

Roadmap for EU – CELAC S&T cooperation

1. CELAC as a partner of the EU

Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean share deep-rooted and historical bonds that bring them close together. They are natural partners seeking to deepen their strategic bonds in the social, political and economic areas.

Launched in 2010, the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) is now the EU's counterpart for the bi-regional partnership process. The organisation encompasses for the first time all 33 sovereign LAC countries, representing roughly 600 million people. CELAC aims to unite all Latin American and Caribbean countries to strengthen the region's political dialogue, and social and cultural integration, improve its quality of life, stimulate economic growth, research and innovation and advance the well-being of all of its people.

The EU is the second trade partner for the CELAC region. Trade in goods between the EU and Latin America almost doubled over the last decade – reaching €213.2 billion in 2015, i.e. 6.1% of total EU trade.. The EU remains the leading foreign investor in CELAC countries, with total FDI stocks amounting to €642.3 billion in 2014. This represents around one third of all FDIs in the region and more than a third of the region's total FDI stock.

[Latest EU-CELAC Summit]

EU-CELAC summits bring together European, Latin American and Caribbean leaders to strengthen relations between both regions. These summits are the main fora for dialogue and cooperation between Europe, and Latin American and Caribbean states. Summits are held roughly every two years on a rotational basis: one in Europe, one in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The last Summit took place in Brussels in June 2015, bringing together 61 EU and Latin American and Caribbean leaders. They have identified ten priority areas for bi-regional cooperation for 2015-17, ranging from science and research, over sustainable development or energy to investment and entrepreneurship.

The EU and CELAC leaders highlighted the value of EU-CELAC cooperation in the field of science, technology and innovation and called for a **strengthened cooperation and moving towards an EU-CELAC Common Research Area** based on increased research cooperation, enhanced mobility of researchers and exchange of knowledge and best practices.

The parliamentary dimension of the EU-LAC relations – the Euro-Latin American Parliamentary Assembly (EuroLat) – is very important. It is formed by 150 members: 75 from the European Parliament and 75 from Latin American parliaments including: the Latin American Parliament, the Andean Parliament, the Central American Parliament, the Mercosur Parliament, the Mexican Congress and the Chilean Congress. EuroLat places a great importance on the advance of cooperation in Science and Technology at bi-regional level and fully supports the development and implementation of the EU-CELAC Common Research Area (CRA).. In June 2017, the Committee

on Sustainable Development, Environment, Energy Policy, Research, Innovation and Technology issued a Motion for a Resolution welcoming the creation of the Common Research Area as the start of a new phase of research cooperation EU-CELAC.

[EU-CELAC non-S&T cooperation agreements]

Cooperation with Latin American and Caribbean sub-regional integration organisations is also highly important. For example, the Central America Integration System (SICA) has signed a comprehensive Association Agreement with the EU covering political, cooperation and trade matters. Also, in the Caribbean the EU and CARIFORUM have very close relations, reinforced in 2012 with the adoption of the Joint Caribbean-EU Partnership Strategy, which sets a strong common agenda towards jointly agreed, mutually beneficial goals.

Besides bi-regional cooperation, the EU maintains strategic partnerships with Brazil and Mexico, and holds regular summits with each of them. Close relations are maintained with other countries and sub-regions such as Central America and the Caribbean.

EU agreements already in place with Mexico and Chile are to be modernised and currently negotiated. The EU and Mercosur remain committed to complete a balanced, comprehensive and ambitious Association Agreement, with good progress being achieved during the 2017 rounds of negotiation.

[EU-CELAC S&T cooperation agreements]

Cooperation between the EU and CELAC in the field of Science, Technology and Innovation is governed by the Joint Initiative for Research and Innovation and is recognised as key successful pillar under the overall EU-CELAC partnership.

The EU-CELAC Joint Initiative for Research and Innovation (JIRI) was established in 2010 to promote regular bi-regional dialogue on Research & Innovation (R&I). The JIRI is implemented through Senior Officials Meetings (SOM) with EU-CELAC representatives aiming at consolidating EU-CELAC cooperation by updating common priorities, encouraging mutual policy learning and ensuring the proper implementation and effectiveness of cooperation instruments through biannual Action Plans. The focus of cooperation has been on common challenges such as climate change and biodiversity, bioeconomy, energy, health and ICT.

Building on the success of the dialogue conducted under the JIRI, the last EU-CELAC Summit in 2015 called for a strengthened framework for cooperation and moving towards a Common Research Area.

Building on this mandate, in March 2016, EU-CELAC Senior Officials confirmed their commitment to the implementation of the Common Research Area (CRA) based on three pillars: mobility of researchers, access to research infrastructures and jointly addressing common challenges. The VI Senior Officials Meeting in March 2017 was instrumental in launching concrete policy initiatives and actions to empower the implementation of the CRA.

An extraordinary SOM took place in October 2017 in El Salvador, officially launching the first EU-CELAC Knowledge week and confirming the key role of research and innovation for sustainable development and productivity.

The EU also maintains bilateral research and innovation relationships with four strategic partners from Latin America framed by S&T agreements. Besides Brazil and Mexico, for which separate roadmaps exist, the EU has signed an S&T agreement with Argentina and Chile.

[R&I landscape in CELAC]

Traditionally, investment in R&D in the Latin America and Caribbean region has been lower than in other regions of the world. Although it has improved over the past decade, with the exception of Brazil, it has not been very notable in terms of GDP. In 2013, Latin America and the Caribbean spent on average 0.75% of GDP on research and development.¹

This low investment is connected with low innovation and technological progress. CELAC countries account for 2% of the total worldwide patents². Brazil, Mexico, Chile, Argentina and Colombia are the countries with the highest number of patents applications and concessions between 2009–2013, although in terms of patents applications per capita, Chile, Brazil, Uruguay and Panama rank better³.

The ratio between the highest and lowest investing countries as a proportion of GDP is 25:1, demonstrating the great heterogeneity of the region. The R&I capacity is strongly concentrated in the biggest economies in the region, Brazil and Mexico. Together with Argentina, they concentrate 91% of the regional investment in research.

The CELAC countries apply a broad array of policies and incentive mechanisms to develop R&I, and few countries have developed agencies dedicated to the financing of R&I. The institutional framework remains centred on the public sector.

CELAC scientific output

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Field Weighted Citation Impact | 0.81 (19% below world average) |
| International Collaboration | 33.2% (as compared to 35.6% for EU28) |
| Share of the world's Scholarly Output | 4.2% |
| Share of the world's PCT patents | 0.69% in 2014 (0.74% in 2010) |

Data: Scival/Scopus, data extraction date: 12/2/16. Publications published within 2012 and 2014.

Data: WIPO, data extraction date: 2/2/16.

¹ Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2016

² ECLAC data, on the basis of World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

³ Source: FP7 AlcueNet project Concept Note, "Innovation in the framework of the EU-CELAC Common Research Area", Sept 2017.

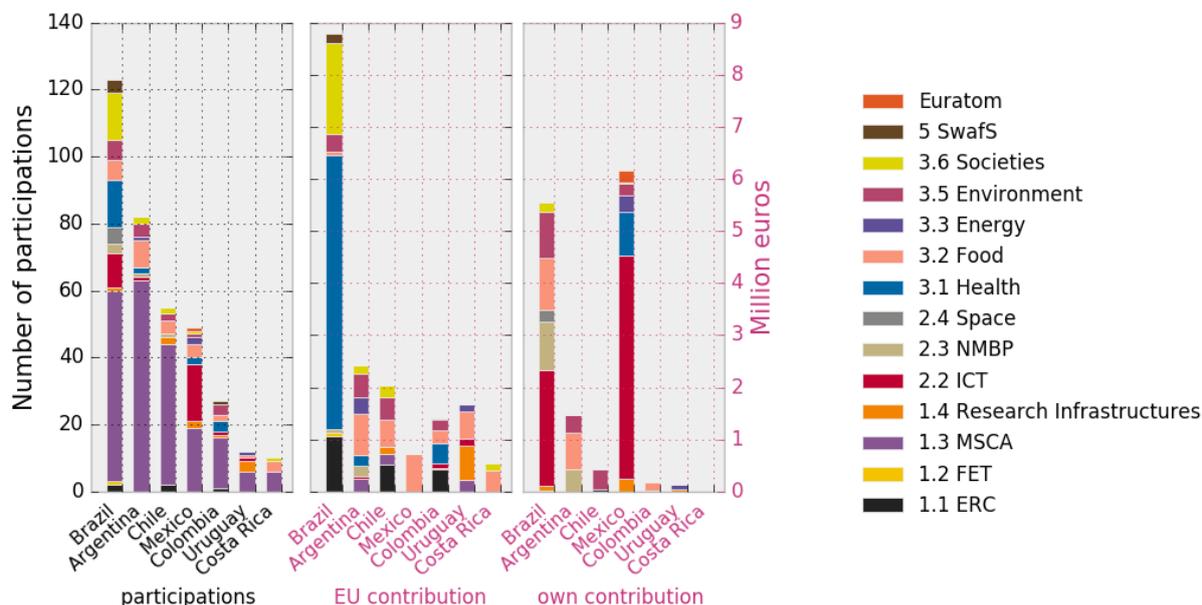
2. STATE OF PLAY OF EU-CELAC S&T COOPERATION

2.1 On-going FP7 and Horizon 2020 cooperation

Under the seventh Framework Programme, CELAC applicants have participated 1143 times in joint R&I projects with European partners. CELAC participants have received 120.9 million euros from the European Commission and have contributed with 40.1 million euros.

Up to October 2017, CELAC entities participated 404 times in 196 Horizon 2020 grants, receiving a total of 22 million euros from the EU. 699 CELAC researchers took part in the Marie Skłodowska-Curie actions and 18 were awarded the prestigious European Research Council grants.

Figure 1: Participation of the top-7 CELAC countries in Horizon 2020



Note: Participations of beneficiaries, third-parties and partner-organisations.
 Source: DG Research and Innovation - International Cooperation
 Data: CORDA (JRC, EIT and art.185 not included); extraction date: 17/10/2017

At regional and multilateral level, significant progress has been made in the following areas:

In the area of health research, some CELAC countries have asked to join the multi-lateral initiatives in which the EU is involved, in particular the Global Research Collaboration on Infectious Diseases Preparedness (GloPID-R⁴) and the Global Alliance for Chronic Diseases (GACD⁵). Mexico, Argentina and Brazil have made very good

⁴ www.glopid-r.org

progress on this. The ZIKA virus outbreak has shown that a network such as GloPID-R can be crucial in quickly gathering resources, in this case from both EU and CELAC. A dedicated Horizon 2020 call on ZIKA was launched in March 2016 to set up a research network across the Latin America region to facilitate, coordinate and implement urgent research against the ZIKA outbreak, and laid the foundation for a preparedness research network against any future emerging severe infectious threats.

The Coordinated Action called EU-LAC Health contributed to a more structured dialogue which delivered a common EC - CELAC health research agenda, including health research priorities, conclusive towards a dedicated Horizon 2020 research and innovation action on non-communicable diseases. In December 2016 EU-LAC Health launched a joint call for projects on neurodegeneration and infectious diseases, through a coordinated funding scheme.

In the area of **Climate Change and biodiversity**, the 2015 EU-CELAC action plan, in addition to the focus on scientific cooperation in its first chapter, has an extensive second chapter on Sustainable Development; Environment; Climate Change; Biodiversity; Energy. The expected results of this chapter, in line with the H2020 Societal Challenge 'Climate Action, Environment, Resource Efficiency and Raw Materials', include improved knowledge on climate change including biodiversity loss and environment issues and integration of these into sustainable development and climate adaptation strategies. Furthermore, it calls for an improved capacity for sustainable development, environmental and climate change-related challenges and for preserving biodiversity and ecosystem services.

The Belmont Forum is an important platform through which the EU implements its international cooperation strategy. Countries from CELAC, including Brazil, Mexico and Argentina are members and as such support the implementation of the so-called Collaborative research Actions (CRAs), including a recent one on sustainable urbanisation aiming at generating innovative new solutions to the Food-Water-Energy (FWE) Nexus challenge and rapidly evolving the knowledge base, produce indicators and assessment tools needed for a comprehensive understanding of the FWE nexus.

So far, institutions from CELAC countries were successfully participating in 44 different projects in FP7, many of which had two or more different CELAC participants so that the total number of participations is 114. The highest number of participants is from Brazil, followed by Mexico, Argentina and Chile. The projects address different areas of research, climate change (including emission reduction, desertification, deforestation, climate services); water (including aquatic resources, coastal areas); global Earth observation; environmental risk management (volcanic, seismic) and biodiversity protection. The total EU contribution to the CELAC partners in those projects amounted to 17.5 million euros.

As to involvement in Horizon 2020 so far in the thematic area, there have been 19 CELAC participations in projects selected for funding: 6 from Brazil, 3 from Colombia, three from Argentina, two from Chile, two from Ecuador, one from Mexico and one from Peru. The projects address wastewater treatment; coordination of programmes on raw materials, ocean observation; climate action in the context of sustainable development and risk analysis of mitigation and adaptation strategies.

⁵ www.gaccd.org

In the field of energy CELAC is an important player: one major actor with important energy resources (Brazil), several emerging economies (Argentina, Chile, Mexico) and several smaller developing or emerging economies. Brazil, Chile and Mexico are members of Mission Innovation, a key umbrella for the EC in international clean-energy research cooperation. Under FP7, several countries participated in projects related to biofuels, energy savings, materials for energy and solar power. Under H2020, Mexico, Argentina and Uruguay are participants in a project focused on the development of new technology and strategy for the sustainable deployment of second generation biofuels in rural areas..

In the field of ICT: organisations from CELAC countries had participated in more than 140 ICT projects under FP7 receiving more than €10 million in EC funding. So far in H2020, 12 ICT projects have participants from CELAC (Columbia, Uruguay, Guatemala, Brazil, Argentina, and Mexico).

Advanced Materials and Nanotechnologies: Nano-safety possesses a great potential for cooperation with Latin American countries and the focus is mainly on research for the establishment of scientifically referenced, internationally recognized and internationally compatible regulation. Through the NANoREG project the EU promotes government-level cooperation in the OECD working party on manufactured nano-materials. A CSA project (*NMP-DeLA*) which includes collaboration with several states in Latin America (Chile, Brazil, Mexico, Uruguay and other ad-hoc participants as Colombia, Costa Rica) has contributed to further strengthen regional research and training potential, proving a thorough mapping of the key actors in the region. CELAC participation in FP7 and Horizon 2020 is mainly in the area of **nanotechnologies and advanced materials for energy, health, and environment**. There is also interest in water and cultural heritage.

2.2. Current framework conditions for EU-CELAC S&T cooperation

Current framework conditions relates mainly to support participation from CELAC entities in Horizon 2020, namely training activities and information days about opportunities in Latin America, support to LAC national contact points, enhanced mobility of researchers.

The FP7-funded ALCUE NET project supported the regional policy dialogue on STI and provides a platform for discussion of framework conditions for bi-regional S&T cooperation. It specifically aims to consolidate and expand the **National Contact Points (NCPs)** network of Latin-American and Caribbean countries (LAC) and organises regional trainings in various LAC countries on a regular basis.

Alcuel-Net, as well as bi-lateral projects (with Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico) have led to the establishment of EU Liaison Offices within CELAC national R&I ministries, responsible for the wide dissemination of Horizon 2020 opportunities and for mobilisation of national stakeholders.

In addition, an ERANet-Lac project has supported the development of bi-regional funding agencies network with the objectives to implement two joint calls in the thematic areas discussed under the JIRI : Biodiversity/climate, bioeconomy, energy, health and ICT and has therefore contributed to the opening-up of research programmes and the development of a bi-regional framework for joint activities.

An important enabler for international mobility, the ERC has signed three implementing arrangements, with Argentina and Mexico in 2015 - and one with Brazil in 2016. These provide opportunities in Europe for early-

career scientists supported by the three countries funding agencies to temporarily join a research team run by an ERC grantee. Additionally other countries from Latin America have expressed interest in signing such implementing arrangements with ERC.

Schemes for researchers' mobility are important cooperation arrangements promoted through the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Research Fellowships programme. Under FP7 more than 3,700 Latin American researchers were awarded mobility grants through the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA) and more than 150 different Latin American organisations participated over 400 times in 205 projects under the same scheme. CELAC countries have also been successful in the first calls of MSCA under Horizon 2020, with 97 funded projects involving 113 different organisations from the CELAC countries until March 2017. These projects have supported 433 nationals of CELAC countries and 251 researchers and innovation staff members have been hosted by organisations established in CELAC countries.

3. PRIORITIES FOR THE FUTURE IN S&T COOPERATION

3.1 Areas of future S&T cooperation agreed at latest Joint Committee/High Level Dialogues

Officially launched in 2016, the Common Research Area builds on three strategic strands : increased mobility of researchers; international outreach of research infrastructures and jointly addressing common challenges. The VI and the VII Senior Officials Meetings of the EU-CELAC Joint Initiative for Research and Innovation (in March and October 2017) have been instrumental in launching concrete policy actions supporting the implementation of the Common Research Area and paving the way for a strengthened bi-regional cooperation

Building on the key role of research for sustainable development, in 2017 the EC launched the EU-CELAC **independent Policy Advice to support CELAC countries in implementing the 2030 Agenda** through R&I. The initiative is triggered on a voluntary basis by the interested CELAC countries and targets especially national administrations competent in the field of R&I. The Policy Advice is implemented through a targeted support to a country or mutual learning and exchange of best practices exercises, engaging groups of countries interested in addressing specific topics of common interest, in collaboration with EU member states.

A pilot exercise has initiated in June 2017, involving Central America and the Dominican Republic. The advisory service is focused on developing a policy approach to tackle a mission oriented research in the area of environment and biodiversity.

Mobility of researchers will continue to be promoted by the European Research Council (ERC) via framework conditions to allow scientists to temporarily join research teams run by ERC grantees. Likewise, the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions continue to offer significant mobility opportunities in both directions, as proven by the significant number of researchers hosted by both CELAC and European organisations in the first three years of Horizon 2020. Special efforts are made to tackle the innovation aspects of the actions and to promote the programmes better in Latin America and in the Caribbean, by ensuring an effective and dynamic network of National Contact Points in these countries to increase awareness of the opportunities, with a view to increasing CELAC participation.

Given the importance of efficient tools and instruments to support mobility of researchers, such as the EURAXESS network and portal for researchers in Europe, the SOM participants committed towards the development of a regional portal for researchers in CELAC. In March 2017, EURAXESS Links Brazil was transformed into EURAXESS Links for Latin America and Caribbean Countries.

Research Infrastructures is an important pillar in the implementation of the Common Research Area (CRA), focusing on the enhancement on joint development of and access to Research Infrastructures.

The promotion of a structured dialogue on research infrastructures is a priority inside the CRA. The first concrete action undertaken is the establishment of an EU-CELAC working group on research infrastructures to ensure bi-regional policy coordination and sharing of good practices in policy development and mapping of research infrastructures. As a first step, an intra-CELAC workshop took place in September 2017 in Uruguay to exchange experience and knowledge on existing research infrastructures, policies of access and programmes in the CELAC and start developing a regional approach towards RI. The work in this area will be accompanied by a policy and international cooperation action under Horizon 2020.

In addition, research infrastructures from Latin America will continue to participate as beneficiaries in the Integrating Activities of the Research Infrastructure part of Horizon 2020 and to further develop links to already existing ESFRI and ERIC Infrastructures. Likewise, the access of third-country users (research teams) to European Research Infrastructures is also supported through the mentioned Integrating Activities.

The Research Infrastructures pillar also builds on the BELLA (Building Europe Link to Latin America) project, supporting a new transatlantic optic fibre cable linking Portugal to Brazil, with extensions to nearly all South American countries. The BELLA consortium has been established by 12 European and Latin American Research and Education Networks (led by the regional networks RedCLARA and GEANT) to take full advantage of the future high-capacity link and extend it to other academic networks in Latin America, ensuring capillarity and equal access for academia and non-profit organisations in the region. The installation of the trans-Atlantic submarine cable will offer opportunities to enhance joint development of and access to Research Infrastructures in a number of scientific dimensions such as physics, cultural heritage, biodiversity and carbon cycle (in particular in connection with the ESFRI LIFEWATCH infrastructure).

Under the pillar of **jointly addressing common challenges**, Senior Officials have agreed to implement joint activities in the areas of Health, including non-communicable diseases, and sustainable urbanization, as well in other areas of common interest such as clean transport and sustainable agriculture.

In the area of **health research**, topics of future cooperation concern primarily chronic diseases, infectious diseases and anti-microbial resistance. Building on an inclusive consultation with CELAC partners, Horizon 2020 Work Programme 2018-2020 dedicates a call on translational collaborative cancer research. The call establishes as eligibility criteria the mandatory participation of at least two participants from two different CELAC countries.

Two other calls, encouraging international cooperation, and of particular interest for CELAC, are also planned: a coordination and support action focused on building links with third countries by analysing the potential and

advantages of collaboration in personalised medicine (2018, targeting CELAC) and a call targeting neglected infectious diseases.

Sustainable urbanisation is a shared priority of Europe and Latin America focusing on common challenges such as pollution, loss of biodiversity, energy, waste and management, in connection with both environment protection - climate services and nature-based solutions for sustainable cities, as risk prevention, as well as with food and agriculture resources -soil monitoring, water pollution impacts, etc. There has been a significant increase in the number of applications received from CELAC countries in 2016 and 2017 H2020 calls on cities e.g. regeneration of cities through nature-based solutions, including innovative NBS for climate and water resilience in cities, and cultural heritage.

Building on the mandate from the SOM to set-up a Task Force on sustainable urbanisation, and on a consultation with CELAC, the Horizon 2020 Work Programme 2018-2020 includes an international cooperation call on Nature-based solutions for restoration and rehabilitation of urban ecosystems, targeting CELAC. .

Synergies are also being explored between Horizon 2020 and the EU Climate Change Regional Cooperation Programme for Latin America - EUROCLIMA to link policy making with research and innovation actions in the area of Knowledge Management for Climate Services.

The EU's strategic partners for 'Raw Materials Diplomacy'⁶ include several Latin American countries. The Horizon 2020 work programme 2016-2017 on Raw Materials opened the door to CELAC participation, notably regarding a 'World Forum on Raw Materials' and an 'International network of raw materials training centres'. International co-operation will be encouraged in the raw materials part of the Horizon 200 Work Programme 2018-2020 and even required for some topics, particularly with advanced mining partners

In the field of **transport**, a principle for cooperation has been agreed at the last JIRI SOM in October 2017. Three initiatives are planned for the H2020 Work Programme 2018-2020: i) "reduction of transport impact on air quality", where international cooperation with CELAC is encouraged in the areas of Low-emission oriented driving, management and assistance and of Measurement of airborne pollutants emissions from aircraft; ii) "Urban mobility and sustainable electrification in large urban areas in developing and emerging economies" aiming at bringing together European, Asian (e.g. China), CELAC and African research partners, government agencies and urban authorities, private sector and civil society and fostering participatory engagement in urban electrification in order to reduce air pollution and CO2 emissions; iii) "Integrated multimodal, low-emission freight transport systems and logistics".

In the area of **energy**, despite the substantial bilateral cooperation with Brazil (biofuels) and Mexico (geothermal) the potential for cooperation in Energy research with CELAC is currently underexploited. Further involvement and participation of the CELAC research community in H2020 is encouraged. Moreover, Mission Innovation could open possible new collaboration channels with the EU in the field of clean energy R&I.

Bioeconomy is a priority in R&I for CELAC and for the EU. The EU is launching the International Bioeconomy Forum (IBF), whose aim is to provide a flexible multilateral instrument for international cooperation, specific to

⁶ http://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/raw-materials/specific-interest/international-aspects/index_en.htm

the bioeconomy, capable of adapting to emerging global needs. IBF will align research funding programmes and focus the global effort on specific research areas of global interest; identify emerging needs, issues and future research trends; create a knowledge exchange on critical areas (e.g. outbreak of plant diseases affecting several regions and new areas due to climate change) and develop a policy dialogue, especially on bioeconomy indicators and on availability of biomass, essential for measuring progress of the bioeconomy at international level. IBF is open to the involvement of CELAC countries and its funding agencies and could support cooperation on a number of key R&I activities and horizontal activities in the bioeconomy area.

Another priority for international cooperation is **blue growth** that supports the implementation of the Atlantic Ocean Research Alliance⁷, and its opening to South Atlantic countries, such as Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay. In July 2017, the Belém Statement on Atlantic Research and Innovation Cooperation was co-signed, between the EU, Brazil and South Africa. It aims to improve the scientific knowledge of marine ecosystems and the links between oceans and climate change, food and energy systems.

In the field of **ICT** the deployment of the High Performance Computing is of key interest for EU-CELAC cooperation in this area, in the context of Horizon 2020 in particular. Cooperation also focuses on innovative services with link to innovation stakeholders and end-user community representatives, e.g. through innovation hubs or “Living Labs”, with link to the bi-regional dialogue on sustainable urbanisation.

The European Commission’s Joint Research Centre (JRC) is increasingly working with CELAC. The main areas of collaboration between the JRC and scientific institutions in CELAC member states are related to soil, water, climate change, deforestation, disaster risk reduction and the bioeconomy.

3.2. Potential new areas of future S&T cooperation proposed at latest Joint Committee/High Level Dialogue, through SFIC, or by thematic services

The last JIRI SOM in October 2017 highlighted the need to further strengthen the innovation dimension of the Common Research Area and mandated the group to develop a bi-regional innovation agenda.

Food security and sustainable agriculture are also of key interest for EU-CELAC cooperation, where CELAC participation in Horizon 2020 has resumed in topics such as tropical agriculture; plant breeding, soil management; plant diseases; food safety; animal health and fisheries management. The last JIRI SOM agreed on a principle for cooperation and the need to further strengthen the common interest in **the areas of Resource efficiency in crop production and Animal health and food safety**.

Cooperation is also encouraged on Key Enabling Technologies in particular in the field of **nanosafety** and **biomaterials**.

⁷ <http://ec.europa.eu/research/iscp/index.cfm?lg=en&pg=transatlantic-alliance>

Annex:**Horizon 2020 Work Programme 2018-20 topics explicitly encouraging cooperation with CELAC**

| | Topic identifier | Topic title |
|-------------|---------------------------|---|
| 2018 | LC-MG-1-1-2018 | Reduction of transport impact on air quality |
| | SC1-BHC-18-2018 | Translational collaborative cancer research between Europe and the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) |
| | SC1-HCO-01-2018-2019-2020 | Actions in support of the International Consortium for Personalised Medicine |
| | SC1-HCO-06-2018 | Establishment of an International Network of Social Sciences Research Centres to help address governance and other challenges in the preparedness for and the response to infectious threats |
| | SC1-BHC-15-2018 | New anti-infective agents for prevention and/or treatment of neglected infectious diseases (NID) |
| | SC1-BHC-16-2018 | Global Alliance for Chronic Diseases (GACD) - Scaling-up of evidence-based health interventions at population level for the prevention, detection, and management of hypertension and/or diabetes |
| | BG-08-2018-2019 | All Atlantic Ocean Research Alliance Flagship |
| | SFS-32-2018 | Supporting microbiome coordination and the International Bioeconomy Forum |
| 2019 | LC-CLA-06-2019 | Inter-relations between climate change, biodiversity and ecosystem services |
| | SC5-13-2018-2019 | Strengthening international cooperation on sustainable urbanisation: nature-based solutions for restoration and rehabilitation of urban ecosystems |

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|--|--------------------------|--|
| | INFASUPP-01-2018-2019 | Policy and international cooperation measures for research infrastructures |
| | LC-GV-05-2019 | Urban mobility and sustainable electrification in large urban areas in developing and emerging economies |
| | MG-2-9-2019 | Integrated multimodal, low-emission freight transport systems and logistics |
| | CE-RUR-08-2018-2019-2020 | CE-RUR-08-2018-2019-2020: Closing nutrient cycles (topics b and c) |
| | MIGRATION-08-2019 | International protection of refugees in a comparative perspective |
| | DT-SPACE-06-EO-2019 | International Cooperation Copernicus – Designing EO downstream applications with international partners |
| | SFS-11-2018-2019 | Antimicrobials and animal production for international cooperation |