

European Commission consultation on the Horizon Europe 2028–2034 European Partnership portfolio

Guidance for the EOSC-A membership and the wider EOSC community

Consultation page: [Single Basic Act for Joint Undertakings and thematic priorities for the European Partnerships portfolio in Horizon Europe 28-34](#)

Direct link: <https://ec.europa.eu/eusurvey/runner/eb76d220-fbbb-506d-3ec5-9ddf444b3190?surveylanguage=en>

Consultation deadline: 16 October 2026 (midnight Brussels time)

What is the consultation?

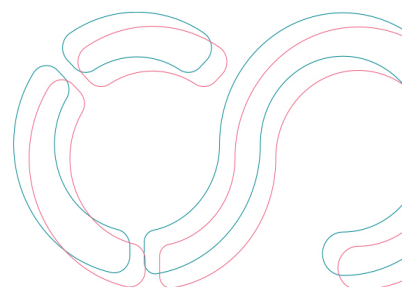
The European Commission opened a public consultation on 10 July 2026, titled: *Single Basic Act for Joint Undertakings and thematic priorities for the European Partnership portfolio in Horizon Europe 2028–2034*. Although the title refers to Joint Undertakings, **Section 2 of the questionnaire** concerns the **thematic priorities** and overall design of the future European Partnership portfolio, and is **directly relevant to the future of EOSC**. The consultation will close on 16 October 2026.

Why this is important for EOSC

As you know, [EOSC-A's primary position](#)¹ is that EOSC should continue under Horizon Europe 2028–2034 (also known as the EU's 10th Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, or FP10) as a distinct Work Programme-based European Partnership. The consultation provides an important opportunity for the EOSC-A membership and the wider EOSC community to make the case – **as either an individual, on behalf of an organisation, or both** – for research data, digital infrastructures, and European-scale research excellence to be recognised as strategic thematic priorities for the future Partnership portfolio, and **for EOSC to be the distinct Work Programme-based Partnership through which this cross-cutting European capability is further developed and sustained**.

What EOSC-A is asking you to do

¹ EOSC Association. (2026). The EOSC Association calls for a distinct Work Programme-based Partnership for EOSC in FP10 to accelerate excellent, scalable science in Europe. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20485703>



EOSC-A encourages its membership and other EOSC stakeholders to complete the consultation, **with particular attention paid to Section 2** (“Questions on the Horizon Europe 2028–2034 partnerships portfolio”). One may complete the consultation on behalf of their organisation (if authorised to do so), as an individual, or both separately.

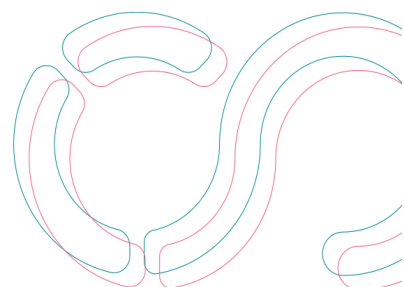
To make participation as straightforward as possible, EOSC-A has prepared recommended responses to the open-text questions in this section. These texts reflect the Association’s previously agreed, consensus-based positions, including support for EOSC as a distinct Work Programme-based European Partnership under Horizon Europe 2028–2034.

We invite you to use the **proposed responses provided in this document** by copying and pasting them into the corresponding open text field boxes of Questions 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Section 2 of the consultation. In the case of Question 1, please select the “Other” category to insert the accompanying text. Questions 2.1, 3.1, and 4.1 are not strictly relevant to this initiative, and should be answered on your own account or indicated as “not applicable”.

How to participate

1. Open the European Commission consultation page on its *Have Your Say* portal: https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/have-your-say/initiatives/16413-Horizon-Europe-European-Partnerships-to-be-implemented-as-joint-undertakings/public-consultation_en
2. Select the option to respond to the questionnaire and sign in with EU Login or eID. If you do not have an EU Login account, use the “Register” link to create one.
3. Complete all mandatory survey fields in the “About you” section. **Note that you must choose whether your submission is “Anonymous” or “Public”.**
4. Proceed to Section 1: “Questions about Treaty-based partnerships in Horizon Europe 28-34”, where you may take the **EOSC-A recommendations in the Annex to this document**, select “Cannot say”, or answer the questions on your own account.
5. Proceed to Section 2: “Questions on the Horizon Europe 2028–2034 partnerships portfolio”, where you can copy and paste the proposed EOSC-A responses provided below into the corresponding open-text fields.
6. Proceed to Section 3 and complete the mandatory fields. If applicable, **please indicate your participation in the current European Open Science Cloud Partnership** by selecting it in the list at the bottom of the page.
7. Submit the completed consultation by **16 October 2026**.

The proposed EOSC-A responses follow this introductory note and are intended for direct use in the questionnaire.



Section 1: Questions about Treaty-based partnerships in Horizon Europe 28-34

This section of the consultation is not strictly relevant to the question of a future EOSC Partnership, but does reflect on some aspects of EOSC's policy agenda. We have therefore made suggestion for how to answer these questions in a manner that may help to advance that agenda.

The suggested answers are provided in the Annex at the end of this briefing.

If you would prefer to move quickly through the section without addressing these questions, the final option in each list of choices is "Cannot say".

Section 2: Questions on the Horizon Europe 28-34 partnerships portfolio

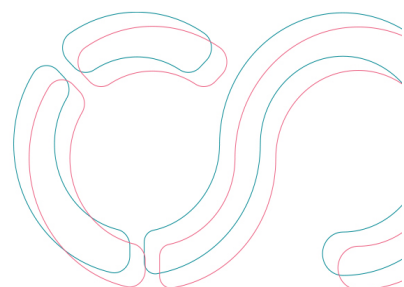
1 - In your opinion, what is fundamentally needed in the portfolio building process and resulting portfolio of European partnerships?

- ☐ A clear strategic rationale behind the design of the portfolio
- ☐ Coherent structuring of the thematic areas to be addressed by partnerships, avoiding overlaps and fragmentation
- ☐ A value chain approach exploring synergies and interdependencies within specific industrial ecosystems
- ☐ A balanced mix of stability (long-term structuring) and agility (ability to evolve)
- ☐ Improved efficiency compared to the current landscape
- ☐ A selection of fewer sectorial and synergetic partnerships selected competitively
- ☐ None of the above, satisfied with the status quo
- ☐ Other (specify below)

Please specify here:

Proposed text from EOSC-A:

Active engagement of Member States and Associated Countries should be a fundamental consideration in the portfolio-building process. European Partnerships are most effective when



they provide a framework through which European and national priorities, investments, and capabilities can be aligned around shared objectives, while recognising different levels of readiness and capacity across countries.

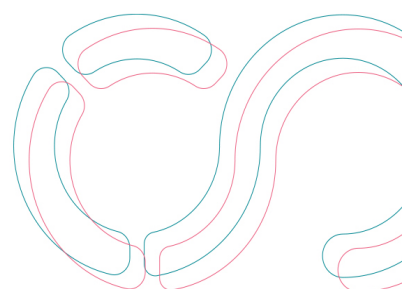
The resulting portfolio should therefore incentivise broad and meaningful participation of Member States and Associated Countries, including through transparent and flexible modalities for financial and in-kind contributions. This is essential to strengthen European ownership, avoid uneven participation and ensure that partnerships create durable structuring effects beyond individual EU-funded projects. It also enables national investments and infrastructures to contribute to, and benefit from, common European capabilities.

For cross-cutting initiatives such as the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC), this engagement is particularly important. The EOSC Federation is inherently distributed, bringing together national, thematic, and e-infrastructure resources while preserving their ownership and autonomy. Sustained participation by Member States and Associated Countries is therefore indispensable to building a resilient, inclusive, and genuinely European research data ecosystem, and to ensuring that researchers across Europe can contribute to and benefit from shared FAIR data, services, and infrastructures.

The portfolio should therefore preserve EOSC's distinct horizontal role, with balanced tripartite governance involving the European Commission, participating states, and the research community represented by the EOSC Association. This will maximise the return on previous public investments and ensure that sectoral partnerships can build on a coherent European research data foundation rather than creating parallel and fragmented solutions.

References:

- Council Recommendation of 24 June 2025 on the European Research Area Policy Agenda 2025-2027 – *Priority Area 1: Deepening a truly functioning internal market for knowledge*
- European Strategy on Research and Technology Infrastructures (EU)
- AI Continent Action Plan (EU)
- European Strategy for AI in Science (EU)
- Apply AI Strategy (EU)
- Data Union Strategy (EU)
- Much more than a market (Enrico Letta et al.)
- Align, Act, Accelerate: Research, technology and innovation to boost European competitiveness (Heitor et al.)
- The future of European competitiveness: Report by Mario Draghi (EU)



2 - What are thematic* for which intervention through a European Partnership is essential, where the European Union's current and potential standing in the thematic area can be consolidated where strong relative to global competitors, including research excellence, industrial competitiveness, strategic autonomy, and ability to influence international standards and norms.

**Thematics are policy-relevant themes or domains to be addressed through partnerships under Horizon Europe 28-34. Thematics reflect strategic R&I priorities, but do not necessarily require a stand-alone partnership. A thematic may be addressed by one or more partnerships. If a thematic area is not considered suitable for a partnership, either because it does not meet the criteria or is not prioritised, it may still be addressed through other Horizon Europe 28-34 instruments, including regular Work Programme calls. The absence of a partnership therefore does not imply a lack of funding opportunities.*

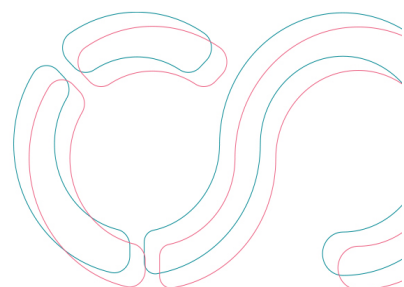
Please justify:

Proposed text from EOSC-A:

A thematic for which intervention through a European Partnership is essential is support for research excellence on a European rather than national scale. Europe's ability to remain globally competitive increasingly depends on enabling researchers to work seamlessly across borders, disciplines, and infrastructures, and to access and combine the knowledge, data, tools, and services required for excellent science irrespective of where these resources are located.

A core element of this thematic is the development of a trusted, secure, and sovereign European research data ecosystem, including FAIR research data and services, Open Science, interoperability, and the data foundations required for AI-enabled science. European-level intervention provides a demonstrable strategic advantage that cannot be achieved as effectively through fragmented national or purely project-based actions. This should be implemented through a distinct Work Programme-based European Partnership for the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC).

Europe has already established a strong position through sustained European and national investment in research infrastructures, repositories, services, and the EOSC Federation. The next Framework Programme should consolidate this position by moving EOSC from a developing initiative to a durable, production-grade European capability. The EOSC Federation brings distributed nationally and community-owned resources together into an interoperable research commons while preserving ownership and autonomy. It enables long-term, secure, and trustworthy access to high-quality FAIR research data, strengthens reproducibility and cross-border collaboration, and operationalises the Common European Data Space for Research and Innovation.



This capability is also indispensable to Europe's competitiveness and strategic autonomy. By supplying large, diverse, and machine-actionable FAIR datasets, with provenance, interoperability, and trusted access conditions, EOSC provides the research data backbone for responsible AI in science. It complements EuroHPC, RAISE, Research Infrastructures, and other Common European Data Spaces, while supporting the free circulation of knowledge across Europe. Consolidating EOSC through a distinct Partnership will protect past investments, avoid fragmentation, and strengthen Europe's capacity to deliver research excellence at European scale and to shape international practices around FAIR data, interoperability, trust, and Open Science.

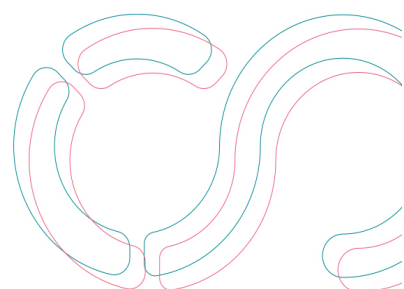
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- Much more than a market (Enrico Letta et al.)
- Align, Act, Accelerate: Research, technology and innovation to boost European competitiveness (Heitor et al.)
- The future of European competitiveness: Report by Mario Draghi (EU)

2.1 - Which of these should be addressed by Treaty-based partnerships and why?*

**As work programme-based partnerships are the default implementation mode, all identified thematic areas are implicitly considered candidates for this mode. This question seeks to identify which thematic areas, if any, would instead warrant implementation through a Joint Undertaking, as this requires an additional justification.*

NOT APPLICABLE



3 - What are thematic areas for which intervention through a European Partnership is essential, where the European Union's current and potential standing in the thematic area can be strengthened where weak relative to global competitors, including research excellence, industrial competitiveness, strategic autonomy, and ability to influence international standards and norms.

Please justify:

Proposed text from EOSC-A:

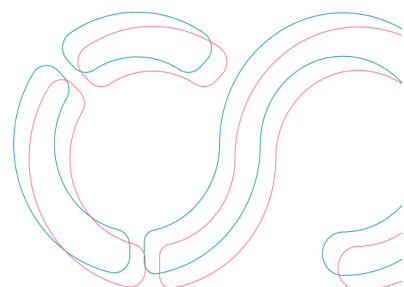
A thematic area where European Partnership intervention is essential to strengthen Europe's position is the trusted data foundation for artificial intelligence and data-intensive science. Europe faces a growing innovation gap in AI, including limited access to high-quality, trustworthy, and reusable data at the scale needed for advanced research. At the same time, geopolitical and commercial dependencies on non-European platforms create vulnerabilities for access to critical research data and services.

A distinct Work Programme-based European Partnership for the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC) would directly address these weaknesses by pooling fragmented national capacities, creating critical mass, coordinating investments, and establishing common standards and governance frameworks. This is particularly important where Europe risks becoming dependent on infrastructures, technologies or standards developed elsewhere. By federating European research data, services, and infrastructures through the EOSC Federation, and making high-quality FAIR resources discoverable, accessible, and machine-actionable, EOSC reduces data scarcity and gives researchers a trusted environment in which to develop and use AI-enabled methods. Provenance, interoperability and reproducibility are embedded into the EOSC approach, helping to mitigate black-box risks and enabling responsible and scientifically credible AI outputs.

For research data and digital infrastructures in particular, the objective should not simply be to catch up technologically, but to ensure that Europe can develop and control the infrastructures, data, and standards that underpin future research and innovation.

EOSC should operate in close coordination with EuroHPC and RAISE so that Europe's investments in data, compute and AI function as a coherent capability. EOSC provides the AI-enhanced research data and services layer; EuroHPC provides high-performance and quantum computing; and RAISE supports AI-focused capabilities and uptake. Strengthening these links, while preserving EOSC's distinct governance and budgetary autonomy, will reinforce European strategic autonomy, improve the scientific usability of Europe's digital investments, and enable Europe to play a stronger role in shaping global norms for interoperability, data governance, trustworthy AI and responsible research.

References:



- Council Recommendation of 24 June 2025 on the European Research Area Policy Agenda 2025-2027 – *Priority Area 1: Deepening a truly functioning internal market for knowledge*
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3.1 - Which of these should be addressed by Treaty-based partnerships and why?

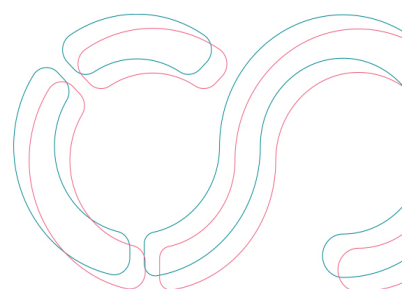
NOT APPLICABLE

4 - What are thematics for which intervention through a European Partnership is essential in order to address major societal, environmental, or systemic challenges of European relevance, where coordinated action at EU level is necessary to achieve sufficient scale, long-term structuring effects or cross-sectoral integration that could not be achieved effectively through fragmented national approaches alone?

Please justify:

Proposed text from EOSC-A:

A thematic for which European Partnership intervention is essential to address major societal, environmental, and systemic challenges is the cross-border and cross-disciplinary sharing and reuse of trusted research data, software, workflows, and services. Challenges such as climate change, health, an ageing society, and rising inequality cannot be addressed effectively across fragmented disciplinary, institutional, or national infrastructures. They require political and technical coordination in order to access diverse data and research resources and combine them across domains and borders at European scale.



The European Open Science Cloud (EOSC) provides the horizontal infrastructure needed for this coordination. Through the EOSC Federation, national, thematic, and e-infrastructure resources can be connected into a distributed but coherent environment in which researchers can discover, access, and reuse FAIR resources under trusted conditions. This strengthens interdisciplinary collaboration, reduces duplication of infrastructure and effort, and allows previous public investments, in particular at the national level, to grow into interoperable capabilities that can be used across Europe.

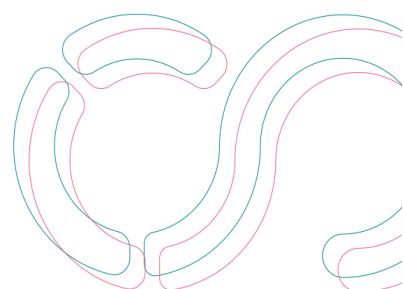
A distinct Work Programme-based European Partnership for EOSC is essential to achieve the necessary long-term structuring effect. It provides a shared European implementation framework for interoperability, security, trust, FAIR data, and Open Science while enabling Member States and research communities to contribute according to their capacities. EOSC also acts as the cross-cutting Common European Data Space for Research and Innovation, connecting research outputs with other Common European Data Spaces and supporting the EU Single Market for knowledge. Fragmented national approaches alone cannot deliver this level of cross-border interoperability, resilience, scale, and sustained coordination.

References:

- Council Recommendation of 24 June 2025 on the European Research Area Policy Agenda 2025-2027 – *Priority Area 1: Deepening a truly functioning internal market for knowledge*
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4.1 - Which of these should be addressed by Treaty-based partnerships and why?

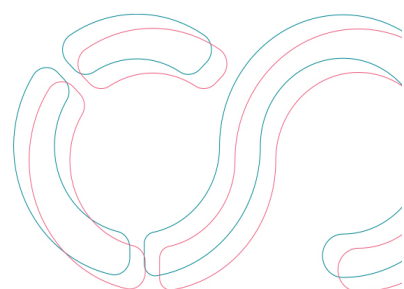
NOT APPLICABLE



Section 3: Questions about the respondent's involvement in European Partnerships

If applicable, please indicate your participation in the current European Open Science Cloud Partnership by selecting it in the list of partnerships at the bottom of the page.

All EOSC-A Members and Observers are considered as participating in the EOSC Partnership as a partnership member.



ANNEX: Suggested selections for multiple-choice questions in Section 1

Below is the full text from Section 1 of the consultation. Each question is highlighted in grey, while the suggested multiple-choice selections from EOSC-A are highlighted in green. We have not provided suggested answers to the open fields.

1. Questions about Treaty-based partnerships in Horizon Europe 28-34

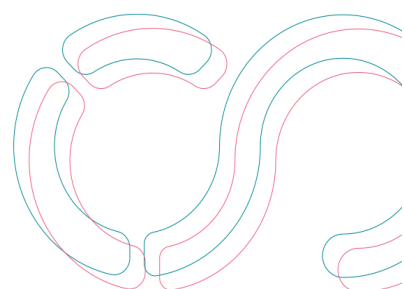
Many questions below, which refer to Treaty-based partnerships, are relevant both to JUs and Art.185 TFEU initiatives, unless specified otherwise. As mentioned in the introduction, the SBA initiative addresses JUs, while Art.185 TFEU initiatives will potentially be established by a separate legal act (one or several).

If a question mainly relates to a type of partnership (e.g., JU or Article 185 TFEU initiative) that you are not familiar with, you may select 'Cannot say'.

Questions group 1: Views on the areas of improvement

Changed geopolitical conditions and new EU strategic priorities call for increasing efficiency, effectiveness and maximising the impact of Treaty-based partnerships at system level on R&I, competitiveness performance, technological development and industrial deployment. This requires a strategic revision of the partnership landscape and the related enabling conditions, particularly in view of the whole innovation-to-investment journey. This will also account for the link with the European Competitiveness Fund (ECF), which is aimed at boosting the market uptake of innovative technologies, and may support the partnerships set up under HE 28-34, where necessary to achieve its objectives.

The current MFF has demonstrated the key value of partnerships in aligning strategic agendas, leveraging public and private investment, and building ecosystems around key EU priorities. Therefore, partnerships have been an instrument of strategic importance for boosting Europe's global competitiveness. To ensure that they continue to have a significant impact in a rapidly evolving environment the Commission has identified five potential areas for improvement*-described below -, which will have to be addressed by the future Treaty-based partnerships. As the SBA for JUs under HE 28-34 will aim to define measures to tackle such areas for improvement, the Commission intends to identify the most appropriate and impactful ways to do so:



- Area 1: Treaty-based partnerships do not sufficiently support the development, uptake and/or deployment of new technologies and solutions by EU industry and society
- Area 2: Private co-funding in some Treaty-based partnerships is insufficient to create significant impact
- Area 3: Treaty-based partnerships are not fully aligned with the current EU strategic vision
- Area 4: Cross-fertilisation and knowledge dissemination is low among Treaty-based partnerships, and between Treaty-based partnerships and other publicly funded R&I initiatives
- Area 5: The requirements for membership, participation, and funding access in Treaty-based partnerships are hard to understand and navigate.

**These areas for improvement have been identified in various evaluations and do not necessarily pertain to all existing JUs, but are relevant to some JUs to varying extent.*

1.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree on the following areas for improvement to be addressed in future Treaty-based partnerships?

* Question: Treaty-based partnerships do not sufficiently support the development, uptake and/or deployment of new technologies and solutions by EU industry and society

Maximum 1 selection(s)

Answer

Fully agree

Answer

Somewhat agree

Answer

Neutral

Answer

Somewhat disagree

Answer

Fully disagree

Answer

Cannot say

* Question: Private co-funding in Treaty-based partnerships is insufficient to create significant impact

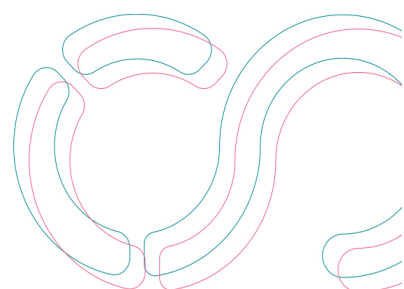
Maximum 1 selection(s)

Answer

Fully agree

Answer

Somewhat agree



Answer

Neutral

Answer

Somewhat disagree

Answer

Fully disagree

Answer

Cannot say

* Question: Treaty-based partnerships are not fully aligned with the current EU strategic vision

Maximum 1 selection(s)

Answer

Fully agree

Answer

Somewhat agree

Answer

Neutral

Answer

Somewhat disagree

Answer

Fully disagree

Answer

Cannot say

* Question: Cross-fertilisation and knowledge dissemination is low among Treaty-based partnerships, as well as between Treaty-based partnerships and other publicly funded R&I initiatives

Maximum 1 selection(s)

Answer

Fully agree

Answer

Somewhat agree

Answer

Neutral

Answer

Somewhat disagree

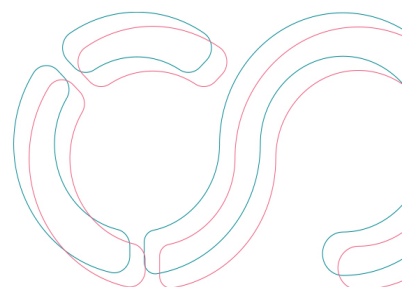
Answer

Fully disagree

Answer

Cannot say

* Question: The requirements for membership, participation, and funding access in JUs are hard to understand and navigate



Maximum 1 selection(s)

Answer

Fully agree

Answer

Somewhat agree

Answer

Neutral

Answer

Somewhat disagree

Answer

Fully disagree

Answer

Cannot say

* Question: Are there other problems to be considered in relation to Treaty-based partnerships that are not included above? (optional, open field)

Questions group 2: Views on the drivers

To address potential areas for improvement, the Commission needs to understand what is driving them. In the following part, we are interested in your views on potential factors which support or hamper Treaty-based partnerships to reach their objectives.

2.1 To what extent do you agree/ disagree that the following factors are obstacles for Treaty-based partnerships to support the uptake and deployment of new technologies and solutions by industry and society?

* Question: Treaty-based partnerships primarily support research and development with limited funding to pre-commercial activities.

Maximum 1 selection(s)

Answer

Fully agree

Answer

Somewhat agree

Answer

Neutral

Answer

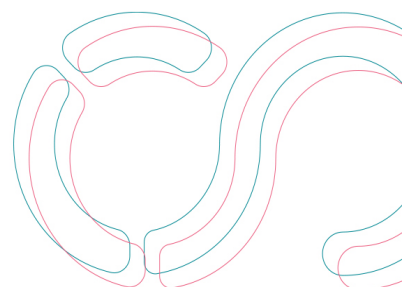
Somewhat disagree

Answer

Fully disagree

Answer

Cannot say



* Question: A risk-averse attitude from partners, with limited appetite to invest in high-risk projects

Maximum 1 selection(s)

Answer

Fully agree

Answer

Somewhat agree

Answer

Neutral

Answer

Somewhat disagree

Answer

Fully disagree

Answer

Cannot say

* Question: Limited interest in working jointly with commercial competitors on projects closer to the deployment stage

Maximum 1 selection(s)

Answer

Fully agree

Answer

Somewhat agree

Answer

Neutral

Answer

Somewhat disagree

Answer

Fully disagree

Answer

Cannot say

2.2 To what extent do you agree/ disagree that the following factors prevent the Treaty-based partnerships to raise sufficient private co-funding to create and maximise their impact?

* Question: The Union's contribution does not trigger sufficient private co-funding that would jointly create significant change in a sector (disruptive technology, scale-up)

Maximum 1 selection(s)

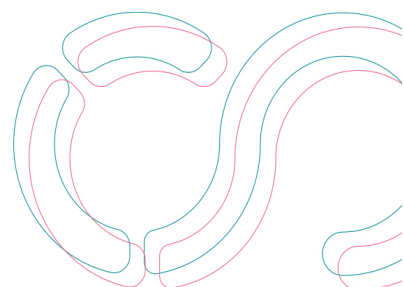
Answer

Fully agree

Answer

Somewhat agree

Answer



Neutral
Answer
Somewhat disagree
Answer
Fully disagree
Answer
Cannot say

* Question The Member States/Associated Countries' contributions do not trigger sufficient private co-funding that would jointly create significant change in a sector (disruptive technology, scale-up)

Maximum 1 selection(s)

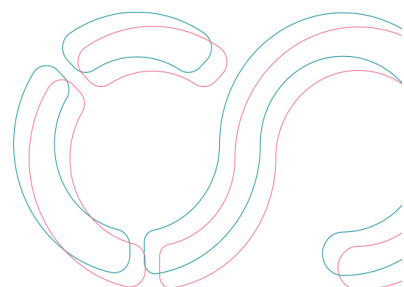
Answer
Fully agree
Answer
Somewhat agree
Answer
Neutral
Answer
Somewhat disagree
Answer
Fully disagree
Answer
Cannot say

* Question: The current design of 'in-kind contributions to additional activities' – contributions provided outside the funded projects – risks diverting meaningful contributions from Treaty-based partnerships' projects

Maximum 1 selection(s)

Answer
Fully agree
Answer
Somewhat agree
Answer
Neutral
Answer
Somewhat disagree
Answer
Fully disagree
Answer
Cannot say

2.3 To what extent do you agree/ disagree that the following factors limit the alignment of Treaty-based partnerships with the current EU strategic vision?



* Question: The topics of the existing set of Treaty-based partnerships no longer sufficiently address the most important and emerging challenges of the EU, including strategic sectors and technologies

Maximum 1 selection(s)

Answer

Fully agree

Answer

Somewhat agree

Answer

Neutral

Answer

Somewhat disagree

Answer

Fully disagree

Answer

Cannot say

* Question: There is lack of funding flexibility in Treaty-based partnerships, with funding allocated to fixed areas with little room to adapt when new technologies emerge or political priorities change

Maximum 1 selection(s)

Answer

Fully agree

Answer

Somewhat agree

Answer

Neutral

Answer

Somewhat disagree

Answer

Fully disagree

Answer

Cannot say

* Question: The size of individual calls (individual call budgets) is too small to introduce disruptive changes in a dedicated area

Maximum 1 selection(s)

Answer

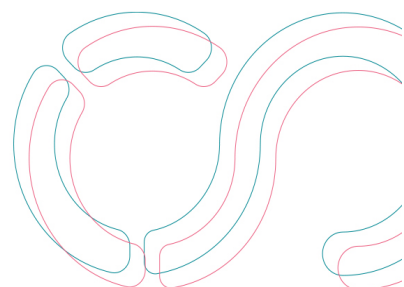
Fully agree

Answer

Somewhat agree

Answer

Neutral



Answer

Somewhat disagree

Answer

Fully disagree

Answer

Cannot say

2.4 To what extent do you agree/ disagree that the following factor limits cross-fertilisation and knowledge dissemination in Treaty-based partnerships?

* Question: Programming of Treaty-based partnerships is not flexible enough to accommodate cross-sectoral cooperation with other sectors and/or among Treaty-based partnerships

Maximum 1 selection(s)

Answer

Fully agree

Answer

Somewhat agree

Answer

Neutral

Answer

Somewhat disagree

Answer

Fully disagree

Answer

Cannot say

* Question: The time required for set up and the administrative burden of managing joint calls hinders collaboration across sectors and Jus

Maximum 1 selection(s)

Answer

Fully agree

Answer

Somewhat agree

Answer

Neutral

Answer

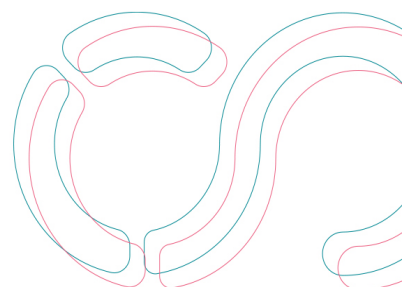
Somewhat disagree

Answer

Fully disagree

Answer

Cannot say



* Question: Concerns on confidentiality and intellectual property rights from private partners create unfavourable conditions for cross-sectoral cooperation among Treaty-based partnerships

Maximum 1 selection(s)

Answer

Fully agree

Answer

Somewhat agree

Answer

Neutral

Answer

Somewhat disagree

Answer

Fully disagree

Answer

Cannot say

2.5 To what extent do you agree/ disagree that the following factors make the requirements for membership, participation, and funding access in JUs hard to understand and navigate?

* Question: The level of financial commitment to join a JU is an entrance hurdle for new members, particularly for SMEs

Maximum 1 selection(s)

Answer

Fully agree

Answer

Somewhat agree

Answer

Neutral

Answer

Somewhat disagree

Answer

Fully disagree

Answer

Cannot say

* Question: Treaty-based partnerships rely on complex organisational structures and governance, including different rules, work streams, and guidelines.

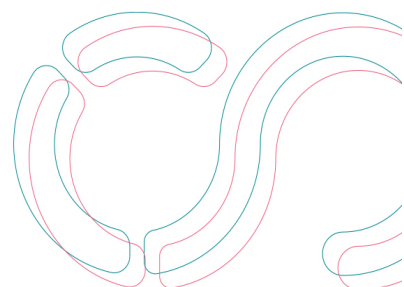
Maximum 1 selection(s)

Answer

Fully agree

Answer

Somewhat agree



Answer

Neutral

Answer

Somewhat disagree

Answer

Fully disagree

Answer

Cannot say

* Question: Members and participants of Treaty-based partnerships face high administrative burden (e.g. reporting complexity)

Maximum 1 selection(s)

Answer

Fully agree

Answer

Somewhat agree

Answer

Neutral

Answer

Somewhat disagree

Answer

Fully disagree

Answer

Cannot say

Question 2.6 Are there any other key factors, not mentioned in points 2.1 to 2.5, which you think should be addressed in the design of Treaty-based partnerships under HE 28-34? If yes, please explain (optional)

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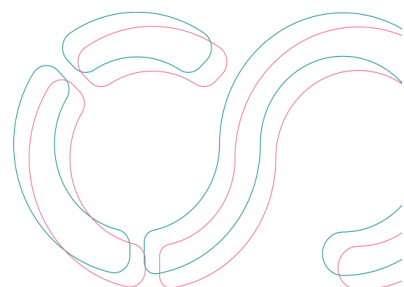
Question 2.7 Are there any examples of current Treaty-based partnerships addressing the issues identified above, which you think could be considered as a best practice in the design of Treaty-based partnerships under HE 28-34? If yes, please explain which issues and how (optional)

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Questions group 3: Views on objectives

To address the problems, the Commission needs to set an overall direction for the future SBA and come up with several practical steps to take in that direction. These steps will guide the policy choices for the Treaty-based partnerships under HE 28-34. In this section, we are interested in your views on the relevance of five possible objectives.



3.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree that the following objectives are relevant for Treaty-based partnerships?

* Question: Delivering and deploying innovative solutions and technologies

Maximum 1 selection(s)

Answer

Fully agree

Answer

Somewhat agree

Answer

Neutral

Answer

Somewhat disagree

Answer

Fully disagree

Answer

Cannot say

* Question: Using the EU and Member States/Associated Countries' budget in Treaty-based partnerships to raise R&I private investment

Maximum 1 selection(s)

Answer

Fully agree

Answer

Somewhat agree

Answer

Neutral

Answer

Somewhat disagree

Answer

Fully disagree

Answer

Cannot say

* Question: Increasing JUs' critical mass and scientific and technological capabilities to scale and target efforts at EU strategic industrial priorities

Maximum 1 selection(s)

Answer

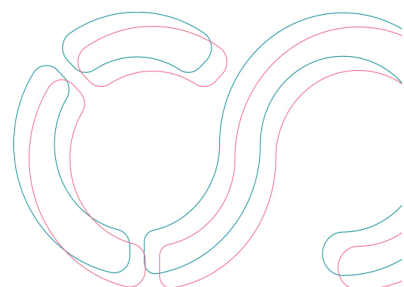
Fully agree

Answer

Somewhat agree

Answer

Neutral



Answer

Somewhat disagree

Answer

Fully disagree

Answer

Cannot say

* Question: Ensure cross-fertilisation through synergies, collaboration and coherence between Treaty-based partnerships, for example through more agile programming

Maximum 1 selection(s)

Answer

Fully agree

Answer

Somewhat agree

Answer

Neutral

Answer

Somewhat disagree

Answer

Fully disagree

Answer

Cannot say

* Question: Make Treaty-based partnerships more accessible and open to new members, in particular for start-ups and scale ups

Maximum 1 selection(s)

Answer

Fully agree

Answer

Somewhat agree

Answer

Neutral

Answer

Somewhat disagree

Answer

Fully disagree

Answer

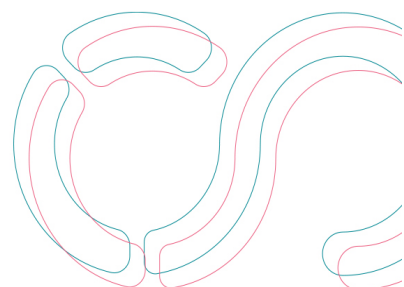
Cannot say

* Question: Make Treaty-based partnerships focused on increasing competitiveness of EU strategic industrial sectors

Maximum 1 selection(s)

Answer

Fully agree



Answer
Somewhat agree
Answer
Neutral
Answer
Somewhat disagree
Answer
Fully disagree
Answer
Cannot say

Question 3.2 Should any other objectives guide policy choices when designing Treaty-based partnerships under HE 28-34? If yes, please explain (optional)

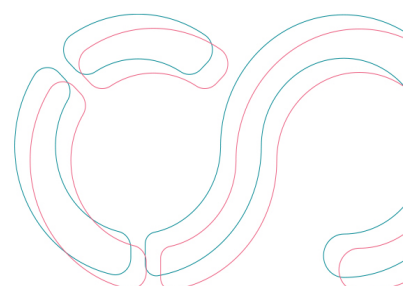
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Questions group 4: Views on possible policy measures

Question 4.1 How effective do you consider the following mechanisms to support the uptake and deployment of new technologies and solutions by EU industry and society?

Measure	Extremely effective	Very effective	Moderately effective	Slightly effective	Not effective	Don't know
*Requirement for Treaty-based partnerships to fund activities and solutions at all technology readiness levels, from basic research to close-to-market (TRL 1-9)					X	
*Requirement for a minimum share of each Treaty-based partnership budget allocated to close-to-market activities (TRL 7-9)	X					



Measure	Extremely effective	Very effective	Moderately effective	Slightly effective	Not effective	Don't know
*Treaty-based partnerships to support the implementation of the European Competitiveness Fund (ECF)			X			

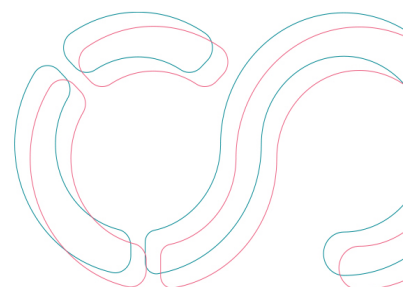
Question: Should any other measures be considered, also based on current Treaty-based partnerships examples, to support the uptake and deployment of new technologies and solutions by EU industry and society? If yes, please explain (optional)

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Question 4.2 How effective do you consider the following mechanisms to raise R&I private investment in Treaty-based partnerships?

Measure	Extremely effective	Very effective	Moderately effective	Slightly effective	Not effective	Don't know
*Limit the EU share of funding for projects (Lower funding rate)		X				
*Higher minimum contributions from private sector members			X			
*Redesign rules for non-cash contributions from private sector members of Treaty-based partnerships			X			
*Design clearer "return-		X				



Measure	Extremely effective	Very effective	Moderately effective	Slightly effective	Not effective	Don't know
on-investment" pathways for industry, e.g. deployment-linked calls, flagship demonstrators						

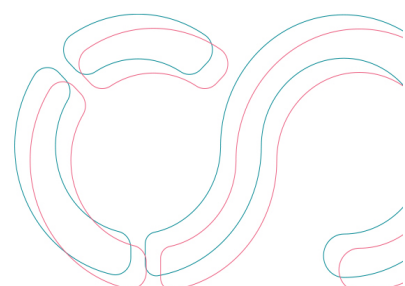
Question: Should other measures be considered, also based on current Treaty-based partnerships examples, to raise R&I private investment in Treaty-based partnerships? If yes, please explain (optional)

3000 character(s) maximum

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Question 4.3 How effective do you consider the following mechanisms to increase JUs' critical mass and scientific and technological capabilities to scale and target efforts at EU strategic priorities?

Measure	Extremely effective	Very effective	Moderately effective	Slightly effective	Not effective	Don't know
*Minimum size (budget) of call for proposals in Treaty-based partnerships		X				
*Replace multiple smaller calls by one substantial call per year per Treaty-based partnerships, where applicable			X			
*Minimum share of call budget dedicated to activities related to high-tech content, for each Treaty-					X	



Measure	Extremely effective	Very effective	Moderately effective	Slightly effective	Not effective	Don't know
based partnerships call						
Alignment of Treaty-based partnerships thematics with those proposed in the ECF/HE 28-34 policy windows *1) Clean transition and industrial decarbonisation, 2) digital leadership, 3) health, biotech, agriculture and bioeconomy, and 4) resilience, security, defence and space		X				

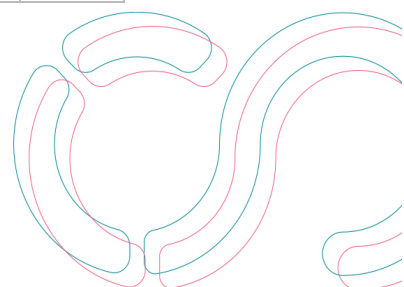
Question: Should any other measures be considered, also based on current Treaty-based partnerships examples, for increasing and focusing efforts in line with EU strategic priorities via JUs? If yes, please explain (optional)

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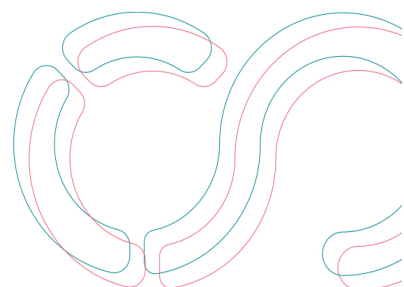
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Question 4.4 How effective do you consider the following mechanisms for cross-fertilisation through synergies, collaboration and coherence among Treaty-based partnerships, in your opinion?

Measure	Extremely effective	Very effective	Moderately effective	Slightly effective	Not effective	Don't know
*Introducing larger JUs covering broader thematics to					X	



Measure	Extremely effective	Very effective	Moderately effective	Slightly effective	Not effective	Don't know
improve flexibility in programming						
*Introducing one single JU covering all thematics to improve flexibility in programming					X	
*Other measures to improve flexibility in programming	X					
*Minimum number of joint calls between sectoral Treaty-based partnerships and with other partnerships	X					
*Promote inter-JU (or, where relevant, inter – Treaty-based partnerships) activities, such as access to research infrastructures	X					
*Simplify administrative functions by centralising them						X
*Identify synergies in SRIAs			X			



Measure	Extremely effective	Very effective	Moderately effective	Slightly effective	Not effective	Don't know
(Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda, potentially including 'Deployment' as an additional element) of JUs in related sectors						

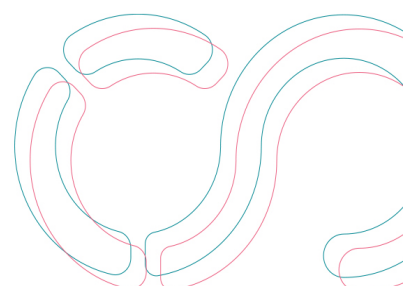
Question: Should any other measures be considered, also based on current Treaty-based partnerships examples, for cross-fertilization through synergies, collaboration and coherence among Treaty-based partnerships? If yes, please explain (optional)

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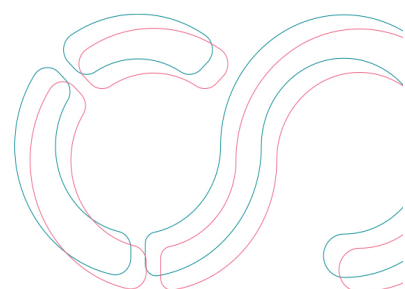
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Question 4.5 How effective do you consider the following mechanisms to make Treaty-based partnerships more accessible and open to new members, in particular for startups and scale ups?

Measure	Extremely effective	Very effective	Moderately effective	Slightly effective	Not effective	Don't know
*New competitive selection of Treaty-based partnerships private partners (European Partnerships, including JUs, should be selected through a competitive, open, non-discriminatory and transparent procedure (Article 5(1a) of the proposal for establishing the Specific Programme implementing HE 28-34). Since the composition of the					X	



Measure	Extremely effective	Very effective	Moderately effective	Slightly effective	Not effective	Don't know
partnership itself is one of the criteria for selecting a European Partnership, the competitive selection process must also encompass the identification and selection of the participating partners themselves.)						
*Minimum share of Treaty-based partnerships membership for SMEs/startups/scale up			X			
*Minimum call budget for SMEs/ startups/scale ups, for each Treaty-based partnerships call			X			
*Dedicated calls targeting SMEs/start-ups, with more agile processes		X				
*Simplification of governance of Art 185 TFEU initiatives and JUs (art. 187 TFEU)					X	
*Simplification of procedures to submit proposals and implement projects (work programme, administrative and financial procedures, etc.)			X			



Question: Should any other measures be considered, also based on current Treaty-based partnerships examples, for making Treaty-based partnerships more accessible and open to new members, in particular for SMEs, start ups and scale ups? If yes, please explain (optional)

3000 character(s) maximum

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