation type	Strategic / Basic research	Industrial / Applied Research	Experimental development
Large Enterprises	N/A	50-65%	25-40%
Medium Enterprises	N/A	60-75%	35-50%
Small Enterprises	N/A	70-80%	45-60%
Universities, public research organisations	N/A	up to 100%	up to 100%
Public authorities	N/A	same as enterprises	same as enterprises
Associations without economic activities, NGOs	N/A	same as enterprises	same as enterprises

Denmark – Innovation Fund of Denmark (IFD)

(a) National/Regional information and eligibility criteria:

Information type	Details
Contact Point	<p>Thorbjørn Moth Gilberg thorbjoern.moth.gilberg@innofond.dk +4561905050</p> <p>Jens Peter Vittrup jens.peter.vittrup@innofond.dk +4561905023</p>
Funding commitment	EUR 1,000,000
Anticipated number of projects to be funded by the funding partner	3-5
Maximum funding per awarded project	Danish participants: Maximum 300,000 Euro per partner. Maximum 500,000 Euro per project.
Eligibility of a partner as a beneficiary institution	IFD can fund all types of organisations.
Eligible topics	All topics are eligible.
Eligible type of research and TRL	Basic research, industrial research and experimental development is eligible. Any TRL level is eligible.
Submission of the (pre)proposal at the national level	<p>Danish applicants will be invited to upload a pdf version of the international application including partner budget etc. on our national e-grant system.</p> <p>The Danish applicants will be informed via e-grant, when their file has opened. This usually happens within a month after the application deadline.</p> <p>Non-academic partners will in addition be invited to upload various declarations and a document verifying the financial viability to co-fund the project. Templates for the documents can be found here.</p>
Additional eligibility criteria for the funding agency	For further information on the national call criteria please consult the IFD Guidelines for international projects .
Eligible costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personnel costs • Operational costs • Investment costs • Indirect costs (i.e. Overhead: only for academic partners, GTS and hospitals) • To a limited extend subcontracting
Website with additional information	For further information on the national call criteria please consult the IFD guide for International Collaborations
Additional information	<p>IFD encourages Danish applicants to include academic partners as well as relevant public authorities, utility providers or private enterprises in the project. IFD stresses the importance of high impact and diversity among the Danish partners.</p> <p>Under otherwise equal conditions, IFD will prioritize projects including non-academic partners.</p>

(b) Funding rates:

Organisation type	Strategic / Basic research	Industrial / Applied Research	Experimental development
Large Enterprises	65% no overhead	65% no overhead	40% no overhead
Medium Enterprises	75% no overhead	75% no overhead	50% no overhead
Small Enterprises	75% no overhead	75% no overhead	50% no overhead

Organisation type	Strategic / Basic research	Industrial / Applied Research	Experimental development
Universities, university colleges and sector research institutes	90% of costs 44% in overhead	90% of costs 44% in overhead	90% of costs 44% in overhead
All Public research organisations	90% of costs	90% of costs	90% of costs
Danish public hospitals	90% of costs 3,1% in overhead	90% of costs 3,1% in overhead	90% of costs 3,1% in overhead
All other public research organisations	90% of costs	90% of costs	90% of costs
The Danish National Cluster Organisations if less than 250 FTEs and a turnover of less than €50 mio	75% of costs 20% in overhead	75% of costs 20% in overhead	50% of costs 20% in overhead
Danish GTS Institutes, non-economic activities	60% of GTS rate	60% of GTS rate	60% of GTS rate
Danish GTS institutes, economic activities	As enterprises	As enterprises	As enterprises
Non-public institutions which carry out non-economic activities in the project and fulfill the requirements as a research- and knowledge dissemination institutions	Non economic activities: as public research institutes. Economic activities: as enterprises	Non economic activities: as public research institutes. Economic activities: as enterprises	Non economic activities: as public research institutes. Economic activities: as enterprises
Associations without economic activities, NGOs	Deminimis recommended. 60% of costs including a flatrate of €100 per hour on salary.	Deminimis recommended. 60% of costs including a flatrate of €100 per hour on salary.	Deminimis recommended 35% of costs including a flatrate of €100 per hour on salary.

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Estonia (TBC) – Estonian Research Council (ETAg)

(a) National/Regional information and eligibility criteria:

Information type	Details
Contact Point	
Funding commitment	
Anticipated number of projects to be funded by the funding partner	
Maximum funding per awarded project	
Eligibility of a partner as a beneficiary institution	
Eligible topics	
Eligible type of research and TRL	
Submission of the (pre)proposal at the national level	
Additional eligibility criteria for the funding agency	
Eligible costs	
Website with additional information	
Additional information	

(b) Funding rates:

Organisation type	Strategic / Basic research	Industrial / Applied Research	Experimental development / Innovation
Large Enterprises			
Medium Enterprises			
Small Enterprises			
Universities, public research organisations			
Public authorities			
Associations without economic activities, NGOs			

Estonia – Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications (MKM)

(a) National/Regional information and eligibility criteria:

Information type	Details
Contact Point	Siret Talve siret.talve@mkm.ee +372 639 7660
Funding commitment	EUR 150,000
Anticipated number of projects to be funded by the funding partner	1
Maximum funding per awarded project	EUR 150,000
Eligibility of a partner as a beneficiary institution	<p>1. Project Participants</p> <p>1.1. The Principal Investigator is a researcher who acts as the Estonian team leader in the project proposal. The Principal Investigator is responsible for how the Estonia's part in the grant budget is allocated and how Estonia's part in the project is executed in case of a positive funding decision. The Principal Investigator:</p> <p>1.1.1. Must have an updated public profile in the Estonian Research Information System (ETIS) by the submission deadline; 1.1.2. Must hold a doctoral degree or an equivalent qualification. The degree must be awarded at the latest by the submission deadline of the grant application; 1.1.3. Must have published or received formal acceptance for at least three articles that comply with the requirements of Clause 1.1 of the ETIS classification of publications, or at least five articles that comply with the requirements of Clauses 1.1, 1.2, 2.1 or 3.1, within the last five calendar years prior to the proposal submission deadline. International patents are equalled with publications specified under Clause 1.1. A monograph (ETIS Clause 2.1) is equalled with three publications specified in Clause 1.1 if the number of authors is three or fewer. If the applicant has been on pregnancy and maternity or parental leave or performed compulsory service in the Defence Forces, or has another acceptable reason, they can request the publication period requirement to be extended by the relevant period of time.</p> <p>1.2. The Host Institution may be any legal entity that is registered and located in Estonia. The Host Institution must confirm to the Estonian Ministry of the Environment (with a confirmation letter after the submission deadline) that the project can be carried out on their premises and that they will employ the Principal Investigator during the proposed project, should the project receive funding. If the Host Institution is a for-profit institution, then State aid and de minimis aid regulations must be taken into account (see Section 3 State Aid).</p>
Eligible topics	All topics
Eligible type of research and TRL	Applied research TRL: 3-7
Submission of the (pre)proposal at the national level	No
Additional eligibility criteria for the funding agency	Private enterprises should submit the state aid information.
Eligible costs	<p>2. Requested Budget</p> <p>2.1. Research expenses consist of direct costs, indirect costs and subcontracting costs. The research expenses must be used to carry out the project and be separately identifiable.</p> <p>2.2. Direct costs</p> <p>2.2.1. Personnel costs are monthly salaries with social security charges and all the other statutory costs of the project participants, calculated according to the person's commitment and in proportion to the person's total workload at their Host Institution.</p> <p>2.2.2. Scholarships may be paid to master's and doctoral students. Alternatively, remuneration can be paid as salary to students. All payments to the students should be done according to the usual practices of the Host Institution, following the Estonian legal acts.</p>

	<p>2.2.3. Travel costs may cover expenses for transport, accommodation, daily allowances and travel insurance. Fringe benefits are ineligible costs.</p> <p>2.2.4. Other direct costs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consumables, IT software, licences and minor equipment related to the project; • publication and dissemination of project results; • organising meetings, seminars or conferences (room rent, catering); • fees for participating in scientific forums, conferences and other events related to the project; • all other costs that are identifiable as clearly required for carrying out the project (e.g. translation, copy editing, webpage hosting, etc.). <p>2.3. Subcontracting costs should cover only the additional or complementary research related tasks (e.g. analyses, conducting surveys, building a prototype, etc.) performed by third parties. Core project tasks should not be subcontracted. Subcontracting costs should not be included in the overhead calculation. The activities and budget should be described in the proposal. Subcontracting costs may not exceed 15% of the total requested budget.</p> <p>2.4. Overhead costs are indirect costs, which may not exceed 15% of the eligible personnel costs (order of the Minister of the Environment on the overhead costs: https://adr.envir.ee/et/document.html?id=36a914d4-a430-438e-85b1-91b3e1584044) and should cover the general expenses of the Host Institution. Overhead costs of the Host Institution may include include costs of office supplies; communication services; current expenditure on postal and electronic communications; maintenance and repair costs for IT and office equipment; utility costs; rental cost; costs of opening and managing a bank account and transfer fees only related to the project; security service; land tax.</p> <p>2.5. Double funding of activities is not acceptable.</p>
Website with additional information	TBC
Additional information	<p>3. State Aid</p> <p>EU Regulations on State aid and de minimis aid must be taken into account when requesting funding from the Estonian Ministry of the Environment. The grant is not considered to be State aid for research and development, if the project has ties to the non-economic activities of the Research (or Host) Institution, as long as the research and development activities and the related costs, funding and revenue can be clearly separated, thus avoiding the cross subsidisation of economic activity.</p> <p>The criteria defined in Clauses 17–22 of Communication from the European Commission – Framework for State aid for research and development and innovation (2014/C 198/01) forms the basis for determining whether the activities carried out are economic activities and whether the Host Institution is an undertaking that is considered to be a State aid recipient when it receives support. When an entity applies for State aid or de minimis aid, it has to fill in the State aid form. No tax arrears are allowed on the proposal submission date. If State aid and de minimis aid are given, the documents related to giving the support must be kept for 10 years as of the date when the agreement was entered into. If the grant is considered State aid or de minimis aid, then it will not be granted to a Host Institution that is subject to a support withdrawal decision pursuant to a previous European Commission decision deeming the aid illegal and incompatible with the common market, if that decision has not been complied with.</p> <p>3.1. State aid pursuant to the Block Exemption Regulation</p> <p>If the grant is considered to be State aid, then it is allocated on the basis of Article 25 of Commission Regulation (EU) No 651/2014 declaring certain categories of aid compatible with the internal market in application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty (OJ L 187, 26.6.2014, p. 1–78) (hereinafter the Block Exemption Regulation), and the provisions of the Commission Regulation and Section 34² of the Estonian Competition Act apply.</p> <p>State aid is not given in cases specified under Articles 1(2) to (5) of the Block Exemption Regulation.</p>

	<p>In case of State aid, the eligible costs of the project activities must comply with the requirements specified under Article 25(3) of the Block Exemption Regulation (except clause (c)), and the maximum aid intensity must comply with Articles 25(5) and (6).</p> <p>If the grant applied for can be considered to be State aid, then the application must include the information specified in Article 6(2) of the Block Exemption Regulation, and the application has to be submitted before the start of the activities.</p> <p>3.2. De minimis aid</p> <p>If the grant is considered de minimis aid, then the funding is subject to the Commission Regulation (EU) No 1407/2013 on the application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to de minimis aid (OJ L 352, 24.12.2013, p. 1–8) (hereinafter the De Minimis Aid Regulation), and the provisions of the Regulation and Section 33 of the Estonian Competition Act apply. De minimis aid is not given in cases specified under Article 1(1) of the De Minimis Aid Regulation.</p> <p>In case of de minimis aid, the maximum aid intensity must comply with Article 3 of the De Minimis Aid Regulation.</p> <p>De minimis aid given to the Host Institution together with de minimis aid applied for cannot exceed 200,000 euro during the current financial year and the two previous financial years.</p> <p>Article 5 of the De Minimis Aid Regulation applies to cumulating de minimis aid. A single undertaking is an undertaking specified in Article 2(1) of the De Minimis Aid Regulation.</p> <p>4. Grant Agreement</p> <p>If a positive funding decision is made, the Estonian Ministry of the Environment enters into a grant agreement with the Host Institution and the Principal Investigator. Information on the transnational project must be entered into ETIS once the agreement has been signed.</p> <p>The Consortium Agreement (CA) should be signed at the latest six months after the grant agreement has been signed. If one year has elapsed and the CA has not been signed, the next instalment of funding will not be paid out.</p> <p>5. Research Involving Human Subjects or Animal Testing</p> <p>If human research or animal testing are intended in the project, a positive resolution by the Human Research Ethics Committee or the Authorisation Committee for Animal Experiments must be submitted to the Estonian Ministry of the Environment by the start of the relevant activities.</p> <p>6. Nagoya Protocol</p> <p>By applying for funding by the Estonian Ministry of the Environment, the applicants agree to consider the relevance of the Nagoya protocol for their research, and to submit the Due Diligence Declaration, if applicable.</p>
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(b) Funding rates:

Organisation type	Strategic / Basic research	Industrial / Applied Research	Experimental development / Innovation
Large Enterprises	N/A	Up to 100%*	Up to 100%*
Medium Enterprises	N/A	Up to 100%*	Up to 100%*
Small Enterprises	N/A	Up to 100%*	Up to 100%*
Universities, public research organisations	N/A	100%	100%
Public authorities	N/A	100%	100%
Associations without economic activities, NGOs	N/A	100%	100%

*State Aid must be taken into account

Finland – Business Finland (BF)

(a) National/Regional information and eligibility criteria:

Information type	Details
Contact Point	Ilmari Absetz/ Sini Uuttu/ Karin Wikman firstname.familyname@businessfinland.fi Sini +358 50 5577934, Ilmari +358 50 5577837, Karin +358 50 5577723
Funding commitment	EUR 3,000,000
Anticipated number of projects to be funded by the funding partner	4-6
Maximum funding per awarded project	No maximum amount
Eligibility of a partner as a beneficiary institution	SMEs & Large companies: YES (Companies BFs main target group) Public authorities, NGOs: NO Universities and research institutes: YES but company participation is required (Minimum 3 companies, of which 2 from Finland who participate in the project. Own funding application not always required)
Eligible topics	All
Eligible type of research and TRL	Applied research, experimental development, research together with companies TRL: 3-8
Submission of the (pre)proposal at the national level	Only full proposal required to be submitted in BFs application portal
Additional eligibility criteria for the funding agency	For companies minimum eligibility rules apply: Minimum eligibility rules
Eligible costs	Salaries, Indirect personnel costs, overheads, travel expenses, material and supplies, purchased services.
Website with additional information	For companies: Company funding by BF
Additional information	For RTD performers following criteria partially apply: Co innovation funding Co research funding

(b) Funding rates:

Organisation type	Strategic / Basic research	Industrial / Applied Research	Experimental development / Innovation
Large Enterprises	N/A	40%	50% loan
Medium Enterprises	N/A	50%	50% loan
Small Enterprises	N/A	50%	50% loan
Universities, public research organisations	N/A	70-80%	N/A
Public authorities	N/A	N/A	N/A
Associations without economic activities, NGOs	N/A	N/A	N/A

France – ADAME

(a) National/Regional information and eligibility criteria:

Information type	Details
Contact Point	Grenier Anne anne.grenier@ademe.fr +33493957943
Funding commitment	EUR 1,000,000
Anticipated number of projects to be funded by the funding partner	5 – 7
Maximum funding per awarded project	EUR 300,000
Eligibility of a partner as a beneficiary institution	Universities, research institutes, SME's and large companies, public authorities, NGOs...
Eligible topics	CEU TP, 15mnCities PT, PED PT
Eligible type of research and TRL	applied research, experimental development
Submission of the (pre)proposal at the national level	No
Additional eligibility criteria for the funding agency	https://www.ademe.fr/nos-missions/financement/
Eligible costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personnel costs • Operational costs • Investment costs • Indirect costs (10% of personnel +operational costs) • Subcontracting
Website with additional information	https://www.ademe.fr/nos-missions/accompagner-la-recherche/
Additional information	

(b) Funding rates:

Organisation type	Strategic / Basic research	Industrial / Applied Research	Experimental development / Innovation
Large Enterprises	50%	50%	25%
Medium Enterprises	60%	60%	35%
Small Enterprises	70%	70%	45%
Universities, public research organisations*	100%	50%	50%
Public authorities *	100%	50%	50%
Associations without economic activities, NGOs*	100%	50%	50%

* beneficiaries in the context of a non-economic activity

France – Agence Nationale de la Recherche (ANR)

(a) National/Regional information and eligibility criteria:

Information type	Details
Contact Point	<p>Pascal Bain Head of the SPICE Scientific Department Pascal.bain@agencerecherche.fr</p> <p>Nicolas Paulien Scientific Project Manager Nicolas.paulien@agencerecherche.fr</p>
Funding commitment	EUR 3,000,000
Anticipated number of projects to be funded by the funding partner	8 to 10
Maximum funding per awarded project	<p>500,000 € per project as a maximum in exceptional and highly justified cases.</p> <p>However, ANR expects typical funding requests per project to range between 200,000 and 350,000 €, depending on the number of ANR-funded partners involved and whether the coordinator of the project is funded by ANR or not.</p>
Eligibility of a partner as a beneficiary institution	<p>Please consult the ANR Funding regulations and the Appendix for applicants to ANR on the ANR website for detailed information https://anr.fr/DUT-2023</p> <p>Within this framework, public research organisations (such as Universities, EPST or EPIC) as well as private entities (such as companies, NGOs and foundations) and public authorities may be eligible (provided that at least one French public research organisation requesting funding to ANR is involved in the consortium).</p>
Eligible topics	<p>All Call Topics of DUT are eligible for ANR:</p> <p>Positive Energy District (PED) 15-minute City (15minC) Circular Urban Economy (CUE)</p>
Eligible type of research and TRL	<p>Basic Research, Industrial/ Applied Research/ Experimental development.</p> <p>TRL 3-5 (activities at TRL above 5 are possible but must be marginal for partners requesting funding from ANR).</p>
Submission of the (pre)proposal at the national level	<p>No for the pre-proposal stage.</p> <p>For the full-proposal stage, partners requesting funding from ANR will be asked to apply on the ANR submission platform.</p>
Additional eligibility criteria for the funding agency	<p>A project proposal cannot be similar in whole or in part to another proposal submitted for a call currently being evaluated by ANR (all calls for proposals and evaluation stages considered) or already funded by ANR. The similarity between two projects is established when these projects (in their entirety or in part) describe identical main objectives or result from a simple adaptation.</p> <p>The minimal funding per partner by ANR is 15 000 €.</p> <p>Companies with economic difficulties are excluded from ANR subventions.</p> <p>Partners from countries subject to sanctions applicable to the research field by the European Union authorities are excluded from this call for ANR. ANR will declare Partners requesting its support ineligible if they apply with Partners established in these countries. At the date of publication, these exclusions concern Partners from</p>

	the following countries: Russia, Belarus. This list may evolve in case of new sanctions decided by the European Union.
Eligible costs	ANR funds basic, industrial research and experimental development activities. The eligibility of costs and rates of funding depend on types of partners, consortia composition and types of research activities. See ANR funding regulations for more details: https://anr.fr/DUT-2023
Website with additional information	A specific web page on the ANR web site is published at the opening of the Call, with details for potential applicants to ANR.
Additional information	It is highly recommended to contact the national contact persons during the preparation of the project. Depending on the consortium composition, a Consortium Agreement may be mandatory for ANR at the funding stage for successful applications. Please refer to the ANR funding regulations for more details: https://anr.fr/fr/rf/

(b) Funding rates:

Organisation type	Strategic / Basic research	Industrial / Applied Research	Experimental development / Innovation
Large Enterprises	30 %	30 %	25 %
Medium Enterprises	45 %	35 – 45 %	35 – 45 %
Small Enterprises	45 %	35 – 45 %	35 – 45 %
Universities, public research organisations	see ANR funding regulations https://anr.fr/fr/rf/	see ANR funding regulations https://anr.fr/fr/rf/	see ANR funding regulations https://anr.fr/fr/rf/
Public authorities	see ANR funding regulations https://anr.fr/fr/rf/	see ANR funding regulations https://anr.fr/fr/rf/	see ANR funding regulations https://anr.fr/fr/rf/
Associations without economic activities, NGOs	50 %*	50 %*	50 %*

Germany – DEUTSCHES ZENTRUM FUER LUFT - UND RAUMFAHRT E.V. (DLR)
(DLR Projektträger – the project management agency)

(a) National/Regional information and eligibility criteria:

Information type	Details
Contact Point	<p>Michaela Thorn michaela.thorn@dlr.de +49 228 3821-1538</p> <p>Dr. Carmen Richerzhagen carmen.richerzhagen@dlr.de +49 228 3821-2090</p>
Funding commitment	EUR 2,100,000
Anticipated number of projects to be funded by the funding partner	6
Maximum funding per awarded project	<p>A maximum of two German partners per project will be funded.</p> <p>Maximum funding per awarded project partner: EUR 350,000. For universities this includes 20% lump sum ("Projektpauschale"). Minimum funding per project partner: EUR 50,000</p> <p>Maximum funding per awarded project (for the maximum of two project partners together): EUR 450,000. The distribution of funds between the two partners is left up to them.</p>
Eligibility of a partner as a beneficiary institution	Proposals may be submitted by Germany-based universities, non-university research institutes, civil society organisations, public authorities, municipalities, commercial companies.
Eligible topics	15-minutes City Pathway topics 1 and 3
Eligible type of research and TRL	<p>The following types of research are eligible for applicants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strategic (basic) research, • applied research, • experimental development
Submission of the (pre)proposal at the national level	<p>Preproposals (Projektskizzen): No submission at the national level.</p> <p>Proposals (Projektantraege): Submission via national application system "easy-online" (applicants selected for submission of a proposal will be contacted by DLR).</p>
Additional eligibility criteria for the funding agency	
Eligible costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personnel costs (Personalausgaben / -kosten) • Operational costs (Verwaltungsausgaben / -kosten) • Indirect costs (Gemeinkosten) • Subcontracting (Vergabe von Aufträgen) • Travel costs (Dienstreisen) • Investment costs (investive Maßnahmen) <p>Applicants are strongly advised to consult the BMBF guidelines on eligible costs (Richtlinien für Zuwendungsantraege (AZA/AZK)).</p>
Website with additional information	
Additional information	Projects will be funded under the BMBF funding priority " Social-Ecological Research ".

(b) Funding rates:

Organisation type	Strategic / Basic research	Industrial / Applied Research	Experimental development / Innovation
Large Enterprises	100%	50-65%	25-40%
Medium Enterprises	100%	50-75%	25-50%
Small Enterprises	100%	50-80%	25-60%
Universities, public research organisations	Up to 100%	Up to 100%	Up to 100%
Public authorities	Up to 100%	Up to 100%	Up to 100%
Associations without economic activities, NGOs	Up to 100%	Up to 100%	Up to 100%

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Germany (TBC) – Forschungszentrum Jülich GmbH (FZJ-PtJ)

(a) National/Regional information and eligibility criteria:

Information type	Details
Contact Point	
Funding commitment	
Anticipated number of projects to be funded by the funding partner	
Maximum funding per awarded project	
Eligibility of a partner as a beneficiary institution	
Eligible topics	
Eligible type of research and TRL	
Submission of the (pre)proposal at the national level	
Additional eligibility criteria for the funding agency	
Eligible costs	
Website with additional information	
Additional information	

(b) Funding rates:

Organisation type	Strategic / Basic research	Industrial / Applied Research	Experimental development / Innovation
Large Enterprises			
Medium Enterprises			
Small Enterprises			
Universities, public research organisations			
Public authorities			
Associations without economic activities, NGOs			

Greece – General Secretariat for Research and Innovation (GSRI)

(a) National/Regional information and eligibility criteria:

Information type	Details
Contact Point	<p>Dr Anna Rosenberg International S&T Cooperation Directorate Bilateral and Multilateral Cooperation Department 14-18, Mesogeion Ave., GR-115 27 Athens, Greece Tel.: +30 213 13 00 095 Fax: +30 210 7714153 a.rosenberg@gsrt.gr</p> <p>Ms. Aliko – Maria Argyri International S&T Cooperation Directorate European Union and International Organizations Department 14-18, Mesogeion Ave., GR-115 27 Athens, Greece Tel: +30 213 1300101 a.argyri@gsrt.gr</p>
Funding commitment	EUR 500,000
Anticipated number of projects to be funded by the funding partner	2-3
Maximum funding per awarded project	Upper limit of the total public funding will be 200.000 € per project (including indirect costs). Please note that this amount can be increased to 250.000 € <u>per project</u> if Greek partner assumes the project coordination. The maximum state aid intensity will be calculated according to the provisions of the European state aid rules and regulations in force (type of research activity, size of the participating enterprise, collaborative research).
Eligibility of a partner as a beneficiary institution	<p>GSRI potentially supports all private and public legal entities namely: private enterprises (such as SMEs, large-companies etc), research organizations, higher education institutions, and other public organizations with R&D activities). Individuals as well as individual enterprises are not eligible under this scheme.</p> <p>Applicants may submit, if they are enterprises, up to two (2) proposals from the same enterprise in the current call, and for Public research Institutes and Universities up to (2) proposals at the level of the same Laboratory or School or Institute or Department.</p>
Eligible topics	All topics
Eligible type of research and TRL	TRL3-(8) in compliance with the (COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2021/1237 of 23 July 2021 amending Regulation (EU) No 651/2014 declaring certain categories of aid compatible with the internal market in application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty, page 3, article 13)
Submission of the (pre)proposal at the national level	<p>At national level, only eligibility check is conducted and not a full peer review at pre-proposal and full proposal stages. We rely on the evaluation made by the Call Evaluation Committee and external reviewers.</p> <p>Submission at the national level is required at a later stage. A national procedure will follow for the approved for funding, at the transnational level, proposals only. For more information please contact the NCP.</p>
Additional eligibility criteria for the funding agency	
Eligible costs	<p>Aid of intensity</p> <p>Public research Institutes and Universities: the aid intensity can reach 100% for performing non-economic activities in accordance with point 19, article 2.1.1 of the «Framework for State aid for research and development and innovation» (2014/C 198/01).</p>

	<p>Private Sector: (a) 50% of the eligible costs for industrial research; (b) 25% of the eligible costs for experimental development; (c) 50% of the eligible costs for feasibility studies.- The aid intensities for industrial research and experimental development may be increased up to a maximum aid intensity of 80% of the eligible costs as follows:</p> <p>(a) by 10 percentage points for medium-sized enterprises and by 20 percentage points for small enterprises;</p> <p>(b) by 15 percentage points if one of the following conditions is fulfilled:</p> <p>(i) the project involves effective collaboration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — between undertakings among which at least one is an SME, or is carried out in at least two Member States, or in a Member State and in a Contracting Party of the EEA Agreement, and no single undertaking bears more than 70 % of the eligible costs, or — between an undertaking and one or more research and knowledge-dissemination organisations, where the latter bear at least 10 % of the eligible costs and have the right to publish their own research results; <p>(ii) the results of the project are widely disseminated through conferences, publication, open access repositories, or free or open source software.</p> <p>-The aid intensity for feasibility studies may be increased by 10 percentage points for medium-sized enterprises and by 20 percentage points for small enterprises.</p> <p>Foreseen cost categories:</p> <p>(a) personnel costs: researchers, technicians and other supporting staff to the extent employed on the project.</p> <p>(b) costs on fixed assets i.e. b1) costs of instruments and equipment to the extent and for the period used for the project. Where such instruments and equipment are not used for their full life for the project, only the depreciation costs corresponding to the life of the project, as calculated on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles are considered as eligible and b2) costs for buildings and land, to the extent and for the duration period used for the project. With regard to buildings, only the depreciation costs corresponding to the life of the project, as calculated on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles are considered as eligible. For land, costs of commercial transfer or actually incurred capital costs are eligible.</p> <p>(c) costs of contractual research, knowledge and patents bought or licensed from outside sources at arm's length conditions, as well as costs of consultancy and equivalent services used exclusively for the project.</p> <p>(d) additional general costs and other operating expenses, including costs of materials, supplies, travel expenses, organization of meetings, dissemination/publicity costs, audit costs, incurred directly as a result of the project implementation.</p> <p>(e) indirect costs = flat rate of 25% of direct costs (except subcontracting costs). Indirect costs are eligible for all legal entities and include costs that do not incur directly as a result of the project implementation (e. g. administrative and management costs, utility costs).</p> <p>In compliance with the (COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2021/1237 of 23 July 2021 amending Regulation (EU) No 651/2014 declaring certain categories of aid compatible with the internal market in application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty.</p>
<p>Website with additional information</p>	<p>https://gsri.gov.qr/en/</p> <p>https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32014R0651&from=EN</p>

	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=OJ:L:2021:270:TOC
Additional information	

(b) Funding rates:

Organisation type	Strategic / Basic research	Industrial / Applied Research	Experimental development / Innovation
Large Enterprises		50-65	25-40
Medium Enterprises		60-75	35-50
Small Enterprises		70-80	45-60
Universities, public research organisations	100		
Public authorities	100		
Associations without economic activities, NGOs	100		

DRAFT

Hungary (TBC) – National Research, Development and Innovation Office (NKFIH)

(a) National/Regional information and eligibility criteria:

Information type	Details
Contact Point	
Funding commitment	
Anticipated number of projects to be funded by the funding partner	
Maximum funding per awarded project	
Eligibility of a partner as a beneficiary institution	
Eligible topics	
Eligible type of research and TRL	
Submission of the (pre)proposal at the national level	
Additional eligibility criteria for the funding agency	
Eligible costs	
Website with additional information	
Additional information	

(b) Funding rates:

Organisation type	Strategic / Basic research	Industrial / Applied Research	Experimental development / Innovation
Large Enterprises			
Medium Enterprises			
Small Enterprises			
Universities, public research organisations			
Public authorities			
Associations without economic activities, NGOs			

Iceland (TBC) – Rannis- Icelandic Centre for Research

(a) National/Regional information and eligibility criteria:

Information type	Details
Contact Point	
Funding commitment	
Anticipated number of projects to be funded by the funding partner	
Maximum funding per awarded project	
Eligibility of a partner as a beneficiary institution	
Eligible topics	
Eligible type of research and TRL	
Submission of the (pre)proposal at the national level	
Additional eligibility criteria for the funding agency	
Eligible costs	
Website with additional information	
Additional information	

(b) Funding rates:

Organisation type	Strategic / Basic research	Industrial / Applied Research	Experimental development / Innovation
Large Enterprises			
Medium Enterprises			
Small Enterprises			
Universities, public research organisations			
Public authorities			
Associations without economic activities, NGOs			

Italy – Ministry of Enterprises and Made in Italy (MIMIT)

(a) National/Regional information and eligibility criteria:

Information type	Details
Contact Point	<p>Giulio Aloia giulio.aloia@mise.gov.it</p> <p>Valentina Milazzo valentina.milazzo@mise.gov.it</p> <p>Alessandra D'Ambrosio alessandra.dambrosio@mise.gov.it</p>
Funding commitment	EUR 16,000,000
Anticipated number of projects to be funded by the funding partner	20
Maximum funding per awarded project	EUR 800,000 per project
Eligibility of a partner as a beneficiary institution	<p>The following entities are eligible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enterprises; • Research centers, defined as enterprises with independent legal status; • Universities and research organizations - only in collaboration with enterprises and research centers with which to set up a Consortium or a Network of Companies.
Eligible topics	9
Eligible type of research and TRL	Applied research, prevailing experimental development TRL: 5-8
Submission of the (pre)proposal at the national level	It is mandatory to submit the preproposal/proposal at national level by sending it to the email address: dqjai.div6@pec.mise.gov.it
Additional eligibility criteria for the funding agency	Specific rules established by Recovery and Resilience Plan such as DNSH, Tagging, and resources to be addressed to the South of Italy.
Eligible costs	All costs incurred during the lifetime of a project under the following categories are eligible: personnel, equipment, subcontracting, consumables, and overheads. Overheads are calculated as a fixed percentage 25% of eligible costs of the project, as established by art. 20 of the delegated regulation (EU) n 480/2014 and by art. 29 of the regulation (EU) n. 1290/2013. They include also communication, dissemination and travel expenses.
Website with additional information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.mimit.gov.it • https://www.mimit.gov.it/it/incentivi/progetti-di-ricerca-sui-cambiamenti-urbanistici-dut/
Additional information	According to Article 2, paragraph 6-bis of the Decree Law 31 May 2021 n. 77, the Administrations ensure that at least 40% of the resources will be allocated to the beneficiaries of South Italy Regions. Nevertheless, it will be protected the interest in the total allocation of the resources put up for tender if the Ministry doesn't receive a number of applications, from Southern Italy applicants, that would exhaust the financial resources referred to the aforementioned reserve.

(b) Funding rates:

Organisation type	Strategic / Basic research	Industrial / Applied Research	Experimental development / Innovation
Large Enterprises	N/A	50%	25%

Organisation type	Strategic / Basic research	Industrial / Applied Research	Experimental development / Innovation
Medium Enterprises	N/A	60%	35%
Small Enterprises	N/A	70%	45%
Universities, public research organisations	N/A	50%	25%
Public authorities	N/A	N/A	N/A
Associations without economic activities, NGOs	N/A	N/A	N/A

DRAFT

Italy (TBC) – Ministero Dell’Universita’ e Della Ricerca (MUR)

(a) National/Regional information and eligibility criteria:

Information type	Details
Contact Point	
Funding commitment	
Anticipated number of projects to be funded by the funding partner	
Maximum funding per awarded project	
Eligibility of a partner as a beneficiary institution	
Eligible topics	
Eligible type of research and TRL	
Submission of the (pre)proposal at the national level	
Additional eligibility criteria for the funding agency	
Eligible costs	
Website with additional information	
Additional information	

(b) Funding rates:

Organisation type	Strategic / Basic research	Industrial / Applied Research	Experimental development / Innovation
Large Enterprises			
Medium Enterprises			
Small Enterprises			
Universities, public research organisations			
Public authorities			
Associations without economic activities, NGOs			

Latvia (TBC) – Latvijas Zinātnes padome (LCS)

a) National/Regional information and eligibility criteria:

Information type	Details
Contact Point	
Funding commitment	
Anticipated number of projects to be funded by the funding partner	
Maximum funding per awarded project	
Eligibility of a partner as a beneficiary institution	
Eligible topics	
Eligible type of research and TRL	
Submission of the (pre)proposal at the national level	
Additional eligibility criteria for the funding agency	
Eligible costs	
Website with additional information	
Additional information	

(b) Funding rates:

Organisation type	Strategic research	Industrial / Applied Research	Experimental development / Innovation
Large Enterprises			
Medium Enterprises			
Small Enterprises			
Universities, public research organisations			
Public authorities			
Associations without economic activities, NGOs			

Lithuania – Research Council of Lithuania (LMT)

(a) National/Regional information and eligibility criteria:

Information type	Details
Contact Point	Asta Aleksandraviciene asta.aleksandraviciene@lmt.lt +370 676 18 297
Funding commitment	EUR 200,000
Anticipated number of projects to be funded by the funding partner	1-2
Maximum funding per awarded project	EUR 150,000
Eligibility of a partner as a beneficiary institution	The proposal must be submitted by the main applicant - an eligible Lithuanian higher education and research institution (which is listed in the Register of Ministry of Education, Science and sports of Republic of Lithuania). A legal entity of Lithuania can be a partner of the main applicant.
Eligible topics	All
Eligible type of research and TRL	Type of research (strategic (basic) research, applied research) TRL: 1-6
Submission of the (pre)proposal at the national level	Not required
Additional eligibility criteria for the funding agency	The applicant who intends to act as a principal investigator (PI) or primary project implementer (PPI) has to be a scientist (researcher holding at least a Ph.D. degree). A person may submit only one proposal for the same Call as PI or other PPI. Work scope of each primary project implementer within the project must be at least 20 hours of project time multiplied by the duration of the project in months. For more information about Lithuanian conditions for funding, please consult https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/0a8bead0577611e9975f9c35aedfe438/asr_ the call text in Lithuanian and national contact point.
Eligible costs	Direct costs: personnel, travel, purchase (assets, services, consumables), subcontracting. Overheads (indirect costs): up to 20 % from direct costs.
Website with additional information	https://www.lmt.lt/lt/mokslo-finansavimas/era-net-ir-kitos-koordinavimo-veiklos/dut/4041
Additional information	

(b) Funding rates:

Organisation type	Strategic / Basic research	Industrial / Applied Research	Experimental development / Innovation
Large Enterprises	*	*	N/A
Medium Enterprises	*	*	N/A
Small Enterprises	*	*	N/A
Universities, public research organisations	100	100	N/A
Public authorities	*	*	N/A
Associations without economic activities, NGOs	*	*	N/A

* Eligible to fund only as a partner of the main applicant according to mutual agreement

The Netherlands (TBC) – Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations (MINBZK)

(a) National/Regional information and eligibility criteria:

Information type	Details
Contact Point	
Funding commitment	
Anticipated number of projects to be funded by the funding partner	
Maximum funding per awarded project	
Eligibility of a partner as a beneficiary institution	
Eligible topics	
Eligible type of research and TRL	
Submission of the (pre)proposal at the national level	
Additional eligibility criteria for the funding agency	
Eligible costs	
Website with additional information	
Additional information	

(b) Funding rates:

Organisation type	Strategic / Basic research	Industrial / Applied Research	Experimental development / Innovation
Large Enterprises			
Medium Enterprises			
Small Enterprises			
Universities, public research organisations			
Public authorities			
Associations without economic activities, NGOs			

The Netherlands (TBC) – Dutch Research Council (NWO)

(a) National/Regional information and eligibility criteria:

Information type	Details
Contact Point	
Funding commitment	
Anticipated number of projects to be funded by the funding partner	
Maximum funding per awarded project	
Eligibility of a partner as a beneficiary institution	
Eligible topics	
Eligible type of research and TRL	
Submission of the (pre)proposal at the national level	
Additional eligibility criteria for the funding agency	
Eligible costs	
Website with additional information	
Additional information	

(b) Funding rates:

Organisation type	Strategic / Basic research	Industrial / Applied Research	Experimental development / Innovation
Large Enterprises			
Medium Enterprises			
Small Enterprises			
Universities, public research organisations			
Public authorities			
Associations without economic activities, NGOs			

The Netherlands (TBC) – Taskforce for Applied Research (SIA)

(a) National/Regional information and eligibility criteria:

Information type	Details
Contact Point	
Funding commitment	
Anticipated number of projects to be funded by the funding partner	
Maximum funding per awarded project	
Eligibility of a partner as a beneficiary institution	
Eligible topics	
Eligible type of research and TRL	
Submission of the (pre)proposal at the national level	
Additional eligibility criteria for the funding agency	
Eligible costs	
Website with additional information	
Additional information	

(b) Funding rates:

Organisation type	Strategic / Basic research	Industrial / Applied Research	Experimental development / Innovation
Large Enterprises			
Medium Enterprises			
Small Enterprises			
Universities, public research organisations			
Public authorities			
Associations without economic activities, NGOs			

Poland – The National Centre for Research and Development (NCBR)

(a) National/Regional information and eligibility criteria:

Information type	Details
Contact Point	Ewelina Wildner ewelina.wildner@ncbr.gov.pl +48 22 39 07 123, +48 785 662 013
Funding commitment	EUR 1,425,000
Anticipated number of projects to be funded by the funding partner	3 or more
Maximum funding per awarded project	EUR 475,000 per project
Eligibility of a partner as a beneficiary institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research organisations (research and knowledge-dissemination organisations); • Enterprises - SME and Large; • Groups of entities composed of at least two research organisations or research organisation and enterprise. Aforementioned group of entities may additionally include other types of entities (other than enterprises) such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ local authorities i.e. city, country, metropolitan union and/or ◦ non-governmental organisation, that are established as a legal person in Poland. <p>Other types of entities than enterprises and research organisations may apply for funding only as a part of group of entities composed of at least two research organisations or at least one research organisation and one enterprise from Poland. The leader of the group of entities is research organisation or enterprise.</p> <p>A condition for the participation of a group of entities as the Applicant in the call is its formal existence on the date of submission of the pre-proposal, confirmed by its members concluding, at least conditionally, agreement on the creation of a group of entities.</p> <p>Entities must conduct its business, R&D or any other activity on the territory of the Republic of Poland, confirmed by an entry into the relevant register (if applicable).</p> <p>Definitions:</p> <p>Research organisations is defined in the Commission Regulation (EU) No 651/2014 of 17 June 2014 declaring certain categories of aid compatible with the internal market in application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty (hereinafter referred to as "Commission Regulation (EU) No 651/2014").</p> <p>Enterprise is defined in art. 1 of Annex I to Commission Regulation (EU) No 651/2014.</p> <p>Local authorities i.e. city, country is understood as „gmina” or „powiat” in accordance with Polish local government acts: Act of 8 March 1990 on Commune Self-government (ustawa z dnia 8 marca 1990 r. o samorządzie gminnym) or Act of 5 June 1998 on Powiat Self-Government (ustawa z dnia 5 czerwca 1998 r. o samorządzie powiatowym).</p> <p>Metropolitan union is understood as legally defined legal form of a voluntary structure of cooperation among units of local government such as "związek międzygminny" established on the basis of Article 64 point 1 of Act of 8 March 1990 on Commune Self-government (ustawa z dnia 8 marca 1990 r. o samorządzie gminnym) or "związek międzypowiatowy" / "związek powiatowo-gminny" established on the basis of Article 65 point 1 / Article 72a point 1-2 of Act of 5 June 1998 on Powiat Self-Government (ustawa z dnia 5 czerwca 1998 r. o samorządzie powiatowym).</p>

	<p>Non-governmental organisation under provisions of Act of 24 April 2003 on Public Benefit and Volunteer Work Act (ustawa z dnia 24 kwietnia 2003 r. o działalności pożytku publicznego i o wolontariacie); established as a legal person in Poland.</p> <p>Legal person (juridical person) - an entity that is capable of having and amend legal rights and obligations within a certain legal system, such as to enter into contracts, sue, and be sued, excluding natural persons.</p>
Eligible topics	All
Eligible type of research and TRL	<p>Type of research:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic research (the eligible costs of fundamental research may comprise a maximum of 10% of total eligible costs of the project) • Industrial/Applied research, • Experimental development, <p>TRL: 1-9</p> <p>Polish applicants shall declare the TRL of their research in the pre-proposals and full proposals.</p>
Submission of the (pre)proposal at the national level	<p>Polish Participants will be informed and invited to submit Polish full proposal once the international evaluation and the ranking list of full proposals will be established.</p> <p>Only projects recommended for funding will be asked to submit a national application form.</p> <p>All eligible entities, invited to submit Polish full proposal are obliged to use the rate of exchange of The European Central Bank dated on the day of opening the call.</p> <p>If more than one Polish entity participates in the project, the national application is submitted by a consortium (group of entities) of all Polish entities.</p> <p>Polish participants shall submit to NCBR a copy of signed international consortium agreement before signing the grant agreement with NCBR.</p>
Additional eligibility criteria for the funding agency	n/a
Eligible costs	<p>The eligible costs shall be the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. personnel costs (researchers, technicians and other supporting staff to the extent employed on the research project); 2. costs of subcontracting, costs of consultancy and equivalent services used exclusively for the research activity; this cost type cannot account for more than 70% of all eligible costs of a project; the subcontracting can be obtained from consortium partner only in justified case, this need will be verified by a national experts panel; 3. operating costs including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • costs of instruments and equipment, technical knowledge and patents to the extent and for the period used for the research project; if such instruments and equipment are not used for their full life for the research project, only the depreciation costs corresponding to the life of the research project, as calculated on the basis of good accounting practice, shall be considered eligible; • costs for buildings and land, to the extent and for the duration used for the research project; with regard to buildings, only the depreciation costs corresponding to the life of the research project, as calculated on the basis of good accounting practice shall be considered eligible; for land, costs of commercial transfer or actually incurred capital costs shall be eligible; • other operating costs including costs of materials, supplies and similar products incurred directly as a result of the research activity;

	4. additional overheads incurred indirectly as a result of the research project; that costs should account 25% of all eligible project costs; That costs (4) are counted as a multiplication by percentage given above (called x%) and the rest of direct costs, excluding subcontracting (2); It means $4=(1+3)*25\%$.
Website with additional information	www.ncbr.gov.pl
Additional information	<p>All proposals must be aligned with national regulations, inter alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Act of 20 July 2018 - Law on Higher Education and Science; • The Act of 30 April 2010 on the National Centre for Research and Development; • The Regulation of the Minister of Science and Higher Education of 19 August 2020 on granting state aid by the National Centre for Research and Development, which is in line with the Commission Regulation (EU) No 651/2014 of 17 June 2014 declaring certain categories of aid compatible with the internal market in application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty (General Block Exemption Regulation); <p>The Regulation of the Minister of Science and Higher Education of 17 September 2010 on the detailed mode of performance of tasks of the National Centre for Research and Development.</p>

(b) Funding rates:

Organisation type	Strategic / Basic research	Industrial / Applied Research	Experimental development / Innovation
Large Enterprises	not eligible	Up to 50+15 (max 65%)	Up to 25+15 (max 40%)
Medium Enterprises	not eligible	Up to 50+10+15 (max 75 %)	Up to 25+10+15 (max 50 %)
Small Enterprises	not eligible	Up to 50+20+15 (max 80 %)	Up to 25+20+15 (max 60 %)
Universities, public research organisations	Up to 100%	Up to 100%	Up to 100%
Public authorities	Up to 100%	Up to 100%	Up to 100%
Associations without economic activities, NGOs	Up to 100%	Up to 100%	Up to 100%

Funding quota of Polish participants may be up to 100% for research organisations and other types of entities (as defined in point 'Eligibility of a partner as a beneficiary institution') other than enterprises (i.e. local authorities, metropolitan unions, NGOs). In case of enterprises, funding quota will be decided on a case-by-case basis depending on the size of the company and type of research/development under Section 2 of the Regulation of the Minister of Science and Higher Education of 19 August 2020 on granting state aid by the National Centre for Research and Development, published in Journal of Laws item 1456, 2020.

In any case only Industrial Research, Experimental Development and Basic Research will be funded. Other type of activities (e.g. coordination, dissemination, management) cannot be included into separated task.

The eligible costs of **basic research** may comprise **a maximum of 10% of total eligible costs of the Project. Funding for basic research may be granted only to research organisations and other types of entities than enterprises (local authorities, metropolitan unions, NGOs) in cases justified by the specificity of the Project.**

Portugal / Centro Region of Portugal – Centro region (CCDR)

(a) National/Regional information and eligibility criteria:

Information type	Details
Contact Point	Jorge Brandão // Teresa Jorge ccdr.projects@ccdr.pt +351 239 400 100 // +351 239 400 134
Funding commitment	TBC
Anticipated number of projects to be funded by the funding partner	TBC
Maximum funding per awarded project	Maximum requested funding for a consortium coordinated/participated by a Portuguese stakeholder: TBC (to be shared between all Portuguese participants) If more than one Portuguese institution participates in a consortium, the budget must be shared, even if funded by different funding agencies.
Eligibility of a partner as a beneficiary institution	<p>Only entities from NUTS II Centro or the ones that can assure that the investment will be made in Centro Region can apply to CCDR's funding.</p> <p>However, applicants from NUTSII Centro region may request funding from FCT or CCDR Centro and should consult the regulations and eligibility conditions of both agencies. Please also consult the national contact person for this call.</p> <p>The Portuguese funding agencies in this call reserve the right to evaluate the possibility of transferring application(s) to the other national funding agency in any of the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. if an application is considered non-eligible by the funding agency selected by the candidate institution, but is eligible by the other Portuguese funding agency; 2. if it is necessary and possible to maximise the number of national funded projects <p>The maximum funding rates to be considered are the following:</p> <p>Higher Education Institutions (HEI): maximum funding rate – 85%</p> <p>Research organisations: maximum funding rate – 85%</p> <p>SME: micro and small enterprises – maximum funding rate 80% medium enterprises – maximum funding rate 75%</p> <p>Municipalities, business organisations, NGOs and similar – can participate only if partnering up with one (or more) regional institutions from the typologies listed above (maximum funding rate – 85%)</p> <p>ATTENTION:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The funding rates presented are the maximum (possible) values. For projects led by companies, consult funding rates at article 71 of RECI. For projects led by non-entrepreneurial entities from the regional research and innovation system (HEI and research organizations), consult funding rates at article 110 of RECI. 2. Non-SMEs will not be considered eligible in the context of this call.
Eligible topics	TBC
Eligible type of research and TRL	All types of research and innovation.
Submission of the (pre)proposal at the national level	Not applicable
Additional eligibility criteria for the funding agency	The eligibility of partners, as beneficiary institutions, must be verified in article 5 of RECI. In addition:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For projects led by companies, consult articles 68 and 69 of RECI to have concrete information about the eligible beneficiaries and the eligibility criteria that must be fulfilled; For projects led by non-entrepreneurial entities from the regional research and innovation system (HEI and research organizations), consult articles 105 and 106 of RECI to have concrete information about the eligible beneficiaries and the eligibility criteria that must be fulfilled. <p>When checking eligibility of projects the following articles should also be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For projects led by companies, article 66 of RECI; For projects led by non-entrepreneurial entities, article 107 of RECI.
Eligible costs	For eligible costs verify article 7 of RECI. Additionally: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For projects led by companies, articles 72 and 73 of RECI; For projects led by non-entrepreneurial entities, articles 111 and 113 of RECI.
Website with additional information	https://ris3.ccdrc.pt/index.php/iniciativas/dut
Additional information	<p>To all other criteria and conditions not explicit in this annex, please consult RECI (https://dre.pt/dre/legislacao-consolidada/portaria/2015-70790258).</p> <p>ATTENTION:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> This regulatory framework was approved by Ordinance number 57-A/2015 of February 27th, for 2014-2020. Considering that the operations to be selected in this scope will be integrated into Centro 2030, the beneficiaries must explicitly acknowledge the applicability of the upcoming Portuguese specific regulations for the 2021-2027 programming period. When applying to the transnational call, all regional stakeholders must fill in and sign a Declaration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For projects led by companies: https://ris3.ccdrc.pt/index.php/ris3-documentacao/dut-declaracao-de-compromisso-si-i-dt/viewdocument For projects led by non-entrepreneurial entities: https://ris3.ccdrc.pt/index.php/ris3-documentacao/dut-declaracao-de-compromisso-saict/viewdocument <p>The Declaration must be sent within 10 working days after the submission of the proposal to ccdrc.projects@ccdrc.pt.</p>

(b) Funding rates:

Organisation type	Strategic / Basic research	Industrial / Applied Research	Experimental development / Innovation
Large Enterprises	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Medium Enterprises	N.A.	75%*	50%*
Small Enterprises	N.A.	80%*	60%*
Universities, public research organisations	85%*	85%*	85%*
Public authorities	85%*	85%*	85%*
Associations without economic activities, NGOs	85%*	85%*	85%*

* Maximum values; for detailed information about the funding rates consult article 71 of RECI (for individual or collaborative projects led by companies) and article 110 of RECI (for individual or collaborative projects led by non-entrepreneurial entities).

Portugal – Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia (FCT)

(a) National/Regional information and eligibility criteria:

Information type	Details
Contact Point	Alexandre Maurício / Joana Pinheiro alexandre.mauricio@fct.pt // joana.pinheiro@fct.pt [+351] 213 917 648 // [+351] 213 911 567
Funding commitment	TBC
Anticipated number of projects to be funded by the funding partner	TBC
Maximum funding per awarded project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maximum requested funding for a consortium with a Portuguese Main Applicant: TBC - Maximum requested funding for a consortium with a Portuguese Project Applicant: TBC <p>If more than one Portuguese applicant participating in the same consortium applies for funding, the combined funding demanded by all the Portuguese applicants may not exceed the maximum financial threshold determined for projects with Portuguese coordination (TBC EUR) or participation (TBC EUR). Portuguese applicants in the same consortium will therefore have to share the funding that will be granted by FCT.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Applicants should select FCT as the funding agency, except for those applicants from NUTS II Centro region. These later applicants may request funding from FCT or CCDR Centro and should consult the regulations and eligibility conditions of FCT and CCDR Centro. Please also consult the national contact person for this call. - The Portuguese funding agencies in this call reserve the right to evaluate the possibility of transferring application(s) to the other national funding agency in any of the following conditions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. if an application is considered non-eligible by the funding agency selected by the candidate institution, but is eligible by the other Portuguese funding agency; 2. if it is necessary to maximise the number of national funded projects.
Eligibility of a partner as a beneficiary institution	For eligibility of a partner as beneficiaries please consult Article 3 of FCT Regulation on projects funded solely by national funds
Eligible topics	<p>All topics are eligible. Nevertheless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FCT will only fund ROA – Research-Oriented Approach projects that select one of the following 'Project type of partner contribution' typologies: A – Applied Research; F – Fundamental Research. - FCT will NOT fund IOA – Innovation-Oriented Approach projects, <u>and the proposal will be deemed ineligible.</u> - FCT will NOT fund the typologies of 'Project type of partner contribution' related to Innovation, namely, I – Innovation / implementation, I-A – Innovation / implementation and applied research and I-A-F – Innovation / implementation, applied and fundamental, and <u>the proposal will be deemed ineligible even if the applicant has selected a ROA project.</u>
Eligible type of research and TRL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research-Oriented Approach (ROA): Strategic Research; Applied Research - Project type of partner contribution: A – Applied Research; F – Fundamental Research
Submission of the (pre)proposal at the national level	Not applicable
Additional eligibility criteria for the funding agency	For eligibility criteria of beneficiaries and projects please consult articles 5 and 6 of FCT Regulation on projects funded solely by national funds
Eligible costs	For eligible costs and non-eligible cost please consult articles 8 and 9 of FCT Regulation on projects funded solely by national funds. Please note that costs indicated in Article 8 paragraph X. of FCT Regulation on projects funded solely by national funds does not apply to this call. For eligible costs please also consult FCT's Normas de Execução Financeira.
Website with additional information	To be updated soon
Additional information	For additional information please check FCT Regulation on projects funded solely by national funds The percentage of time dedicated to transnational projects will not be added to the percentage of time dedicated to existing national projects

	<p>Within 10 working days after the deadline for submitting the pre-proposal, a Statement of Commitment duly signed by the Researcher in Charge (partner and/or coordinators) and by the legal representant of the Portuguese Proposing Institution. The Statement of Commitment must be sent to the call Contact Point (alexandre.mauricio@fct.pt).</p>
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(b) Funding rates:

Organisation type	Strategic / Basic research	Industrial / Applied Research	Experimental development / Innovation
Large Enterprises*	50%**	50%**	Not fundable
Medium Enterprises*	50%**	50%**	Not fundable
Small Enterprises*	50%**	50%**	Not fundable
Universities, public research organisations*	100%	100%	Not fundable
Public authorities*	100%	100%	Not fundable
Associations without economic activities, NGOs*	100%	100%	Not fundable

* Please check Article 3 of FCT Regulation on projects funded solely by national funds for confirming beneficiary eligibility

** Please check Article 7 of FCT Regulation on projects funded solely by national funds for form of support and funding rate

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Romania (TBC) – Executive Agency for Higher Education, Research, Development and Innovation Funding (UEFISCDI)

(a) National/Regional information and eligibility criteria:

Information type	Details
Contact Point	
Funding commitment	
Anticipated number of projects to be funded by the funding partner	
Maximum funding per awarded project	
Eligibility of a partner as a beneficiary institution	
Eligible topics	
Eligible type of research and TRL	
Submission of the (pre)proposal at the national level	
Additional eligibility criteria for the funding agency	
Eligible costs	
Website with additional information	
Additional information	

(b) Funding rates:

Organisation type	Strategic / Basic research	Industrial / Applied Research	Experimental development / Innovation
Large Enterprises			
Medium Enterprises			
Small Enterprises			
Universities, public research organisations			
Public authorities			
Associations without economic activities, NGOs			

Slovenia – Slovenian Research and Innovation Agency (ARIS)

(a) National/Regional information and eligibility criteria:

Information type	Details
Contact Point	Suzana Seaptefrati suzana.seaptefrati@arrs.si +386 1 400 59 11
Funding commitment	EUR 300,000
Anticipated number of projects to be funded by the funding partner	1-3
Maximum funding per awarded project	EUR 300,000 per project
Eligibility of a partner as a beneficiary institution	<p>Eligible beneficiary institutions (higher education institutions and research institutes) need to be registered at the ARIS register of research organizations and shall not be business sector entities. Business sector entities may apply; however, they need to ensure their own funding for participation. Eligible beneficiary institutions may participate in the consortium as Main Applicant or Co-Applicant.</p> <p>The Principal Investigator (i.e. project leader of the Slovenian team) shall be a researcher holding a PhD degree who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - meets the ARRS requirements for a project leader of a basic or applied research project; - is registered at the ARIS register of researchers; - is employed at the Slovenian research organization (applicant) or will be employed when signing the grant contract at the latest. <p>All participating researchers have to be registered at the ARIS register of researchers and must have available research hours according to the applicable ARIS rules.</p>
Eligible topics	All topics within all three Transition Pathways are eligible.
Eligible type of research and TRL	The ARIS will only fund strategic (basic) research.
Submission of the (pre)proposal at the national level	Slovenian applicants do not need to submit (pre)proposals at the national level. However, they are strongly recommended to contact the ARIS at the pre-proposal and full proposal stage as the applicant eligibility and proposed budget should be examined by the ARIS prior to official submission.
Additional eligibility criteria for the funding agency	/
Eligible costs	<p>Eligible costs for Slovenian partners are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - personnel costs (including social security, health, pension and other contributions according to national legislation); - material costs (travel and meeting costs, consumables, dissemination and knowledge exchange costs, other costs); - depreciation costs. <p>Slovenian teams will be financed as price category A, B, C or D projects. The total sum of research hours is calculated by dividing the total grant sum by the value of research full time equivalent for the chosen price category of the project (A, B, C or D) in accordance with the national regulation concerning the funding of research activities from the budget of the Republic of Slovenia.</p> <p>Overhead is calculated up to 25% of all eligible costs calculated at the level of the chosen project category (without subcontracting costs) being a consistent part of the total grant sum. The calculation of overhead thus lowers individual category of eligible costs in a proportional manner. Overhead costs are used for covering the</p>

	running costs of the research organisation related to the implementation of the project.
Website with additional information	http://www.aris-rs.si/sl/medn/ http://www.aris-rs.si/sl/akti/
Additional information	/

(b) Funding rates:

Organisation type	Strategic / Basic research	Industrial / Applied Research	Experimental development / Innovation
Large Enterprises			
Medium Enterprises			
Small Enterprises			
Universities, public research organisations	100%		
Public authorities			
Associations without economic activities, NGOs			

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Spain (TBC) – Agencia Estatal de Investigación (AEI)

(a) National/Regional information and eligibility criteria:

Information type	Details
Contact Point	
Funding commitment	
Anticipated number of projects to be funded by the funding partner	
Maximum funding per awarded project	
Eligibility of a partner as a beneficiary institution	
Eligible topics	
Eligible type of research and TRL	
Submission of the (pre)proposal at the national level	
Additional eligibility criteria for the funding agency	
Eligible costs	
Website with additional information	
Additional information	

(b) Funding rates:

Organisation type	Strategic / Basic research	Industrial / Applied Research	Experimental development / Innovation
Large Enterprises			
Medium Enterprises			
Small Enterprises			
Universities, public research organisations			
Public authorities			
Associations without economic activities, NGOs			

Spain – Centro para el Desarrollo Tecnológico y la Innovación (CDTI)

(a) National/Regional information and eligibility criteria:

Information type	Details
Contact Point	Milvia Soumbounou +34 91 581 56 07 / 04 89 milvia.soumbounou@cdti.es ; partenariadosHE@cdti.es
Funding commitment	EUR 1,200,000€
Anticipated number of projects to be funded by the funding partner	3-6
Maximum funding per awarded project	n/a
Eligibility of a partner as a beneficiary institution	For-profit enterprises (large or SMEs) established and carrying out RTDI activities in Spain. Other entities such as Universities, Public Research Institutions, Technological Centres, and other not-for-profit private institutions are not eligible.
Eligible topics	All
Eligible type of research and TRL	Applied research TRL: 4-7
Submission of the (pre)proposal at the national level	Each Spanish company participating in a project and requesting funding from CDTI, must apply via CDTI's electronic submission system. CDTI's application process consists of completing an online application form which is accompanied by a short technical report written in Spanish. The report must focus on the activities (and associated budget) that the company will assume in the project (please check Type of research funded and Eligible costs sections in this table). Deadline to complete CDTI's application process: 21/11/2022 Applicants are strongly advised to check the detailed information available on CDTI website and to contact the NCP for advice about national funding rules, before submitting a proposal.
Additional eligibility criteria for the funding agency	Please note that failing to comply with the national application process by the deadline, will deem the company ineligible to participate in the call.
Eligible costs	Projects should support transnational collaboration; therefore, no single participant or country can exceed 70% of the total project costs. Eligible costs: <input type="checkbox"/> Staff costs related to technical staff directly involved in the R&D project. Project management costs, max. 58 hours per month (approximately 0,4PM) <input type="checkbox"/> Instrument and equipment costs <input type="checkbox"/> Implementation costs e.g., technical knowledge, patents, or consultancy services, intended exclusively for the research project and procured from external sources at market price. <input type="checkbox"/> Other costs including goods and services to be used exclusively for the research project e.g.: (national) audit costs max EUR 2,000 per year/beneficiary, travel costs associated with the implementation of the project, (EUR 8,000 max. for the duration of the project). <input type="checkbox"/> Overheads (indirect costs as a percentage of personnel costs) are calculated automatically by CDTI's electronic submission system.
Website with additional information	CDTI Website
Additional information	CDTI will only fund technology-based activities within industrial research and/or experimental development projects (in accordance with the definitions of the General Block Exemption Regulation, EC Regulation nº651/2014) representing outstanding scientific-technical quality and high innovative potential. Please note that non-technological activities e.g. developing new business models, are excluded from CDTI funding. R&D activities to be financed must belong to TRL 4-7 range and be implemented in Spain

(b) Funding rates:

Organisation type	Strategic / Basic research	Industrial / Applied Research	Experimental development / Innovation
Large Enterprises	N/A	Up to 70%	Up to 70%
Medium Enterprises	N/A	Up to 70%	Up to 70%
Small Enterprises	N/A	Up to 70%	Up to 70%
Universities, public research organisations	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public authorities	N/A	N/A	N/A
Associations without economic activities, NGOs	N/A	N/A	N/A

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Sweden (TBC) – The Swedish Research Council for Environment, Agricultural Sciences and Spatial Planning (FORMAS)

(a) National/Regional information and eligibility criteria:

Information type	Details
Contact Point	
Funding commitment	
Anticipated number of projects to be funded by the funding partner	
Maximum funding per awarded project	
Eligibility of a partner as a beneficiary institution	
Eligible topics	
Eligible type of research and TRL	
Submission of the (pre)proposal at the national level	
Additional eligibility criteria for the funding agency	
Eligible costs	
Website with additional information	
Additional information	

(b) Funding rates:

Organisation type	Strategic / Basic research	Industrial / Applied Research	Experimental development / Innovation
Large Enterprises			
Medium Enterprises			
Small Enterprises			
Universities, public research organisations			
Public authorities			
Associations without economic activities, NGOs			

Sweden (TBC) – Swedish Energy Agency - Energimyndigheten (SWEA)

(a) National/Regional information and eligibility criteria:

Information type	Details
Contact Point	
Funding commitment	
Anticipated number of projects to be funded by the funding partner	
Maximum funding per awarded project	
Eligibility of a partner as a beneficiary institution	
Eligible topics	
Eligible type of research and TRL	
Submission of the (pre)proposal at the national level	
Additional eligibility criteria for the funding agency	
Eligible costs	
Website with additional information	
Additional information	

(b) Funding rates:

Organisation type	Strategic / Basic research	Industrial / Applied Research	Experimental development / Innovation
Large Enterprises			
Medium Enterprises			
Small Enterprises			
Universities, public research organisations			
Public authorities			
Associations without economic activities, NGOs			

Switzerland (TBC) – DETEC (SFOE)

(a) National/Regional information and eligibility criteria:

Information type	Details
Contact Point	
Funding commitment	
Anticipated number of projects to be funded by the funding partner	
Maximum funding per awarded project	
Eligibility of a partner as a beneficiary institution	
Eligible topics	
Eligible type of research and TRL	
Submission of the (pre)proposal at the national level	
Additional eligibility criteria for the funding agency	
Eligible costs	
Website with additional information	
Additional information	

(b) Funding rates:

Organisation type	Strategic / Basic research	Industrial / Applied Research	Experimental development / Innovation
Large Enterprises			
Medium Enterprises			
Small Enterprises			
Universities, public research organisations			
Public authorities			
Associations without economic activities, NGOs			

Switzerland – Innosuisse

(a) National/Regional information and eligibility criteria:

Information type	Details
Contact Point	Larissa Beutler larissa.beutler(at)innosuisse.ch
Funding commitment	2,600,000
Anticipated number of projects to be funded by the funding partner	4-6
Maximum funding per awarded project	No max. amount
Eligibility of a partner as a beneficiary institution	See additional information and / or contact National contact point.
Eligible topics	all
Eligible type of research and TRL	Industrial / Applied Research
Submission of the (pre)proposal at the national level	no
Additional eligibility criteria for the funding agency	The Swiss part of the consortium must at least contain of one Swiss implementation part-ner1. Participation of a Swiss research partner is optional.
Eligible costs	See additional information
Website with additional information	International calls for proposals (innosuisse.ch)
Additional information	Promoting the sustainability of cities and urban areas (innosuisse.ch)

(b) Funding rates:

Organisation type	Strategic / Basic research	Industrial / Applied Research	Experimental development / Innovation
Large Enterprises		25%	
Medium Enterprises		50%	
Small Enterprises		50%	
Universities, public research organisations		100%	
Public authorities		50%	
Associations without economic activities, NGOs		50%	

Switzerland – Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF)

(a) National/Regional information and eligibility criteria:

Information type	Details
Contact Point	Mayumi Hamada dut@snf.ch
Funding commitment	EUR 600,000
Anticipated number of projects to be funded by the funding partner	1 - 2
Maximum funding per awarded project	The SNSF provides a maximum of 250,000 francs annually per applicant of a project and a maximum of 1 million francs annually for the project as a whole.
Eligibility of a partner as a beneficiary institution	Applicants must comply with the SNSF Funding Regulations .
Eligible topics	All
Eligible type of research and TRL	The SNSF exclusively funds research conducted for purposes that are not directly commercial. Pursuant to the Research and Innovation Promotion Act (RIPA) and the legal framework of the SNSF, no research grants are awarded if the relevant research is conducted for directly commercial purposes or if the persons involved in the research work are not scientifically independent. TRL: 1 to maximum 4
Submission of the (pre)proposal at the national level	Mandatory, parallel submission of pre- and full-proposal via mySNF Swiss partners must submit pre-proposals and full proposals via mySNF at the same submission deadline of the consortium application. These submissions are mandatory and do not replace the submission of the consortium application to the Call Secretariat. Pre-proposal forms are created by selecting "Projects: Partnership: DUT: Pre-proposal". Full-proposal forms are created by selecting "Projects: Partnership: DUT: Full proposal" and are to be linked to the pre-proposal by selecting its number in the data container "Relation to pre-proposal". In case of multiple Swiss partners participating in the same consortium , only one application is to be submitted on mySNF, whereby one Swiss partner must act as "corresponding applicant" and the other Swiss partners are to be listed as "other applicants". International partners of the consortium applying for funding at different funding agencies from the SNSF cannot be declared as "project partners" in the sense of article 11.2 of the SNSF Funding Regulations. For the submission via mySNF, they are to be declared as "consortium partners" instead and must apply for their funding at their respective research funding organisation.
Additional eligibility criteria for the funding agency	Participation of Swiss partners requesting financial support from the SNSF is restricted to one project (Art.7.3, SNSF Regulations on project funding). They may, however, participate in other consortia projects as self-financed partners.
Eligible costs	Eligible costs are outlined in the SNSF Funding Regulations (Art. 28) and the SNSF General Implementation Regulations (Section 2). Project overhead costs cannot be applied for. They are calculated on the basis of the research funding acquired by eligible institutions under eligible funding schemes.

	Overhead contributions are paid in retrospect at a flat rate to the institutions of the SNSF awardees.
Website with additional information	Information available at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SNSF Funding regulations - General Implementation Regulations - SNSF Regulations on Project Funding
Additional information	<p>Data management plan</p> <p>Applicants will have to complete the DMP on mySNF once the project is approved, regardless of whether a DMP is requested by the consortium. The DMP has to cover the research data, which are collected, observed, generated or reused in the Swiss part of the project and has to comply with the SNSF Open Research Data Policy.</p> <p>Grant management</p> <p>Grants will be managed according to standard SNSF rules described in SNSF Funding Regulations. Yearly financial reports for the use of SNSF funds must be submitted via <i>mySNF</i>. As a final scientific report, the SNSF requests the submission of the final scientific report submitted to the DUT Call Secretariat. No other scientific report is requested.</p>

(b) Funding rates:

Organisation type	Strategic / Basic research	Industrial / Applied Research	Experimental development / Innovation
Large Enterprises	N/A	N/A	N/A
Medium Enterprises	N/A	N/A	N/A
Small Enterprises	N/A	N/A	N/A
Universities, public research organisations	100%	100% for applied research, 0% for industrial research	N/A
Public authorities	N/A	N/A	N/A
Associations without economic activities, NGOs	N/A	N/A	N/A

Türkiye (TBC) – The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Türkiye (TUBİTAK)

(a) National/Regional information and eligibility criteria:

Information type	Details
Contact Point	
Funding commitment	
Anticipated number of projects to be funded by the funding partner	
Maximum funding per awarded project	
Eligibility of a partner as a beneficiary institution	
Eligible topics	
Eligible type of research and TRL	
Submission of the (pre)proposal at the national level	
Additional eligibility criteria for the funding agency	
Eligible costs	
Website with additional information	
Additional information	

(b) Funding rates:

Organisation type	Strategic / Basic research	Industrial / Applied Research	Experimental development / Innovation
Large Enterprises			
Medium Enterprises			
Small Enterprises			
Universities, public research organisations			
Public authorities			
Associations without economic activities, NGOs			

Annex B: Data Management

Why the DUT Partnership requires Data Management Plans (DMPs)

The DUT Partnership wishes to promote open, transparent and robust urban and global change research and innovation/implementation by encouraging more open sharing of research data, leading to wider data analysis, more data re-use, and the combination of datasets from multiple sources. The DUT Partnership believes that an increased emphasis on the open sharing of research data has the potential to stimulate new approaches to the collection, analysis, validation and management of data, and to the transparency of the research process. However, DUT also recognises that not all data can be shared openly, and that there will be legitimate reasons to constrain access, for example the risks to the privacy of individuals must always be considered where data arise from, or are derived from, personally identifiable data.

The DUT Partnership considers that the production and implementation of a project-specific data management plan (DMP) is an essential requirement to enable the sharing of research data. Research data includes:

- digital information created directly from research activities such as experiments, analysis, surveys, measurements, instrumentation and observations;
- data resulting from automated or manual data reduction and analysis including the inputs and outputs of simulations and models.

Project-specific DMPs should be in accordance with relevant standards and community best practice, which may vary by subject and disciplinary area. Research data should normally be open by default, unless there are legitimate reasons to constrain access, and the data must be made available with minimum time delay, including being discoverable through catalogues and search engines. Data with acknowledged long-term value should be preserved, protected from loss and remain accessible and usable for future research in sustainable and trustworthy repositories.

To enable research data to be discoverable and effectively re-used by others, including those outside the discipline of origin, sufficient metadata should be recorded and made openly available to enable other researchers to understand the research and re-use potential of the data. Published results should always include information on how to access the supporting data and other research materials. Researchers should ensure that metadata created to support research datasets retained for the long-term is sufficient to allow other researchers a reasonable understanding of those datasets and thereby minimise unintentional misuse, misinterpretation or confusion.

Data Management Plan Requirements

A DMP describes the data management life cycle for the data to be collected, processed and/or generated by a research project funded within this Call. As part of making research data findable, accessible, interoperable and re-usable (FAIR), a DMP should include information on:

- the handling of research data during and after the end of the project;
- the types of data, samples, physical collections, software, curriculum materials, and other materials to be collected, processed and/or generated in the course of the project;

- the standards to be used for data and metadata format and content (where existing standards are absent or deemed inadequate, this should be documented along with proposed solutions or remedies);
- policies for broad access and sharing including provisions for appropriate protection of privacy, confidentiality, security, intellectual property, or other rights or requirements;
- policies and provisions for re-use, re-distribution, and the production of derivatives;
- plans for archiving data, samples, and other research products, and for preservation of access to them via an institutionally-supported repository.

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Annex C: Definitions of strategic and applied research, and innovation

Characteristics	Strategic research	Applied research	Innovation
Desired impact	Advance towards answering the question "How do cities really function?", in a way that can be generalised and add to the universal body of knowledge about cities and serve as a foundation for future research.	Advance towards answering the questions: - "How do cities really function?" in a way that can be generalised and add to the universal body of knowledge about cities and serve as a foundation for future research. - "What works, when attempting to improve cities?" in a way that can be generalised enough to serve as useful knowledge for decision makers and practitioners.	Advance towards the development, implementation, demonstration, testing, evaluation, and uptake of approaches for new products, services, policies, practices, and processes, with potential for improving sustainability in cities.
Importance of generating results fitting for publication in reputable academic journals	Highest importance	Very important	Encouraged
Methodological approach	Rigorous scientific and experimental method including methodological advancement	Rigorous scientific and experimental methods including methodological advancement	Systematic, proven approach
Foundation of work on evaluation and analysis of empirical observations	Encouraged	Encouraged	Required
Involvement of stakeholders	Involved at least as knowledge co-creators/co-designers	Involved at least as knowledge co-creators/co-designers	Directly involved in the workload
Role for applying <i>Urban Living Labs</i>	Encouraged	Encouraged	Encouraged
Role for policy research	Encouraged	Fits well	May fit

Characteristics	Strategic research	Applied research	Innovation
Valorisation of project results	Provision of insights to an important societal issue, production of useful knowledge for stakeholders	Provision of insights to an important societal issue, production of useful knowledge for stakeholders	Market potential of the project or capacity to respond to a demand or need
Background of Expert Panel for project assessment	Knowledgeable researchers from universities and RTOs with topic-relevant disciplinary background and expertise, representatives from commercial actors in industry and business, government authorities, civil society organisations and innovators, and other relevant stakeholders.		

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Annex D: Urban Living Labs

Projects may employ the approach to R&I called Urban Living Labs (ULL).

The DUT Partnership uses this notion to describe methods, approaches and projects that involve a high level of stakeholder participation, co-creation, co-production, learning-loops, and experimental approaches to improve urban life. It is hence an umbrella notion for methodological tools when the challenge at hand is understood to benefit from or even require experimental approaches and substantial co-creation between stakeholders and urban actors. Participants in ULLs shoulder the role of co-creators to explore, examine, experiment, test and evaluate ideas, scenarios, processes, systems, concepts and creative solutions in complex everyday life settings. When more societal functions are involved in a project, it is aimed to ensure a robust knowledge creation. If successfully implemented, an ULL helps promote capacity building through close collaboration between researchers, politicians, business and civil society in response to challenges and dilemmas in urban settings. As a multi-stakeholder and innovative approach, it offers different actors the opportunity to influence and change current urban settings through research and explorative activities that involves interaction and learning processes. In this way, sustainable urban development can be concretised, tested and translated into everyday life situations, and includes how to best achieve sustainability objectives. The typical outcome of ULLs tend to be processes, services, systems or products employing working methods that integrate inhabitants and other actors into the entire development process.

Over the recent decade, ULLs have become common to tackle urban challenges in Europe, offering the opportunity to research and innovate on a wide variety of issues in everyday settings as well as to test hypotheses and elements to pathways towards urban sustainability and liveability transformations.

An ULL will typically run for the length of a project (usually three years) - although there are examples of longer-term lab settings. After this period data is collected, knowledge is shaped, results are drawn together, and learning occur whereby, in some situations, changes in the wider urban context happen. Systematic integration of the outcomes in urban governance might be key to assure long-term impact and contribution of the urban living lab to sustainable and liveable urban transformations in cities and urban areas.

In general, the ULL concept is applied to urban areas to institutionally densify the urban innovation ecosystems that deal with the multi-dimensional challenges in urban areas. About half of all the projects granted funding by JPI Urban Europe since 2012 have employed ULLs in one way or another.

Here are some characteristics of Urban Living Labs:

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

From the point of view of academic research, an ULL is transdisciplinary and profoundly integrates expertise not just from several academic disciplines but more widely from stakeholders in their everyday urban settings. Stakeholders here are those who are or would be affected in an everyday life situation, with all their experience and expectations available and made useful in the project. Note that this goes far beyond what might be achieved by adding a reference group or panel of so-called users to a traditional research project. In an ULL, stakeholders are deeply and actively involved from the early stages of the project, and the research is by its design open for surprises and learning that originates from the stakeholders involved. ULLs go beyond occasional and periodic consultation and workshops: the research process is designed not only to add the results from the various disciplines, but also to connect them together to form cycles of learning and feedback. This enables more learning for all parties involved, including non-academic partners, than the simple serial connection of a process from one discipline being followed by a process from another discipline. An ULL hence involves partners representing more than one sector of society other than academia, e.g. a municipal government, private companies and non-governmental organisations. It is a forum for research and discovery, that by its

design is open for learning and exploration in any direction, between any combination of participants who consider participation mutually beneficial and where the terminology adopted is inclusive and understandable. The learning outcomes should aim to contribute to capacity building on tackling urban challenges. This is one of the ways in which ULLs aim for long-term value-creation and sustainability after project funding ends.

PURPOSE

The purpose of ULLs is not necessarily to produce new and original knowledge, but to respond to challenges, create value and explore ways to shape synergies out of urban dilemmas and achieve sustainability goals. This may include the recycling or adaptation (i.e. implementation) of already existing knowledge and innovations and collaboration with its change-makers and initiators: scaling-across and capacity building rather than scaling-up by streamlining with successfully realised or ongoing projects.

METHOD FOR INNOVATION

While embracing the flexibility, the openness to serendipity, and the iterative nature of working across disciplines, organisations and sectors, an ULL maintains the rigour and orderliness characteristic for scientific method. Constituted by the appropriate methods, knowledge and expertise, the methods applied facilitate the creation of knowledge which is translatable to new contexts. An ULL may contain activities representing all areas of an urban innovation ecosystem. The urban living lab method is in this sense response-attentive and challenge-driven; processes and initial targets may change depending on participants feedbacks or external circumstances.

LOCATION

An ULL is located right where the process and challenge being addressed take place, in everyday urban life, typically but not exclusively on a neighbourhood scale. In this way, the outcomes can demonstrate a clear practical outcome. There are ethical considerations as to when to apply it and how. If the ULL involves digital tools, the reasons for this needs to be carefully evaluated and thought of in relation to context.

Annex E: Glossary

Term	Description
Co-creation	an approach where heterogeneous actors collaborate to produce knowledge, instruments, technology, artefacts, policy, know-how, etc.
Innovation	A process in which new ideas (technologies, designs, procedures, etc.), and combinations of them, bring about changes in (sub)systems like supply chains, markets, urban regions, etc. This process can be incremental, radical or even disruptive.
Interdisciplinarity	A collaboration spanning multiple academic disciplines (e.g. natural sciences, social sciences, arts and humanities, engineering sciences, technological sciences, medical sciences) and involving the application of complementary methodologies to more innovatively and comprehensively tackle a common problem than would otherwise be possible.
Open data	Data that can be freely used, re-used and distributed by anyone.
Smart City	Refers to cities in which ICT is increasingly pervasive and ubiquitous. Cities whose knowledge economy and governance is being progressively driven by innovation, creativity and entrepreneurship; and in which digital technologies can be used to efficiently and effectively run cities and the services provided by them.
Sustainability	A multifaceted property that describes the extent to which social, economic and environmental objectives are in balance; that economic activity is not declining, that non-renewable resource throughputs are minimised and that society has high capital and is cohesive, equitable and inclusive.
Transdisciplinarity	A collaboration spanning multiple partners, both academic and non-academic, to solve a common problem. Non-academic partners may include city officials, (non-) governmental agencies and offices, charitable organisations, companies, civil society, grassroots movements etc.
Urban innovation ecosystems	Relational assemblages of stakeholders, researchers and initiatives which together make up an integrated effort for implementation and validation of approaches and solutions.
Urban area	From a morphological perspective: an area encompassing one or more cities plus its built-up environs, irrespective of local body administrative boundaries, often subject to a minimum built-up density threshold and a minimum population size (e.g. clusters of contiguous grid cells of at least 300 inhabitants per km ² and a minimum population of 5 000). From a functional perspective: a continuous area including one or several urban centre(s) and all population settlements in which a significant proportion of the employed population works in the urban centre(s) or in localities connected to the urban centre(s).
Urban Living Lab	A forum for innovation, applied to the development of new products, systems, services, and processes in an urban area; employing working methods to integrate people into the entire development process as users and co-creators to explore, examine, experiment, test and evaluate new ideas, scenarios,

Term	Description
	processes, systems, concepts and creative solutions in complex and everyday contexts.

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