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A REVISED POLICY APPROACH FOR EUROPEAN PARTNERSHIPS UNDER HORIZON EUROPE: WHAT'S NEW?

On [7] June the Commission adopted its proposal for the new framework programme, called Horizon Europe, that will become operational from January 2021 onwards.

While the overall policy for the new framework programme was 'evolution and not revolution', the part on 'European partnerships' differs significantly compared to Horizon 2020. For the first time, an overall policy approach for all kinds of partnerships, from ERA-NETS to JTIs, FET Flagships and even the EIT/KICs has been developed and uniformly labelled 'European partnerships'.

The proposal distinguishes between three types of European partnerships:

- i. co-programmed partnerships between the EU, Member States/ Associated Countries, and/or other stakeholders,

based on Memoranda of Understanding or contractual arrangements with partners (cPPP model);

- ii. co-funded partnerships with a blending (more or less centralised) of EU and national public and/or other R&I funding sources (current ERA-NETS, EJP, FET Flagships model);
- iii. institutionalised partnerships (based on Art. 185 or 187 TFEU, and EIT regulation for KICs).

A compilation of all provisions of the Commission Proposal for Horizon Europe is available here <https://www.era-learn.eu/news/draft-provisions-related-to-european-partnerships-in-the-commission-proposal-for-the-horizon-europe-regulation>.



Beside this new ‘labelling’, which clearly simplifies the current partnership landscape in terms of labels and instruments, there is a very strong message in the proposal for future partnerships to be supported financially by Horizon Europe only when they are addressing priorities of the EU Framework Programme. In addition, R&I partnerships need to prove they are really necessary and other policy instruments would not be able to achieve similar results.

This revised policy approach is clearly a good message for partnerships as they are finally recognised as an important and strategic pillar of Europe’s R&I policy, being much better embedded in the overall

priority setting. On the other hand, as the stakes are higher than under Horizon 2020 – the Commission will play an even more active role in the design and implementation of partnerships and the demands on the partners, whether national and/or regional governments, industry or foundations, will increase.

Now the proposal from the Commission will be intensively discussed in Council and Parliament and with stakeholders. Hopefully, the high ambitions of the Commission will be similarly met by the partners so that a new generation of ambitious and impact-driven ‘European partnerships’ will emerge during Horizon Europe.

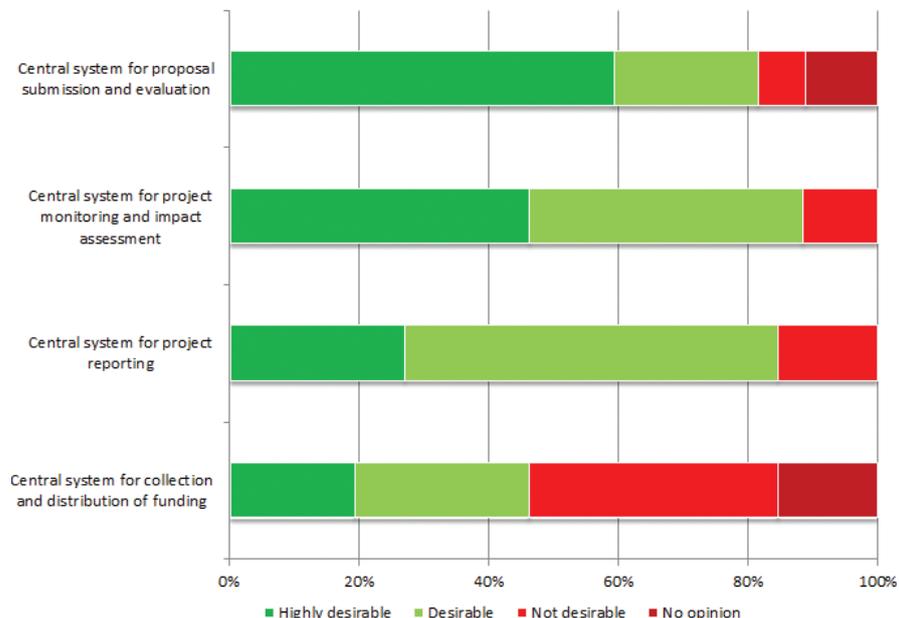
Efficient implementation of Partnerships under Horizon Europe

An emerging issue in the forthcoming discussions on European partnerships in the next EU Framework Programme is related to options for improving the efficiency of implementation, which is one topic that a specific ERAC Working Group on R&I partnerships is working on. Based on a request of that working group, ERA-LEARN developed and analysed a corresponding survey on efficiency of implementation, which was addressed to all three

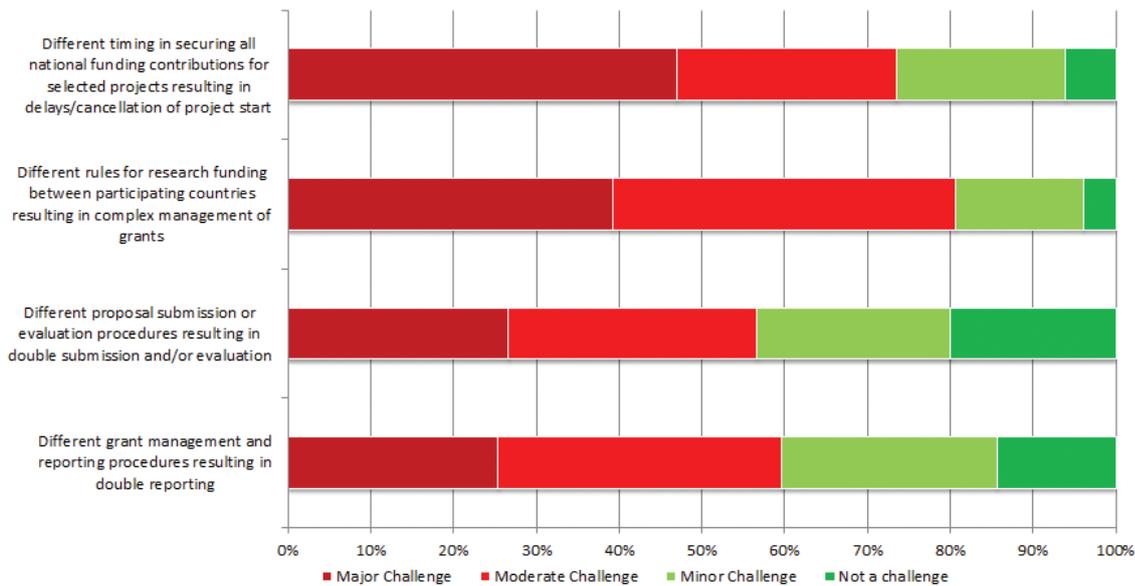
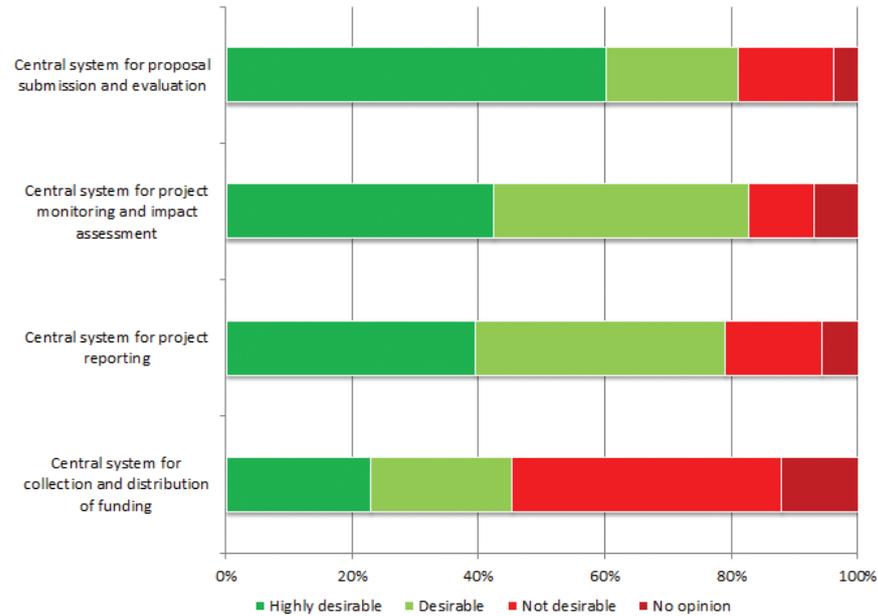
categories of partners, from policy makers to research funders implementing P2Ps and to researchers funded by P2Ps.

The survey found that streamlining activities related to proposal submission and evaluation, project monitoring and impact assessment and project reporting into a more harmonised and coherent way is a desirable or highly desirable measure for both policy makers and research funders.

ERAC members



Research funders



Beneficiaries in transnational research projects regard differences in timeline, in rules for participation, in procedures for proposal submission and evaluation and in grant management and reporting procedures as the main challenges. The biggest challenges are constituted by delays and cancellations of project start due to different timing in securing all national funding contributions and by complex management grants due to different rules for research funding between participating countries.

Overall, standardisation is seen as a necessary measure to avoid duplication

of efforts, with the majority of beneficiaries considering it very useful to have common rules (funding, reporting, etc) and timelines among funding agencies. The full report can be found at: www.era-learn.eu/publications/otherpublications/ERAC-Ad-hoc-Working-Group-on-Partnerships-survey.

The forthcoming discussions and negotiations around Horizon Europe will show whether P2P partners are willing to contribute alongside their responsibilities and possibilities to a more efficient implementation of joint calls by agreeing on more harmonisation and streamlining.

“There are high transaction costs for Member States, especially for small countries, but even larger countries say it is difficult for them to prioritise and participate in partnerships,”

AN INTERVIEW WITH MARIA REINFELDT CHAIR OF THE ERAC AD-HOC WORKING GROUP ON PARTNERSHIPS



A Working Group on Partnerships has released its first report on how best to rationalise research and innovation funding in Europe. Set up last December, its primary task was to navigate a path towards a more transparent and accessible Partnership landscape.

“We need to have more impactful and strategic partnerships in Horizon Europe,” says Maria Reinfeldt, who is chairing the ERAC Ad-Hoc Working Group on Partnerships. “If our straightforward recommendations are implemented, this will have a positive impact on policy.” The group has been meeting each month in Brussels since December, so recommendations could feed into the 9th Framework Programme, as released this month.

“There’s been an urgency to act quickly and huge interest in the group from the 21 participating countries,” says Reinfeldt. “It’s been one of the biggest ad-hoc groups created, which shows how important countries think the topic is.” The Working Group was tasked with four goals. First, to propose criteria for selecting EU research & innovation partnerships. Second, to sketch out a long-term strategic coordinating process for the selection, implementation, monitoring and phasing out partnerships. The Working Group released [reports](#) on these two goals in May.

A third goal is to identify options for rationalising the partnership landscape and increasing their coherence within overall EU

policy. A fourth goal is to identify measures that will boost the efficiency of partnerships’ implementation, such as implementing standardised IT solutions. The second set of recommendations are expected in September. Partnerships include Public-to-Public Partnerships, EIT-KIC, FET Flagships, and Public-Private Partnerships.

Nonetheless, the Working Group is not reviewing single partnerships, but taking partnership policy as a whole. “There have been different procedures around how partnerships have been set up. We say all partnerships need to have the same policy approach and the same criteria for the entire life cycle, from creation to implementation to monitoring to phase out,” Reinfeldt explains. Until now, partnerships were set up in a rather ad-hoc manner. Each time a new political priority arose, a new partnership would seed. When research ministers met in Tallinn at the Informal Council in July 2017 they agreed on a need to rejuvenate the policy approach to partnerships.

There was also some surprise that partnerships made up to 25 per cent of the Horizon 2020 budget. This share has been steadily increasing, so that for some programme parts it reaches 60 per cent. Having this many partnerships without a clear policy approach is problematic, says Reinfeldt. She pinpoints three specific problems. “There are high transaction costs for Member States, especially for small countries, but even larger countries say it is difficult for them to prioritise and participate

in partnerships,” she explains. “The current system is so complex that it is almost impossible to explain it to national policy makers who need to make the funding decisions.”

The third problem is a touchy subject for some: the criticism that some partnerships have become closed clubs. This is a point raised also in the High Level Group report lead by Pascal Lamy in July 2017, which noted that the current landscape was so complex that it favours a “competition among those in the know”. The report said what many were already thinking. Rationalisation means trimming the more than 100 member state and industry co-funded endeavours in Horizon 2020, in particular by reducing different instruments and acronyms for partnerships and limiting the number of partnership initiatives in one thematic area. A smaller number of more coherent research & innovation partnerships are expected in Horizon Europe.

Complexity is identified as a major issue. “We need to create a helicopter view of the partnership landscape and keep in check the overall budget allocated to partnerships from the Framework Programme. Also, we need a single approach, with common branding, something easier for everyone to grab and understand,” says Reinfeldt. She emphasises that with a few relatively simple steps major changes can be achieved for the better. Another recommendation is for any new partnerships to be created with an in-built phase out of Framework funding. “An expectation to continue funding the same initiative means that we don’t have room for new ones. We need to make room for new topics and priorities,” adds Reinfeldt. Too often a new policy plants the seeds for entirely new programmes.

Reinfeldt became involved in EU research & innovation partnerships during the Estonian Presidency in 2017, when she led the presidential priority to increase coherence and openness of partnerships. The Estonian proposals received a warm reception. The report commissioned from Technopolis on increased coherence and

openness of EU research and innovation partnerships brought into the light bottlenecks in the current system. “We were positively surprised by the reception this topic received in the Council and how much agreement there was. After that there was a snowball effect,” Reinfeldt recalls. “European Union policy is often perceived as slow, but this proves that things can move quickly.”

Reinfeldt, who was Estonian representative to European Research Area & Innovation Committee (ERAC), says she applied as chair of the new group because it was felt that Estonia raised the topic and had a responsibility to carry it towards a fruitful outcome. “Right now there is policy coordination only for Public-Public Partnerships. There is a need for policy coordination for all partnerships between Member States and the Commission to identify common priorities and ensure transparency of information. This is something where there is a great level of agreement between the members of the group.”

Times are changing and instruments need to adjust. “The challenges in Europe are becoming more complex and require different sectors and actors coming together. You cannot have a change in policy with just research,” says Reinfeldt. “Future partnerships need to be more ambitious. We need more than calls. Partnerships could be used as tools to develop new innovation platforms, which requires the adoption of new types of activities, specifically demand-side instruments, such as innovation procurements and changes to regulations. We should think about how partnerships can have higher impact than Framework Programme alone.”

The first two reports have been adopted in May by ERAC. The final combined report is expected in December 2018. Reinfeldt praises the excellent delegates that national governments nominated to the Working Group and is optimistic about its positive impact on the next Framework Programme.

PARTNERSHIP LANDSCAPE IN HEALTH RESEARCH

ERA-LEARN supports the ERAC ad-hoc Working Group on partnerships with an analysis on “Partnership Landscape related to Health Research”. With its analysis, ERA-LEARN intends to contribute to the discussion on potential rationalisation options within the partnership landscape.

The analysis includes the broader spectrum of the partnership landscape (P2P, PPP and other networks), with a main focus on the P2Ps. In detail, it presents:

- Identification of all ‘health’ related R&I partnerships since FP6, including P2Ps, PPPs, EIT/KICs and FET Flagships;
- Analysis of joint actions undertaken by the R&I partnerships;
- Analysis of the stakeholder composition of the R&I partnerships;
- Analysis of ‘rationalisation’ in the ‘health topic’.



The analysis presented allows for a number of more general findings:

- Scale and scope of the existing partnerships differ substantially. When discussing the rationalisation of partnerships/networks, these differences must be taken into account in order to define the landscape where rationalisation is feasible;
- P2P partnerships are made up by a coherent group of (national/regional) funding organisations, with the same goal of funding European (health-related) research and the same set of funders in many of the existing P2Ps;
- There is a wide range of topics addressed by the partnerships within the health area (disease specific, horizontal, different TRLs etc.);
- There are some examples of potential thematic overlaps;
- Health P2Ps have interactions with other health P2Ps, addressing themes of common interest. There is only little interaction between P2Ps, PPP and other networks;
- Rationalisation of health ERA-NETS has taken place, with the following elements:
 - National/regional funders have prioritized their involvement in ERA-NETS;
 - A general restructuring of the ERA-NET selection (and prioritisation) process by the EC, from FP6 (bottom-up) to FP7 (top-down, support for management) to H2020 (top-down, Cofund);
 - Additional criteria for ERA-NETS in H2020.

For more information, please read:

<https://www.era-learn.eu/publications/other-publications/partnership-landscape-related-to-health-research>



“Personalised medicine has some similarity to the treatment of rare diseases, because over the long run you end up with a lot of defined subgroups, so you can personalise diagnostics, therapies and prevention,” Busshoff explains.

COME TOGETHER – PERSONALISED MEDICINE GETS CONSORTIUM

Molecular markers today can draw a circle around a subset of some cancer patients who will respond to one treatment, but not another. Medical researchers are confident that this is just the start. They believe treatments can be tailored ever more smartly to an individual’s make-up and disease.

This “personalised medicine” approach could transform how we in Europe deliver treatment and prevention. But there are huge challenges to be overcome before it can improve patient care. Now, an international club, ICPeMed [International Consortium for Personalised Medicine], will bring this day closer via a flexible format that encourages cooperation (www.icpermed.eu).

“There are lots of personalised medicine projects with different focuses and objectives, but our overall goal with ICPeMed is to be an umbrella for all these activities and to help get personalised medicine into [the health care] systems,” says Ulrike Busshoff at the German Aerospace Centre, coordinator of the ICPeMed Secretariat. Already there are plenty of pilot projects, but personalised medicine still sits far from its potential of underpinning health systems. Challenges lie ahead; for example, clinical trials will be more specific and therefore smaller and the collection and storage of patient data and samples will be an essential component.

“Personalised medicine has some similarity to the treatment of rare diseases, because over the long run you end up with a lot of defined subgroups, so you can personalise diagnostics, therapies and prevention,” Busshoff explains. This will require changes in how clinical trials are run and regulated, because at the moment these

involve large groups of patients. “Also, personalised medicine generates big data sets, and involves big corporations, so you need transnational cooperation. Otherwise, you won’t be able to exchange data,” says Busshoff. This will require everyone pull together and agree on best practices.

Moreover, personalised medicine involves the omics sciences (such as proteomics, for proteins, and genomics, for DNA), statisticians, patient groups, clinicians, and entire health care systems. The international consortium therefore brings together funders, regional authorities and scientific and health ministries. “We need decision makers to have a solid evidence base for their decisions, because this is also about priorities and sustainability within health systems. The ultimate goal is to investigate the benefits and make them work for citizens, patients and health care systems,” says Busshoff. It is also critical that decision makers in ministries are part of this process, not just recipients.

The consortium so far involves 40 members, mostly ministries, funders and decision-making institutions from all over Europe, as well as from Israel and Canada, but the ambition is for this to expand to become an ever more international consortium. Public and private not-for-profit funder and policy organisations are also members. The partners will share best practices and learn from one another.

ICPeMed sprung from workshops with representatives of the Member States, organised by the European Commission that ran during 2016. The precursor to these meetings was a project called PerMed funded by the 7th Framework Programme for 2013-2015. This generated a Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda that

described challenges facing the field and gave recommendations. The consortium took this ball and ran with it, generating “actionable research items” that can be converted to research funding programmes on national, regional, European or even international level. This was converted to the ICPeMed Action plan, which covers scientific goals, but also infrastructure, reimbursement, sustainability of healthcare systems and patient participation.

The consortium does not work alone. There is an ERA-NET, which is a new Cofund Action supported by 31 partners from 22 countries and coordinated by ISCIII, Spain. It recently launched its first Joint Call for Proposals to support transnational research projects in personalised medicine (www.era-permed.eu).

The deadline for pre-proposals was in April, with the full proposal deadline falling on 26 July 2018. ERA PerMed is closely linked to ICPeMed and will foster the implementation of the Action Plan by its funding of transnational and translational research projects.

The big event for the consortium this year is its conference on 20-21 November in Berlin, Germany. Members will present examples of best practice. “Some countries in Europe have promising national strategies, so we are asking them which ones were successful and how did they work, so it will have a policy focused format,” says Busshoff. Next year, a high-level policy document will be drawn up to outline the next steps to 2030.



“There are existing data infrastructures and resources (like biobanks or registries) that will be brought together in this virtual platform with a single entry point for rare disease researchers,” Julkowska explains.

RARE DISEASES LIFTED BY EUROPEAN JOINT PROGRAMME

Hurler syndrome is a rare but devastating disease that develops in young children. The child’s condition progressively worsens without treatment, leading to cognitive decline, heart abnormalities, deafness and bone problems. Once unkindly called gargoylism due to facial disfigurement, a single missing enzyme is the cause, which results in the build-up of toxins. Most people will not have heard of it.

Hurler’s is just one of an estimated 7,000 rare diseases in Europe. They are deemed rare because they each impact less than one in 2,000 people, yet the term “rare” is somewhat misleading: thirty million people live with rare diseases. Despite advances in biomedical research, most cannot be diagnosed easily or treated. Adding to the challenge is that patients of rare disease are dispersed, and expertise and resources fragmented. This situation makes rare diseases a prime target for EU-level collaboration.

A European Joint Programme (EJP) Cofund on Rare Diseases is being set up to encourage rapid translation of research results into patient benefits. “The objective is to create a pipeline from bench to bedside and to bring together existing programmes, projects and resources under one umbrella,” explains Dr Daria Julkowska, EJP coordinator at INSERM. “This will accelerate rare disease research, diagnosis and the development of treatments for patients.” The EJP RD is slated to start in January 2019 and run for five years. Around 85 partners will take part, including funding bodies, research institutes, European Reference Networks, infrastructures and patient organisations.

The programme will undertake research, support networking and coordinate policy, all supported by four pillars. The first pillar will focus on funding research through transnational calls and will see financial support going to third parties. This should shunt forward the development of diagnosis and screening, therapies and socio-economic impact of rare diseases. The budget commitment from the European Commission is 55 million euro for the entire programme.

Second, a virtual platform will be built for rare disease information, research data and standards to speed up rare disease research and diagnosis. “There are existing data infrastructures and resources (like biobanks or registries) that will be brought together in this virtual platform with a single entry point for rare disease researchers,” Julkowska explains. Third, capacity building will see training and support in areas such as research data management, product development, sharing best practice guidelines and patient engagement. “The programme will encourage connections between researchers and patients and develop specific training for patients,” Julkowska says. “We cannot demand patients be more integrated without providing them with support for participation.”

The fourth pillar fosters accelerated translation of research results and innovative methods for carrying out trials in small numbers of patients typical of rare disease studies. The whole programme is support-

ed by strategic coordination and management. A policy board will be set up and sitting at the table will be ministries of health and research from participating countries, different directorates of the European Commission, representatives of industry and patient organisations. Research priorities will be set and evidence sought. The EJP RD will work closely with and contribute to the objectives of the International Rare Diseases Research Consortium (IRDiRC).

The EJP RD is not charging into uncharted territory. Three consecutive ERA-NETs E-Rare transformed Europe into a leader in rare disease research. “The great majority of countries do not have a specific national funding programme for rare disease,” says Julkowska. Combined, the three ERA-NETs ploughed in 104 million euros to finance more than 100 projects and 550 research projects.

The harvest is impressive: progress in cooperation, sharing of resources, guidelines for specific diseases and advances towards diagnoses and therapies. Other projects and infrastructures like RD-Connect or Orphanet contributed significantly to shaping of the RD ecosystem. It has transformed the situation in Europe. “The European Commission thought that the rare disease field has really matured and that we could now go to a higher level and integrate all successful programmes and tools [using the EJP],” says Julkowska proudly.

The programme for rare disease is fuelling advances in new ways. “In addition to joint trans-national calls, we are going to implement grants for networking, to create networks around some ultra-rare disease, and expand existing networks so we can collaborate better and with more patients,” Julkowska explains. Countries where rare disease research is strong will continue to prosper through collaboration, but will also encourage participation from other Member States, such as eastern European countries.

“We expect patients will see a difference. The whole ecosystem will be integrated and more accessible. This will speed up research on rare diseases,” enthuses Julkowska.

ERA-LEARN 2020: Results achieved 2015-2017

An initiative with the intention to make public-public partnerships run smoothly and to make life easier for many involved organisations and individuals will soon reach a major milestone: the end of its current phase. The coordinator Roland Brandenburg (FFG) takes this opportunity to look back on the years 2015-2017 and to report on the most significant results.

The frame

ERA-LEARN 2020 started in January 2015 as a major step-up of the predecessor initiatives with the aim to give practical advice to people who operate public-public partnership networks like ERA-NETs, Joint Programming Initiatives and Article 185 initiatives. ERA-LEARN 2020 had been designed to provide guidance to newcomers and to facilitate the exchange of experiences and information among the P2P community. The ERA-LEARN 2020 consortium of 11 partners, comprising highly involved public funding organisations across Europe as well as highly experienced specialists in the analysis of research strategy and research policy, gave its best to achieve the envisaged results.

Main results achieved

Web-based platform and P2P database

The new web-based platform was launched mid-2015. Since then the number of monthly visits has risen from about 5,000 (August 2015) to more than 30,000 (May 2018) (roughly 6 times). More than 200 GB of data were downloaded during this period by users from all over the world.

The part of the web-portal with the highest number of visits is the database, which covers P2P networks, participating countries and organisations as well as joint calls and funded transnational projects. To date (May 2018) about 300 networks, 600 calls and 3200 transnational projects have been fed into the database. The interactive graphs allow data queries for specific concerns e.g. cooperation between countries.

Learning Material

Expanding the service that had already been appreciated by the community ERA-LEARN 2020 has developed and provided substantial amounts of new learning material and made it available through the web-portal as well as through events. Major emphasis was put on support with respect to the ERA-NET COFUND scheme, which was still new in 2015, and included a model Consortium Agreement, a tool for simulating the distribution of the EC top-up funding, and comprehensive material on financial issues. Besides that the ERA-LEARN 2020 consortium has collected a lot of examples to illustrate the wide range of possible joint activities, it compiled a guide for P2P impact assessment and it organised several foresight trainings for P2Ps. More than 2700 newsletter subscribers were informed regularly about new developments and news in the P2P community.

Alignment

Alignment has been identified as a prerequisite for successful joint programming activities. As a consequence ERA-LEARN 2020 dedicated a lot of work to that area. Starting with the definition and typology of alignment, nearly 30 case studies related to alignment of national strategies and programmes within (and beyond) the P2P community were elaborated. The case studies addressed 'current' and 'novel' alignment modalities as well as alignment at trans-regional level. The lessons learned were synthesised in the practical "Toolbox of current and novel alignment modalities" while the identified alignment modalities were subject to a comparative SWOT analysis and summarised in a report "SWOT analysis of alignment modalities". All tasks were elaborated in close cooperation with the P2P community.

Impact Assessment

ERA-LEARN 2020 has implemented a more systematic and integrated approach to the monitoring & assessment of P2P networks. In addition to a "guide for impact assessment", three case studies were carried out and a reference library on monitoring and assessment was developed. Furthermore pilot programmes for collecting data for impact assessment at project level and network level were implemented. A strategy for full scale implementation of project-level impact assessment will be elaborated.



ERA-LEARN Consortium and Advisory Board, May 2018

Policy related content

Apart from practical support provided to programme managers ERA-LEARN 2020 has also targeted policy makers. Main results include policy briefs on impact assessment of networks as well as on stakeholder engagement. 3 Annual Reports on P2P initiatives were published and widely disseminated. Of particular interest and a unique highlight was the publication of the “15 Years of European Public-Public Partnerships in Research & Innovation” report in 2017 which illustrated that a great deal has been achieved especially in terms of enhancing transnational collaboration of research and mobilising national and European investments in jointly dealing with common challenges.

Communication with the community

A number of events was organised, including above all the 3 large Annual P2P Conferences with about 300 participants every year, but also a number of smaller, focused and well-received workshops were organised on certain topics.

High visibility

ERA-LEARN 2020 has substantially increased its visibility in recent years. The important role of ERA-LEARN 2020 in supporting P2P implementation was highlighted by the Mutual Learning Exercise (MLE) on ‘alignment and interoperability of national research programmes’. In addition, the expert group report on ERA-NET COFUND recommended that ERA-LEARN 2020 should play a central role in organising the knowledge sharing process and documenting good practices in close cooperation with users. Moreover, an analysis of research and innovation partnerships published in June 2017 concluded that -while showing evidence of impacts is becoming increasingly important- data on P2Ps is comprehensively collected and available due to the work of ERA-LEARN whereas data on the PPPs is not available from any comprehensive source.

The end and the way forward

The current ERA-LEARN 2020 will end in June 2018 and efforts will be continued under a follow-up project which will reach well into the next Framework Programme. We will report soon on the challenging objectives.

ERA-LEARN WEBSITE RE-LAUNCH

We are delighted to announce the launch of our new refreshed ERA-LEARN website.

From July 2018 we will offer an easier way to understand the landscape of public-public partnerships (P2P). The new website will be fresh, modern and more user-friendly. It will provide direct access to the available contents based on your background and interest.

The updated site includes changes to navigation, an improved structure as well as an update of content.

We hope you will enjoy the new face of ERA-LEARN at:
<https://www.era-learn.eu/>

P2P community response on services the ERA-LEARN 2020 consortium could provide

During the Annual Event 2017, the P2P community was asked about potential further services what the ERA-LEARN 2020 consortium could provide. Around 20 separate needs were identified (Table 2 of the Conference Report, <https://www.era-learn.eu/publications/other-publications/annual-event-on-publicpublic-partnerships-2017>), and those were related either to the impact assessment and dissemination of the results or other specific issues. While analysing the requests, we found out that two thirds of the specified needs are already partially tackled by the current ERA-LEARN 2020 project. In our next phase starting from July 2018, it will be possible to further elaborate the identified needs and develop services accordingly. The upcoming reform of the ERA-LEARN 2020 web portal will also aid the dissemination of information.

Registration open:

Implementing ERA-NET Cofund, Berlin, 24/09/2018 - 25/09/2018

The workshops will provide guidance for ERA-NET Cofund coordinators and core partners. The participants will be introduced to the ERA-NET Cofund scheme, the ERA-LEARN 2020 website and the ERA-LEARN online toolbox. Interactive Group Work sessions will focus on the management and financing of the consortium, the implementation of a cofunded call as well as the communication and interaction with other networks. Additionally basic information and guidelines on monitoring and impact assessment in ERA-NET Cofund will be presented.

Target Group: New and advanced ERA-NET Cofund practitioners.

For registration and agenda see:
<https://www.era-learn.eu/events/implementing-era-net-cofund-1>

About ERA-LEARN 2020

ERA-LEARN 2020 is a support platform for the Public-Public Partnerships (P2P) community and facilitates learning among national and regional funding organisations in order to optimise their transnational activities.