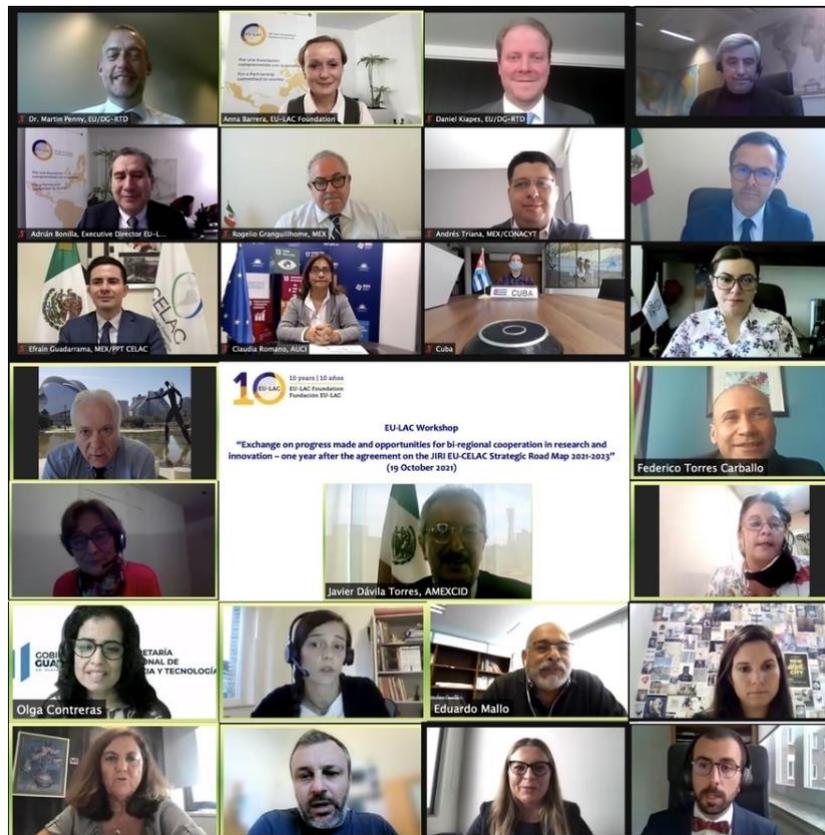


EU-LAC Workshop

"Exchange on progress made and opportunities for bi-regional cooperation in research and innovation - one year after the agreement on the EU-CELAC JIRI Strategic Roadmap 2021-2023"

- Workshop Report of October 19, 2021 -



The present document summarises the dialogue held during the Workshop "Exchange on progress made and opportunities for bi-regional cooperation in research and innovation - one year after the agreement on the JIRI EU-CELAC 2021-2023 Strategic Roadmap ", hosted by the EU-LAC Foundation on 19 October 2021 in close collaboration with Mexico, in its capacity as Pro-Tempore Presidency of CELAC (PPT CELAC), the European Commission's Directorate-General for Research and Innovation, and the LAC National Contact Points Coordinator.

The meeting was moderated by Dr Adrian Bonilla, Executive Director, EU-LAC Foundation, and Dr Anna Barrera, Senior Programme Coordinator, EU-LAC Foundation.

The objectives of this meeting were:

- To report on the process of the elaboration and approval of the Strategic Roadmap 2021-2023 of the EU-CELAC Joint Initiative on Research and Innovation (JIRI);
- To visualize the initiatives, programmes and instruments of the EU and LAC that have been adopted and that will be opened soon to strengthen the CELAC-EU Common Research Area, including funding sources, modalities, procedures and criteria for participation;

- Share information on the progress of the work in each of the JIRI pillars from November 2020 to October 2021;
- Generate an exchange of ideas and proposals on how to dynamise and concretise the initiatives in each of the pillars and achieve a greater impact.

Introduction

Dr Adrián Bonilla opened the meeting by thanking and welcoming the participants and underlining the importance of science and technology as a traditionally essential area in the relations between the European and Latin American and Caribbean countries. Ever since the EU-LAC Madrid Summit in 2010 in which Research and Innovation was mentioned as a chapter on its own, the Joint Initiative for Research and Innovation Initiative was further developed in the 2013 and 2015 EU-CELAC Summits, leading to a successive strengthening of bi-regional cooperation in science, research, innovation, and technology. The Eighth JIRI Senior Official Meeting (SOM) held one year ago (October 30th, 2020) was a milestone in the commitment to further construct an EU-CELAC Common Research Area.

The EU-LAC International Foundation has promoted and supported the consolidation of this initiative. In this line, the Foundation's purpose is to organise, make visible and articulate the work programs of the actors with the decisions and strategic proposals of the association. In this way, this space for exchange - of experiences, initiatives, programs, and instruments - seeks to dynamise and concretise the initiatives in each of the pillars so that the opportunities for scientific cooperation are effectively taken advantage of by the potential beneficiaries - people, researchers, and scientists - in both regions.

In representation of the Pro-Tempore Presidency of CELAC, **Efrain Guadarrama**, Director General of American Regional Organisations and Mechanisms, Ministry of Foreign Relations of México, offered introductory remarks highlighting one of the main objectives of the JIRI Roadmap, namely, to achieve fair, sustainable, and efficient development for the two regions. In the same way, he emphasised the advantages of working together as a strategy to overcome the pandemic. As examples, he highlighted the joint production of vaccines between Mexico and Argentina, the distribution of two million vaccines and ventilators, as well as the CELAC Health Self-Sufficiency Plan. Finally, he underscored Mexico's work to strengthen not only strategic alliances, but also ties within companies, academia, and scientists to, among other things, provide a better response to the pandemic.

Likewise, **Mr Andrés Triana**, Director of Horizontal Networks of Knowledge and Scientific Infrastructure of the National Council for Science and Technology of Mexico (CONACYT), spoke about the work of this organisation to promote the articulation of various sectors of society in order to attain social welfare and environmental protection through science and research, and stressed the importance of promoting the right to science for everyone, i.e., unrestricted access to the benefits of scientific development. Finally, he addressed the identity, concerns and projects shared with CELAC in the framework of bi-regional cooperation, as well as the need to jointly trace routes to solve current bi-regional social challenges, - a strategy reflected in the key pillars of the JIRI Roadmap.

In representation of the European Union region, **Mr Javier Niño**, Deputy Managing Director for the Americas of the European External Action Service (EEAS) began with warm congratulations to the dynamism and energy of Mexico in its role as Pro-Tempore Presidency of CELAC, especially on the issue of scientific cooperation. Mr Niño took the opportunity to recall the common

principles and values of both regions. From his view, the bi-regional relationship transcends technical cooperation because it aspires a shared ideal of future societies: green, digital, and inclusive.

Along these lines, **Dr Martin Penny**, Head of Unit for International Cooperation, Directorate-General for Research and Innovation, European Commission, presented Horizon Europe, a programme with priorities that closely match those of the JIRI Roadmap and which provides many opportunities for the CELAC community.

The role of the EU-CELAC JIRI Roadmap 2021-2023 and opportunities for stakeholders to engage in scientific cooperation

As an introduction to the content of the JIRI Roadmap, **Christian González**, Adviser for Science, Technology and Innovation at the Embassy of Mexico in the United Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Mission to the European Union, offered some words on its nature in three central points:

1. The preparatory work to reach this result through two main routes: firstly, the sessions prior to the Eight JIRI SOM that facilitated the discussion and dialogue about research and science in a substantial and specific way; secondly, the intra-CELAC meetings that allowed consolidating the importance of the issues addressed in the Roadmap and the progress in them with a joint and innovative vision.
2. The work dynamic that has set a precedent for future meetings and followed a sustained dialogue, as well as a continuous review of progress, allowing partners to update and clarify key points of the roadmap resulting in a living and dynamic agenda, being this workshop a good example of that.
3. The Roadmap is not a binding document that commits the parties to deliverable results, but rather a working guide that structures the cooperation actions of both regions in science and technology; that is to say, it is a living and flexible document.

Following this intervention, **Daniel Kiapes** (Directorate General for Research and Innovation, European Commission) shared the procedure to adopt the JIRI Roadmap within the EU. The adoption as a Decision of the European Commission and subsequent endorsement by the Council of the EU went through a long and complex path - strongly supported by the Mexican Embassy in Brussels - which provides the document with extra and strong political support. In addition, the alignment of the JIRI Roadmap with the Horizon Europe Programme, translates into a Commission Work Programme in 2021-2022, already endowed with 15 billion euros, with concrete actions to advance many of the priorities of the common agenda. An agenda that could, according to him, also strengthen other areas of cooperation between the EU and LAC.

Progress in the work of each of the JIRI pillars (Nov. 2020-Oct. 2021), ongoing and planned opportunities, and brainstorming about deepening cooperation¹

This section of the Workshop was dedicated to the presentation and exchange of developments and opportunities for scientific cooperation in the different pillars. **Claudia Romano**, Manager of

¹ The presentations (PPT) used by participants of the Workshop can be consulted at the webpage of the event: <https://eulacfoundation.org/en/exchange-progress-made-and-opportunities-bi-regional-cooperation-research-and-innovation>.

the Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation and Coordinator of the Latin American and Caribbean Network of National Contact Points, offered an introduction into this exchange. She emphasised how the EU-CELAC strategic partnership is still in force and in constant renovation. Yet, asymmetries are still present; both at the intra- and inter-regional level. These asymmetries do not polarise but unite both regions, which has led to the definition of joint objectives and clear actions. The EU-CELAC JIRI Strategic Roadmap 2021-2023 is a vivid example of this. Although all the four constituent pillars of this Roadmap were developed in a substantial way, progress has thus far been heterogeneous. Now, the challenge is to identify good practices and successful strategic actions, and to work on them with the political and technical will to continue advancing and working in a coordinated manner to reduce existing asymmetries.

In general, the pillar of greatest progress is the **research infrastructure pillar**. This progress has made it possible to leverage and coordinate with existing scientific and academic networks. The active participation of more than 700 people from both regions in meetings and seminars on relevant topics such as health, technology and biotechnology has facilitated the technical exchange for the construction and concretization of a joint EU-LAC agenda.

On the other hand, the **mobility pillar**, whose objective is to facilitate scientific and academic exchange between countries and areas of knowledge, as well as between different sectors of society, represents an opportunity for researchers and technical groups from both regions. Advances in programmes such as Horizon 2020 and Erasmus+ (mobility for higher education, students, and researchers), initiatives in seminars and events in the EU-LAC region, together with the presence of agencies such as Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions, EURAXESS, Net4Mobility and Campus Iberoamerica have been key to facilitate exchange within the bi-regional Area for Higher Education and helped consolidating European, Latin American, and Caribbean networks.

Thirdly, under the **pillar of global challenges**, we can see how meetings on health have been a central axis that has improved joint research and access to vaccines. In the environmental area, the possibility of working with other areas of the European Commission has opened, although efforts still need to be made to link this area with other strategic programmes such as cybersecurity and renewable energy.

Finally, in the **innovation pillar**, central issues such as intellectual property, open science and linking companies through the European Enterprise Network and the fundamental role of the European Network of Research and Innovation Centres and Hubs (ENRICH) project stand out.

o RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURES PILLAR

As of the Research Infrastructures Pillar, **Fernando Amestoy**, Director of the Pando Technological Pole of the University of the Republic of Uruguay, had the opportunity to intervene first. The starting point of his reflection was the anomaly that characterised this first year since the Eighth JIRI SOM, a singularity caused by the pandemic that misleads the progress and explains the delays in major initiatives such as **ResInfra**. The impact on technology parks and centres was asymmetrical. Isolation caused a significant halt in the progress of those projects that required physical presence, but **great progress was witnessed in the development of ICT** in business, communications, and connectivity. In addition, technology centres working on human health issues proved to be up to the task of supporting and solving problems arising from the COVID-19 health crisis. Here we witnessed an alignment of research with the policies needed to solve public health problems and an **even more fluid coordination between Latin and European research staff** with very satisfactory results.

Regarding the future challenges facing this pillar, Mr Amestoy highlighted the **impact of the economic crisis - especially in Latin America - on investment in R&D**, which has seen a contraction of economic resources highly committed by the health sector. In addition, after the disruption of the last year, a global (re)planning and review of science and technology strategies and policies is taking place. Finally, regarding the proposals, he insisted on the important future opportunities linked to the conclusion of the **ResInfra** programme areas - which should involve as many actors as possible - and the need to consider the **transversality of the research infrastructures pillar with those of mobility and innovation**.

In the same line, **Inmaculada Figueroa**, Deputy Assistant Director General for the Internationalisation of Science and Innovation of the General Secretariat for Research of the Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation, pointed out the delay of multiple activities due to the context of the pandemic that leads to an extension of the **Project ResInfra H2020 EU-LAC**. Despite this, the **ResInfra working group has held two virtual EU-CELAC meetings and two webinars**: one on bi-regional cooperation between Instruct-ERIC/Institut Pasteur de Montevideo and RedCLARA opportunities; the other on funding opportunities with NCPs with Euro BIOimaging. In addition, **several analytical documents and reports** have been created in the framework of ResInfra. These were the **preparatory research steps for the construction of infrastructures with the contribution of both regions**. A point of departure has been made in supercomputing by sharing practices and potential partners in both regions for a sustainable collaboration in the field of supercomputing. The European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures (ESFRI) and the OECD Global Science Forum (GSCF) are contributing to the visibility of these efforts through high-level conferences and symposia.

There are essentially two lessons to be learned at this point. Firstly, Ms Figueroa underlined the **importance of human resources**, the fact that people should have information on the infrastructures on both sides of the Atlantic and communication forums for exchange must be set up for this purpose. Secondly, she considered fundamental **the added value of group work between policymakers/ministerial representatives (top-down) and science/researchers (bottom-up)**, which allows shared priorities to be established or funding strategies to be designed, guaranteeing sustainable collaboration. In the future, she **suggested a stable EU-LAC infrastructure collaboration plan** - like ESFRI - with a funding scheme stronger supported by the Member States and a "flagship" infrastructure for bi-regional collaboration.

Finally, Leonel **Malacrida**, senior researcher at the Institut Pasteur Montevideo and Udelar (Uruguay), had the opportunity to share a concrete research infrastructure initiative. The focus of his working group is the **creation of regional HUBS that guarantee the democratisation of access to bioimaging technologies, - key core-facilities for the development and confrontation of the pandemic**. This cooperation tool will dynamise the development between regions and will aspire to be a roadmap for Latin American coordination. These HUBS should follow international principles or good practices such as accessibility and quality of access to data generated by this type of infrastructure. The first pilot HUB - already underway - seeks to be an example to dynamize and expand the initiative in Latin America in coordination with the EU, serving to connect researchers from both regions.

o MOBILITY PILLAR

Regarding the progress, challenges and opportunities present in this pillar, **Federico Torres**, Vice-Minister of Science and Technology, MICITT, of Costa Rica, reported the **mapping and identification of CELAC actions that promote research infrastructures as strategies to develop working groups of human talent**. In the same way, regional and national programmes have been identified where scientists and researchers participate; there are more than 50 programmes and

more than 100 institutions that promote exchange and mobility among students and scientists, as well as regional instances that support this process. The systematisation of this type of information has been achieved with 16 participating countries. On the other hand, challenges include the need to keep supporting efforts in research and science and to incorporating more countries into the database. Some suggested actions to follow were **to emphasise the importance of human resources development and the creation of doctoral and post-doctoral fellowships**. Also, **update and expand the information through a form, greater dissemination of the programs and support for the Latin American and Caribbean Network of National Contact Points**, which offers advice, support, and training for greater mobility of researchers, as a key entity that is urged to participate as one of the most important tools.

Marianne Vaske, project manager of DLR Germany, stressed the importance of mobility for the bi-regional relationship as a strategy for the establishment of cooperation and research initiatives. As progress, she highlighted the **expansion of EURAXESS with the opening of offices in Mexico City, as well as the follow-up of programmes such as Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions, Horizon Europe and Erasmus+**. As suggestions to further promote mobility, she **called for the establishment of policy instruments to help promote mobility opportunities**, the involvement of students and alumni, as communities of students and alumni active in the region can be promoted, and the continuation of the encouragement of cooperation in researcher mobility processes. In the same vein, **CELAC funding opportunities should be promoted, intra-regional networks should be strengthened, and more support should be given to some of the initiatives already underway such as EURAXESS LAC**.

In the same vein, **Gerard Bros Pérez**, Policy Officer at the Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture of the European Commission, highlighted the progress of the **Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA)** programme in cooperation with CELAC. This programme seeks to enhance education at PhD level, providing knowledge to innovate to doctoral and post-doctoral students. To promote PhD programs, 6 billion euros will be allocated over the next seven years developing the careers of doctoral students. Through the funding, support for students and organizations from all walks of life will be promoted. Between 2014 and 2020, the MSCA-CELAC program has supported 2,897 researchers from CELAC countries, of which 42% have been women; in the same way, 254 projects have been promoted and collaborated with 230 public and private sector institutions and universities. The programme offers many opportunities for CELAC countries, such as the exchange of crops between Mexico and Argentina. The main points of the programme are:

- To enhance the knowledge of researchers and the development of their careers;
- To support programs of high excellence;
- To foster international, interdisciplinary and intersectoral mobility;
- To promote doctoral and postdoctoral education in optimal working conditions;
- To structure the impact on organisations through excellence programs;
- To build strong partnerships between industry and member states.

At the same time, the lack of exchange of personnel, i.e., labour mobility, and the enormous human potential of the region still to be exploited, were identified as challenges to be overcome. Finally, as recommendations for the improvement of strategic cooperation, it was pointed out **that it is crucial to improve collaboration with EURAXESS, that CELAC countries promote collaboration among themselves and among their institutions, and that they nominate / update the information on their respective contact points**.

In the same vein, **Viktoría Bodnarova**, Regional Coordinator of EURAXESS LAC, mentioned the activities developed by the institution between November 2020 and 2021 to advance in the mobility

pillar. These include **webinars and workshops on funding opportunities for researchers to carry out research stays in Europe**. In these events, participants had the opportunity to connect with each other. The webinars on the Green Deal and on the Horizon Europe launch, which were held in English, Spanish, and Portuguese, have obtained more than 8.700 views. Likewise, **they have worked closely with alumni of the MSCA-CELAC programme to create new chapters (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Andean chapters)**. Similarly, they have **worked closely with the European scientific diaspora**, i.e., European researchers working in the LAC region. The virtual world has greatly helped to disseminate information and create links. Today, EURAXESS LAC has more than 25.000 members and over 15.000 followers in its social networks which are available in three Languages: Spanish, Portuguese, and English.

Finally, **Tania Merino** of the Cuban Ministry of Higher Education mentioned the heterogeneous experiences in the roadmap, as well as the need to continue working on communication. Alliances such as the one established in the roadmap have offered diverse opportunities, but these have not been taken advantage of in a homogeneous way in Cuba.

o PILLAR GLOBAL CHALLENGES

The third part of the session was dedicated to reflections on the Global Challenges Pillar. **Olga Contreras**, Director of Knowledge Generation and Transfer of SENACYT (Guatemala), started off her intervention by focusing on the pandemic. The health crisis has been the great common challenge and, with it, the struggle to reactivate economies and recover the growth rates that existed before the crisis. Thus, this has been a year of great activity in different areas of the pillar of global challenges. The possibility of joining projects such as REDCLARA is key. The two major difficulties faced by bi-regional cooperation in this area were the need to **encourage the participation of countries** that have not yet participated in the groups - to which she suggested some incentive tool for direct participation - and the **strong digital disparities between countries**, a major obstacle to face common challenges. Finally, as major priorities for the future in terms of global challenges, Ms Contreras pointed out the following: **health** (new graduate course for vaccines, brain), **digitalisation** (priority cybersecurity/regulation in cybersecurity and digital infrastructures) and **green transition** (bioeconomy and circular economy).

Marta Andreoni, from the European Commission's Directorate-General for Research and Innovation, addressed marine cooperation in the Atlantic as an essential element to face the global - and bi-regional - challenge of a green transition. Since 2013, efforts to build an **All-Atlantic Ocean Research Alliance** have been led with key events such as the Galway Declaration on Atlantic Ocean Cooperation (European Union - United States - Canada) or the Belém Declaration on Atlantic Ocean Research and Innovation Cooperation (European Union - Brazil - South Africa) and the investment of more than €250 million in 25 projects by the EU. Now, **there is a prospected political agreement in view of the new Atlantic Ocean Research Forum**. In her speech, Ms Andreoni underlined the intrinsic need to solve the challenges and opportunities of the Atlantic Ocean in a common way. Thus, she invited the countries integrated in CELAC to participate in this space by ensuring greater integration of research on the Atlantic country.

Moving on to the challenge of digitalisation, **Lars-Erik Forsberg** from the Directorate-General for Information Society and Media of the European Commission took the word. Beyond the recent inauguration of **EllaLink** - a central and potentially transformative axis of the EU-LAC bond - his DG also approaches the issue of digitalisation from a social perspective, **putting people at the centre of digital development**. Thus, from the DG they are focused on access, with the goal of 1gb in data for the whole society, and security, where they address the challenge of a "trustworthy" network that is careful with privacy and democracy. In the future, the DG - in cooperation with CELAC - is

designing a **bi-regional digital alliance addressing issues such as: entrepreneurship, digital skills, or the extension of the EllaLink cable.**

Closing the pillar, **Daniel Kiapes**, addressed the challenge of health. Once again, he raised awareness on the link between the **Horizon Europe** and the Roadmap work programme. In particular, he focused on the **cluster of health** as a global challenge, a section that addresses different objectives such as access to vaccines or the transformation and accessibility of health systems. Many of these health objectives - already endowed with specific funding - have a global dimension and are closely related to the innovation alliance that is mentioned in the JIRI Roadmap.

o INNOVATION PILLAR

The first input for the exchange about the innovation pillar was offered by **Eduardo Mallo**, Subsecretary of Studies and Foresight MINCYT of Argentina, who highlighted two activities that have set this pillar forth. The first is the ratification of the **proposal to think of innovation not only in economic terms, but also as a social right**. The second is the **exchange mechanism**. Generally, the human resources dedicated to technology management are not part of the scientific community but of the administration, and this needs to change. Thus, it is recommended to generate bi-regional exchange under this work logic. On the other hand, technology transfer was identified as one major challenge, whose concretisation will take a long time, but which is part of the basis for thinking of innovation as a social right, and the fact that in innovation there has so far not been as much investment as in other pillars. Finally, as suggestions, Mr Mallo emphasised **the need to work together in the regulatory frameworks and to operationalise lines of activity that facilitate to start working not only in regional terms, but also in exchange with Europe, so as to establish a set of good practices in technology transfer which are necessary tools in Latin America and the Caribbean.**

Likewise, **Natasa Kurucki**, Policy Officer in DG RTD, European Commission, pointed out that we live in times of big decisions that must be based on innovation. Europe has a somewhat slow innovation performance and is lagging other players such as China and Japan. As of progress in this pillar, she mentioned the **stakeholder consultation and survey process to collect data and as much information as necessary to be able to deliver public policy recommendations of the highest quality**. This data is still under analysis. Further advances have been the different productive **workshops where future actions and possible places for innovation have been discussed**, as well as **a decent budget line reserved for this theme**. Challenges identified were the need to ease the persistent division in Europe that weakens the development of integration programmes, as well as the need to deepen the integration of shared values in innovation programmes and strategies, and to create programmes and innovations to foster a green transition across Europe. Among the proposals put forward by Ms Kurucki, the improvement of innovation in the financial sector, especially in regards to a more innovative risk system, and the need to move from a top-down to a bottom-up approach in the design of strategic innovation programmes, which implies understanding and working together with stakeholders, stood out.

Conclusions and Acknowledgements

The event was closed by the Executive Director of the EU-LAC Foundation, Dr Adrián Bonilla, together with Dr Martín Penny (Head of Unit, International Cooperation of the Directorate General for Research and Innovation of the European Commission), Javier Dávila Torres (General Director for Cooperation Policy of the Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation) and Rogelio Granguillhome (Ambassador of Mexico to the United Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand

Duchy of Luxembourg and of the Mission to the European Union). During this closing session all speakers agreed in the view the main objectives of the workshop had been successfully achieved.

Dr Martín Penny underlined the strength of the current connections and the possibilities of continuing in the future. He concluded that the workshop was useful to know the status of the implementation of the Roadmap and to make visible the challenges and opportunities provided by this agenda. Horizon Europe is the European tool that reflects the political support to the Roadmap and, as such, is available to all researchers in Latin America and the Caribbean to join forces and build a bi-regional and international research community. This is a crucial moment, not only because it shows the existence of a strategic framework, defined priorities, and widespread political support, but also because scientific transfer is key to progress towards inclusive and sustainable development.

In the same line, **Javier Dávila Torres**, thanked for the participation in this workshop and highlighted the role of research to solve challenges in a bi-regional and cooperative way, which promotes the transfer of fair and inclusive knowledge so that no one is left behind. He also recognised the relevance of the partnership for the benefit of all. The JIRI Roadmap opens a panorama of diverse opportunities between the two regions. Science is fundamental in diplomacy to achieve social and political stability. Interrelation is necessary to overcome pandemics, poverty, and inequality. Cooperation with the EU is very important for Mexico because it implies a great support to achieve common objectives. He also commented that this workshop will help to reinforce existing strategic alliances and to link actors involved in bi-regional cooperation, as well as to strengthen institutional capacities.

Finally, **Ambassador Rogelio Granguillhome** highlighted the essential role of the EU-LAC Foundation in giving dynamism to the CELAC-EU relationship and congratulated all participants for the valuable inputs to this workshop. He reflected on the importance of access to knowledge to face global challenges and the programmes underway to generate collaboration. In this relationship, he stressed the existence of a virtuous agenda towards bi-regional development - green, digital, and inclusive - in which mobility, science, education, innovation, and research are given high priority, is evident.

Dr Adrián Bonilla extended words of gratitude to the attendees of this Workshop and for their reflections on the bi-regional partnership. From his perspective, the need to take advantage of this turning point to continue advancing the bi-regional cooperation between Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean in science and innovation is becoming increasingly evident and urgent, - a link that the EU-LAC Foundation will continue to make visible and consolidate.

Links of interest

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Upcoming calls:

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European Commission: **CLUSTER Health - Horizon Europe Brokerage Event 2022.** Retrieved on

10/11/2021 from: <https://cluster-health-horizon-europe-brokerage.b2match.io/>

Contacts for receiving updated information (via mailing lists / newsletters):

Euraxess for Latin America and the Caribbean / Brazil: lac@euraxess.net; brazil@euraxess.net

Latin American and Caribbean Network of National Contact Points (LAC NCP Network):

redlacncp@auci.gub.uy

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