

AN INTRODUCTION TO ERA-LEARN 2020: 2015 to 2017

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In FP7, the broad P2P community was served by three separate projects: NETWATCH, ERA-LEARN 2 and JPIs to Co Work. For Horizon 2020, these have been consolidated into a single project known as ERA-LEARN 2020, which commenced in January 2015.

From his office at FFG Austrian Research Promotion Agency near the historic University of Vienna, Dr Roland Brandenburg coordinates the ERA-LEARN 2020 project. Brandenburg is a team leader at FFG, in charge of monitoring and coordinating the overall participation of FFG in ERA-NETs. He has been the coordinator of the ERA-LEARN project since 2009, in addition to coordinating the M-ERA-NET consortium, a thematic ERA-NET on materials science and engineering.

"It was a common feeling among funding agencies, which was shared by the European Commission, that a specific action was needed to support public-public partnerships in FP7," he explains. "ERA-LEARN began as four partners in 2009, expanded with ERA-LEARN 2 with seven partners, running from 2011 to 2014 for FP7, and now with Horizon 2020 the initiative has expanded to be much larger."

Brandenburg's experience on the materials and nanotechnologies ERA-NET since 2006 has given him a wealth of experience to share with others through ERA-LEARN, a project that has grown and followed the evolution of ERA-NETs themselves. Brandenburg recalls the birth and maturing of the ERA-NETs.

"Initially when the Commission introduced the ERA-NET scheme in FP6 there were un-coordinated bottom-up decisions by funding or-

ganisations to participate in these networks. There was no overall grand strategy, and you received a call from someone asking you if you would be interested in joining an ERA-NET. So FP6 ERA-NETs were a real bottom-up business, and this was to an extent healthy, because member states could contribute whatever they wanted."

But it also meant there was less coordination, and the Commission suggested that a support action could offer some assistance. This is the work Brandenburg and others in ERA-LEARN are involved in, though there is no ERA-LEARN headquarters or standing staff. "All of our partners are busy with various aspects of transnational networks. Therefore we ourselves are part of the target group and interested in practical improvements. ERA-LEARN is not a top-down approach. Instead we rely on the community to help us and share their information and findings so we can compile and pass them on to everyone else."

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ERA-LEARN 2020 CONSORTIUM AT KICK-OFF MEETING

["I've seen too many times people inventing things that have already been done five years ago, but they were simply not aware of. The main message is to support a central, common learning process and a knowledge hub."](#)

The aim is to give practical advice to people who operate public-public partnership networks like ERA-NETs, Joint Programming Initiatives and Article 185 initiatives. Support is provided via an online platform and through conferences, specific workshops, training sessions and meetings. "We try to provide recommendations and guidance to give short cuts to people who are new to this area," says Brandenburg.

The main objective is to make everyone's life easier and to make public-public partnerships run smoothly. "I've seen too many times people inventing things that have already been done five years ago, but they were simply not aware of. The main message is to support a central, common learning process and a knowledge hub."

To this end, the newly expanded ERA-LEARN 2020 group will introduce a new upgraded web-based platform to provide guidance and learning material and announce workshops. It will also host a database of networks, organisations, joint calls and keep track of achievements. The new platform will have a renewed focus on user friendliness so that material can be contributed easily by a wider group of participants.

"You need to make it easy for networks to enter data and make it visible to everyone else. If it is too complex for a network coordinator to enter the system and enter a launch date, they will not do it and the information will not be visible. So we are working to ensure that the system will be used in both directions," explains Brandenburg.

Also, ERA-LEARN 2020 has been bolstered by new analytical specialists, who will work on policy related issues and tracking achievements and progress on aligning national regional programmes with European priorities.

Brandenburg feels many years with his own ERA-NET has given him a strong backstory and

experience that can help others. "I can imagine what a network needs and what makes a network successful, and it is important that we have people with experience in practical networking inside ERA-LEARN, and we do." This is especially helpful, as there is a new folder of rules and regulations for ERA-NET Cofunds of Horizon 2020, and so new training materials are necessary.

The stated objectives of ERA-LEARN 2020 are listed as: providing a web-based support platform; implementing a process for monitoring and impact assessment of public-to-public networks, including their impact at the policy level; and assessing approaches and options for better aligning national or regional activities under common research agendas. The initiative will also launch an annual cycle of knowledge exchange, aiming to bolster the impact of investment in public-to-public activities. It will also explore ways of supporting less research intensive countries.

At the end of the day, ERA-LEARN participants are clear as to what success looks like. "This is a success if it helps people run their networks smoothly and avoid overlaps and long learning curves. If they go home and say I know what is important to consider when launching a joint call and what is not so important, that for example is a success. It is not trivial to run networks between countries. There are lots of different national priorities and so it is good for people to connect and also meet face-to-face and also talk network to network. That too is a measure of success."

The ERA-LEARN 2020 project is a 3-year initiative, which runs from 2015-2017. It follows up on its predecessors, the FP7 projects ERA-LEARN, NETWATCH and JPIs ToCoWork. The kick-off event launching the project took place in January 2015 in Vienna, Austria, hosted by the FFG.

Date for diary

**Annual
Public-Public
Partnerships
and Joint
Programming
Conference**

Save the date: the annual Public-Public Partnerships and Joint Programming Conference will take place at the Management Centre Europe (MCE) in Brussels on 24-25 November 2015. Further details and programme to follow.

Workshop

**WORKSHOP ON CALL
IMPLEMENTATION**

On 24-25 September 2015, ERA-LEARN 2020 will organize a training workshop focusing on the implementation of Joint Calls in ERA-NET Cofund and JPIs. The training session will be based on the online toolbox developed by ERA-LEARN, available on the ERA-LEARN 2020 website <http://www.era-learn.eu>. The workshop will take place in Brussels. Participants will be coordinators and participants in ERA-NET Cofund, JPIs or other ERA instruments working with joint calls. Participation is free of charge, but participants have to take care of their own travel arrangements. Please find the programme for download and the registration facility at <http://www.era-learn.eu/registration/implementing-joint-calls>

**NEW INFORMATION AND
LEARNING PLATFORM FOR
THE P2P COMMUNITY**

The current NETWATCH Platform, including the ERA-LEARN zone, will soon be superseded by a more comprehensive and integrated (ERA-LEARN 2020) platform to support the Public-Public-Partnership (P2P) community across Europe.

In FP7, the broad P2P community was served by three separate projects: NETWATCH, ERA-LEARN 2 and JPIs to Co Work. For Horizon 2020, these have been consolidated into a single project known as ERA-LEARN 2020, which commenced in January 2015. In addition, the project will also take control of the annual survey of P2P networks that had previously been organised by the joint programming unit of DG Research and Innovation.

In the short term, the NETWATCH platform will be maintained until the new platform has been developed. It will be fully operational by the summer of 2015 and additional features will be added progressively to improve the quality of information, learning materials and advanced functionality for specific users groups. ERA-LEARN 2020 will aim for continuous improvement of the platform based on feedback from users.

Of course, the quality of the platform databases will be critically dependent on the active cooperation of the P2P networks and so the aim will be to design the new platform in a way that will be value adding for the networks whilst minimising the burden of data collection/ updating. As well as continuation of the current databases (i.e. P2P networks, funding organisations, joint calls) the new platform will gradually implement a central database of co-funded projects and the functionality for systematic surveys of their impacts. It will also be able to provide customised reports for national policy makers on (for example) relative investment in joint calls and benchmarking services for individual networks on key performance indicators.

**ERA-LEARN 2020 is
looking for volunteers
from networks that
are interested in
impact assessment of
co-funded projects**

One of the objectives of the new platform is to not only to monitor the P2P networks but also to extend this to the projects that are co-funded through their joint calls. If you would like to help in the design of the central monitoring & evaluation system for co-funded projects then please contact angus.hunter@optimat.co.uk.

NEW ERA-NET COFUNDS: FROM WIND FARMS TO RARE DISEASES

DemoWind

Europe's a world leader when it comes to offshore wind farms. It has had turbines spinning offshore for over two decades, and last year 408 new offshore turbines were connected to the grid, adding another 1,483 megawatts to the European system.

The iconic wind farm visible from Copenhagen in Denmark with its 20 turbines was built back in 2000, but today there are over 8 gigawatts of installed capacity off Europe on 74 wind farms in 11 European countries. Last year, the London Array opened off the southern coast of England, with 175 turbines promising to generate enough energy to power half a million homes and reduce CO₂ emissions by more than 900,000 tonnes a year.

They are some impressive stats. But offshore wind is not home and dry – cost is a big issue. With an annual investment of 4.2 to 5.9 billion euro, Europe's offshore wind industry sees cost reduction as a major issue in it unlocking its true potential to European energy security. To tackle this issue, a new ERA-NET called DemoWind has been set up and has brought together organisations that fund and manage research from six countries – Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the UK.

"We all face the same aims in terms of wanting to increase our level of offshore wind deployment, but that is very much linked to the cost of the technology. We have a strong incentive to bring these costs down further," explains Sally Fenton, coordinator of DemoWind and project manager at the Department of Energy & Climate Change in the UK. The first DemoWind joint call was launched on February 25th and is funded to the tune of 31 million euro. The first projects from this call are expected to be underway by December 2015.

There are challenges to installing, operating and maintaining large turbines at sea, but there is also a big advantage – consistent high levels of wind, which makes offshore energy generation attractive. The European Union has expressed a strong desire to open the door on its offshore wind potential, which would boost energy security, and the Commission as far back as 2008 described it as "the energy of the future."

DemoWind is not catering for early stage R&D, but instead is looking at later stage technology and prototypes for demonstration. Companies are not expected to step forward and build entire offshore wind systems, but to develop and demonstrate innovations in a realistic environment, be that in offshore waters or relevant onshore environments.

"We are looking at component areas or technical areas of the wind turbine system, so that may be part of the turbine itself. Perhaps people will have ideas for novel turbine blades, or gearboxes, or they might have ideas for novel foundations or electrical systems or how you install and then decommission wind turbine

systems or for maintenance activities. We are looking for a broad range of ideas, all the parts really that make up an offshore wind system," explains Fenton.

All of the organisations involved have run their own national programmes, so hold a wealth of experience. There is also a specific goal: "we are targeting a cost reduction of 10%, to be achieved through these trans-national demonstration projects," adds Fenton. She believes companies will readily spot the attractions of participating in this ERA-NET and expects a wide range of suitors to come to the table.

"The benefit for companies is that there is an opportunity to bid for quite big projects. We have up to 31 million euro available in our core budget, which should be a big incentive for companies," she says. "A lot of companies in this area already work with partners across Europe, so this provides also a mechanism for them to work together more easily on projects. Sometimes it can be difficult in national programmes to involve other EU partners and this programme will reinforce collaboration in the offshore wind sector."

The big suppliers of the actual wind turbines include Siemens, Dong Energy and Vesta, but there is also a much broader supply base and range of companies involved in many other parts of the system. Asked what success will look like for DemoWind, Fenton says partly it is around the issue of cost reduction, but also about seeing technologies that are brought forward in DemoWind actually being deployed by wind farm developers in the field.

"We are expecting to hear from companies already involved in offshore wind generation already and also related industries such as transport, some defence suppliers and other manufacturers who can bring relevant skills and experience. The oil and gas industry also have key technologies and skills that can be transferred to offshore wind projects," Fenton observes.

The deadline for submitting outline proposals is now April 27, 2015; the network ran a webinar on March 4 to introduce the joint call and the material can be downloaded here. "We expect to have knowledge sharing workshops as we go through the project and we expect to have all projects finalised by mid-2019. These are quite big-scale projects," says Fenton.

Asked about her first experience of involvement in an ERA-NET, she says: "The formal workshops and training from the Commission on the new Horizon 2020 co-fund programme have been excellent. I've attended some really useful practical workshops and I would encourage people to join those if they are considering running an ERA-NET."

"Also don't be shy about asking your other partner countries for help and advice: ERA-NETs and similar programmes have been running for a long time, so there is a lot of knowledge out there. All the partners in DemoWind brought along really valuable experience and knowledge, so we can avoid trying to reinvent the wheel."

E-RARE-3

A rare disease is one which afflicts not more than one person per 2000 people. Most people who suffer from a rare disease will struggle to get a diagnosis. Yet "rare" is also a peculiar description when one considers that around 30 million people in Europe are affected by such diseases. They are more common than you might think and there are 7,000 rare diseases and more being discovered.

Research on rare disease is scarce in European countries and tends to be scattered in labs across the European Union. This scarcity can mean delays in diagnosing patients, few medicines becoming available and difficulty accessing care.

Yet there's been good news too. Rare disease has in recent years come out of the shadows and become the focus of more and more researchers in Europe and North America. Last December, the third iteration of E-RARE came into being, the ERA-NET for research programmes on rare diseases which will implement the objectives of the International Rare Diseases Consortium (IRDiRC). "We began E-RARE in 2004 with a core group of funding agencies, mostly from France, Germany, Italy and Spain," says Daria Julkowska, coordinator of E-RARE-3 at the health and biology department of Agence Nationale de la Recherche (ANR), France. "But this has grown and there have been a lot of action at the European level on rare diseases and more and more countries have become aware of the issue of rare diseases."

Rare disease is an obvious choice for cooperation between countries. "Often there are few patients per country, and patients are scattered over large geographical areas, and so it means that often research groups might not have access to patients or samples they need. So it was very important to create an ERA-NET on rare diseases," says Julkowska. The current E-RARE-3 project today holds together 25 partner institutions from 17 European, non-European and associated countries. It was one of the first to launch a call and was one of the very first ERA-NET Cofunds as part of Horizon 2020. Almost 20 Mio euro to fund research will be available through national and regional programmes, as well as the European Commission.

Calls will be made in December each year, and will aim to further insights into disease mechanisms and natural history of rare diseases with the aim of developing new diagnostic tools and treatments.

The new phase has itself shift focus and aims to work hand in hand with other European and international rare disease initiatives and to also collaborate ever more closely with patient associations. Four out of five rare diseases have a genetic cause; the names of rare disease such as Batten disease (a disorder of the nervous system), Erdheim-Chester disease (blood cell disorder) and Eisenmenger syndrome (a heart defect), may be unfamiliar

to most citizens, medical researchers, and family physicians, but many have patient associations that offer a lifeline to individuals and families affected by these conditions.

Recognising such patient groups as having an important contribution to make, E-RARE-3 will offer an improved route for them to participate in joint transnational calls and fund projects. It will do this in collaboration with EURORDIS, a patient-driven alliance of patient organisations that represents a massive 667 rare disease patient organisations in 61 countries. E-RARE has already dipped its toe in the water, with some experience last year.

"In the call we had finished in November last year, we had an opportunity to collaborate with a voluntary health organisation, Muscular Dystrophy Canada, which proposed to fund a French research team within the project," Julkowska explains. Canadian partners, who had experience in hooking up with such patient organisations, facilitated the contract negotiations.

The end product of these endeavours is clear – new therapies. The aim for IRDiRC, which E-RARE participates in, is to have 200 new therapies by 2020, a goal E-RARE-3 takes very seriously. Another part of the plan is collaboration with research infrastructures such as EATRIS [European Infrastructure for Translational Medicine], ECRIN [European Clinical Research Infrastructures Network], BBMRI [Biobanking and Biomolecular resources Research Infrastructure], EU-OPENSOURCE [chemical biology library] and INFRAFRONTIER [mammalian genome archives].

Another objective is to get researchers collaborating in a sustainable way. "It is important for researchers in different countries to collaborate, otherwise the research does not advance so well. But more than 77% of those who have collaborated in E-RARE funded projects sustain those collaborations," says Julkowska.

However, Julkowska acknowledge that it has not all been plain sailing and says their ERA-NET found the passage from a classic ERA-NET to ERA-NET cofund challenging. "The fact we had worked together and had mutual trust amongst our partners was very important," she says. She also advises that those interested in the new arrangement pay close attention to the consortium agreement, as for the first time this requires that information on funding and funding decisions is put up front, including plans for contributions by the Commission.

Julkowska is, however, now looking forward to E-RARE's participation in the 3rd International Congress on Research of Rare and Orphan Diseases – RE(ACT) 2016, in March 2016 in Barcelona, Spain, where it will be a co-organiser. Given that all European countries must since 2013 now have a national plant for rare disease, Julkowska also hopes to greet more partners aboard E-RARE-3 in Barcelona. "We hope that we manage to involve Great Britain in our calls and also the Nordic countries not yet part of E-RARE."

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A JOINT PROGRAMMING INITIATIVE ON OCEANS

Kathrine Angell-Hansen recalls one meeting on ocean science at the European Commission that required almost a dozen commissioners to attend. Oceans cuts through swathes of important areas such as transport, energy, biodiversity, fisheries, climate change and mineral resources, yet it's a confection sliced many times over and is divided between member states and an armada of different ministries.

To assist with better coordination of marine science and with long-term planning, a Joint Programming Initiative on Health and Productive Seas and Oceans has been launched. Norwegian Angell-Hansen is at the helm of this initiative and explains how it will work.

"We are looking at the intersection between climate change, marine environment and sustainable blue growth," she says. "We will look at some of the challenges we face that require a long term approach." Member states already spend around 2 billion euros annually on marine research, so the JPI will take

care not to duplicate the activities of member states. It will look for ways to cooperate with other initiatives.

Angell-Hansen has science qualifications from the University of Oslo, many years of experience in the aquaculture industry, at maritime and fisheries ministry in Norway, and as a national expert at the European Commission. She says the ocean is a big part of fisheries, tourism, mineral resources, renewable energy and transport, but the cumulative pressures on our oceans might not be realised until you take in the big picture. "Some actions are needed to cater for that dimension in Europe," she says.

One of the JPI Oceans first pilot actions, agreed last spring 2014, will focus on microplastics in the marine environment. These are the tiny particles large plastics break into at sea; there are concerns that they are being ingested by marine creatures and make their way into our food.

There is a need for member states to develop a clear picture of how much micro-plastics is in our seas, what kinds of plastic are out there and what impact this is having. "If we got in early hopefully we could harmonise the way we monitor these plastics by coming up with standards for our laboratories across Europe," is how Angell-Hansen explains the objectives.

To this end, the JPI recently also launched a call for proposals and has a budget of 7 million euro, with 9 countries participating.

In another pilot action, the new German research vessel RV "SONNE" set off in March to various stops in Europe, before heading for the Pacific Ocean. The mission is part of a three-year research project to study ecological aspects of deep-sea mining. Some deep ocean areas harbour metallic nodules that are rich in copper, nickel, cobalt and rare earth elements.

A consortium of research ministries in 11 Europe countries are funding the project, which will investigate sites off Peru where a sea-floor disturbance experiment was carried out in the 1980s. Member states are paying for their own scientist to be aboard the research vessel. "The idea is to see how nature has recovered in those areas where they tested deep sea mining," says Angell-Hansen. The SONNE will also visit German, Belgian and French licence areas in the Pacific Ocean's nodule fields.

These initiatives are just the start, says Angell-Hansen. "When industry moves into the sea we need to have baseline data and understand the cumulative pressures and impacts on the oceans." She hammers home the point that interconnectedness is crucial, given that the oceans are such a vast biological system. "Every second breath we take has oxygen from our oceans. At the same time by absorbing CO2 the oceans are becoming more acidic."

There are also savings to be netted. "Member states spend about one billion euro on infra-

structure for gathering data at sea. We are looking for ways to capture such data in a way that saves time and money, for example by gathering all sorts of data on the one expedition," says Angell-Hansen. There is also an opportunity to break down barriers between sectors. Corrosion and growth of algae and marine organisms has an immense impact on transport, use of fuels, invasive species, offshore platforms, offshore aquaculture cages and sensors for monitoring to mention some. With critical mass to move on this issue, from industry and scientists, we could come up with new materials.

Grand projects envisioned under this JPI must go in tandem with patience though. "I think the JPIs are a tremendous opportunity for Europe," says Angell-Hansen, "But one of the challenges in developing a European Research Area has been our ability to create trust. That's why I would cite what our management board says all the time: we can't go forward too quickly and must have agreement. We must follow procedures and not get too eager and take that one step further than we are ready for."

This is important given that 21 member countries sit around the table for this JPI. In the case of microplastics, Germany raised the issue and asked if other member countries were seeing the same problem – four hands immediately went up. As a result, a high level advisory board took up the baton and charted a way forward.

To prepare a path for the JPI, the Commission funded a FP7 project called CSA Oceans. Its instructions were to assist the Member States in developing the JPI's Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda and its implementation plan, to seek best practice and innovative solutions and to propose new ways of interaction between the member countries of JPI Oceans; launched in September 2012, this will run till the end of August this year. The final CSA Oceans conference, and the first JPI Ocean Conference, will take place on 7th May, 2015, in Brussels.

Angell-Hansen points to the microplastics call as showing the gains to be made in this JPI. "Ultimately, it may well look at how these plastics are impacting on human health." But for now it is one step at a time.

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CONFERENCE

'A NEW START FOR EUROPE: OPENING UP TO AN ERA OF INNOVATION'

22-23 JUNE 2015, BRUSSELS

Political context

President Juncker and Commissioner for Research, Science and Innovation Carlos Moedas have both put growth and jobs on top of their political agenda. Openness is key for increasing research excellence and innovation performance.

The conference

'A new start for Europe: Opening up to an ERA of Innovation' organised under the auspices of Commissioner Moedas, will take place on 22 and 23 June 2015, in Brussels (Charlemagne) and will gather some 600 participants from key research and innovation organisations, to discuss EU policies covering the framework conditions for Innovation, the European Research Area and Open science and how those 3 initiatives must go hand-in-hand to form the solid scientific landscape that will allow jobs and growth to flourish.

Programme and speakers

It will focus on the topic of Open Science the first day, with a discussion on the results of the consultation Science 2.0' and the launch of the European Agenda for Open Science, and a discussion on the framework conditions for Innovation, how to boost growth and excellence on the second day.

Some of the expected keynote speakers and panellists include Vice-President Katainen, the Latvian Ministry of Research, and representatives of top ranking universities, businesses and stakeholder organisations.

The Conference will also be the opportunity to make a few announcements such as:

- The expansion of the ERA Stakeholders' Platform
- The launch of the Research Integrity Strategy and Code
- The launch of the European Charter for Access to Research Infrastructures

More information: More details on the programme, speakers and registration options will be available soon on the European Research Area web portal.

EUROPEAN JOINT PROGRAMME (EJP) COFUND ACTION

The European Joint Programme Cofund action (EJP Cofund) is a new type of programme co-fund action introduced in Horizon 2020 which has so far only been used in the context of Euratom, but likely to become relevant for the societal challenges of Horizon 2020 in the near future.

The purpose of the EJP Cofund action is to support and contribute to the implementation of coordinated national research and innovation programmes in relevant areas for the EU. The EJP Cofund action aims at attracting and pooling a critical mass of national resources on objectives and challenges of Horizon 2020 and at achieving significant economies of scales by adding related Horizon 2020 resources to a joint effort.

The main activity of the action is the implementation of a joint programme of activities to attain objectives common to Horizon 2020, ranging from research to coordination and networking activities, including training activities, demonstration and dissemination activities or calls for proposals resulting in financial support to third parties. The EU contribution is deter-

mined individually for each action and can reach a maximum of 70% of the total eligible costs of the action.

Although it is possible to launch calls for proposals within an EJP Cofund action the focus is direct research and innovation activities of the participating programmes, normally governmental research organisation participating on the basis of their institutional funding. A further difference between EJP Cofund action and ERA-NET is the degree of integration and alignment of the funded activities. The proposal will have to demonstrate a critical mass in terms of proposed overall budget, maturity and degree of integration in the proposed research area as well as consistency of activities with the development of the European Joint Programme towards a permanent structure or towards a possible Art.185 initiative in the proposed research area.

The minimum number of participants in EJPs is five independent legal entities from different Member States or associated countries. It is however expected that the actions cover a substantial share of the relevant Member States. The total duration of the action is fixed at 5 years.

The example of EFDA (Euratom)

The European Fusion Development Agreement (EFDA) brings together European fusion research institutions and the European Commission to strengthen coordination and collaboration. Its activities include enhancing coordination of physics and technology across EU laboratories, facilitating the exploitation of the world's current largest fusion experiment (JET), promoting training and career development opportunities in fusion, and coordinating EU contributions to a variety of international collaborations

outside the responsibility of F4E.

EFDA is supported as an EJP Cofund by Euratom for the period 2014 – 2018 with a planned total Union contribution in excess of Euro 450 million. The joint programme focuses on the key challenges towards exploitation of fusion as an energy source. It supports the established cooperation between national fusion laboratories. The co-fund action should enable significant Euratom funding to be contributed to this cooperation, and in doing so continue to leverage the national support for

fusion that has been the hallmark of the Euratom fusion programme to date. This effort is long term, building on many years of successful European research in this field and will be typified by incremental but significant progress in a wide range of specific research activities over the period of Horizon 2020 and beyond. The fundamental guiding document is the roadmap to fusion electricity, which will be reinforcing the integrated nature of the cooperation, both at the level of fusion labs and Member States.

ABOUT ERA-LEARN 2020

The ERA-LEARN 2020 project facilitates learning among national and regional funding organisations in order to optimise their transnational activities, including P2P performance. The ERA-LEARN 2020 Toolbox is available at <http://www.era.learn.eu>

To register for the newsletter see <http://www.era-learn.eu>