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BMFTR German-Israeli Project Cooperation; Deadline Proposal: 15.03.2027

On the basis of an agreement with the German Federal Ministry of Research, Technology and Space (BMFTR) the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG, German Research Foundation) has taken over and continues the Programme of German-Israeli Project Cooperation. The BMFTR continues providing the funds, while the DFG has all scientific and administrative responsibility.

Participating institutions in Israel are invited to submit proposals which may come from all fields of science and research. Proposals shall be so designed as to be carried out in close cooperation between the Israeli and the German project partners. They must contain a description of the joint work plan for both, the Israeli and the German side. The quality of the research work and the strength of the scientific cooperation including the exchange of scientists, in particular early career researchers (PhDs/Postdocs), are the main criteria for the review and selection. Principal investigators on both sides need to have adequate working conditions over the full period of the project.

Eligible for the submission of proposals are:
- Bar-Ilan University
- Ben-Gurion University of the Negev
- The University of Haifa
- The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
- Reichman University
- Tel Aviv University
- Technion – The Israel Institute of Technology
- Weizmann Institute of Science

Each of these institutions is entitled to submit two proposals which makes altogether 16. Please note: No direct submission by researchers from either Israel or Germany can be accepted. The procedure is carried out in two stages: The first stage takes place in Israel.

The research authorities of the eight institutions are responsible
- for the selection among pre-proposals which they solicit and receive through an internal procedure and
- for the formal correctness of the 16 proposals which are selected for submission to the DFG.

The deadline for the submission of these full proposals is 15 March 2027.

The second stage takes place in Germany.
DFG organises a review of the 16 full proposals and submits the result to a committee of experts which formulates a recommendation to the main financial committee for decision.

Key dates:
- Submission of full proposals to DFG: 15 March 2027
- Review of proposals: by October 2027
- Decision by DFG and notification: December 2027
- Beginning of granted projects: 1 January 2028

In all submissions the research shall be planned for a period of five years.

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Further information:
https://www.dfg.de/de/aktuelles/neuigkeiten-themen/info-wissenschaft/2026/ifw-26-82

Horizon Europe Understanding the nature and the extent of the effects of PFAS on biodiversity and ecosystem services; Deadline Proposal: 14.01.2027

Expected Outcome:
Proposals are expected to contribute to all the following expected outcomes:
- the mechanistic understanding of PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) effects on biodiversity, on ecosystems and on ecosystem services is improved and evaluations of their extent are available;
- research needs to close knowledge gaps and to address issues on biodiversity and ecosystem services are better identified;
- the new knowledge can be integrated by policymakers in their decisions related to biodiversity protection and restoration, environmental protection and protection of human health as well as in socio-economic cost-benefit analysis for policy measures on PFAS.

PFAS pollution significantly impacts human health and the environment. Addressing PFAS is notably a flagship action under the Water Resilience Strategy. There is growing evidence on impacts on biodiversity above and below ground and water, but more evidence is needed to substantiate the effects on different species, populations and entire ecosystems, and their extent. A European Commission study published on 29 January 2026 revealed significant knowledge gaps on the effects of PFAS on biodiversity. In particular, the study underlined the difficulties to estimate and monetise ecosystem services loss because of PFAS, due to a lack of data on ecosystem-level effects.

Proposals should:
- conduct field-based studies, possibly in combination with controlled studies, to better understand the effects of PFAS and their breakdown products on species, populations and on ecosystems and their long-term ecological effects;
- evaluate the nature and the temporal and spatial scale of the effects, including multi-generational effects both on key species and on entire ecosystems;
- explore and apply robust and, where possible, comparable methods to assess the impacts of PFAS on ecosystem services including practical approaches for biophysical and, where relevant, economic valuation that can support policy and decision-making;
- prioritise and justify the PFAS substances or groups of substances (e.g. short versus long chain ones; fluoropolymers; F-gases; ultrashort chain PFAS such as trifluoroacetic acids, etc.) to be addressed, taking into account their occurrence in European ecosystems, relevance for biodiversity impacts and policy relevance, as well as the environmental media through which the pollution takes place (soil, waterbodies, rain, seafoam, polar areas, ocean, air, e.g.);
- take into account bioaccumulation and biomagnification including across the trophic chain, co-exposure of multiple PFAS substances as part of the combination of other toxic substances found in-situ, long term and chronic exposure over prolonged periods of time and uncontrolled environmental variables which may either mitigate or exacerbate the effects of PFAS;
- focus on tissue-specific accumulation and distribution patterns of PFAS when assessing their bioaccumulation and toxicological effects; consider organisms that have received less attention until now, for instance apex predators, wild plants including aquatic plants, soil organisms, plankton or low trophic species, and habitats that are fragile and/or endangered but also key cornerstones in functional ecology. Also for plant species that can take up very high amounts of PFAS, such as those used for phytoremediation (for example reed and hemp), it should be investigated whether they are experiencing significantly more negative effects due to these higher PFAS concentrations in their tissue. It is up to the applicant to justify the chosen biodiversity aspect and its PFAS-related relevance. Emphasis on regional focus areas could be considered since high PFAS contamination is often highly localised;
- estimate costs resulting from the loss of ecosystem services due to PFAS pollution;
- explore approaches such as ecosurveillance to monitor ecosystem health, building on effective approaches already in place where available and considering diffuse and points sources of pollution. The identification of indicator species that can be used to monitor ecosystems damaged by PFAS contamination and their recovery after remediation should be sought;
- identify remaining critical knowledge gaps, for which more targeted research will be needed;
- suggest ways for policy makers to integrate the new knowledge in decisions and possible solutions regarding nature protection and restoration, the protection of the environment in general and the protection of human health.

This topic is expected to support the objectives of the EU biodiversity strategy for 2030, the EU Soil Strategy for 2030, the

EU Water Resilience Strategy and the EU zero pollution action plan.

This topic requires the effective contribution of SSH disciplines and the involvement of SSH experts, institutions as well as the inclusion of relevant SSH expertise, in particular to support the valuation of ecosystem services, the policy uptake of project results, and the development of decision-relevant approaches under uncertainty, in order to produce meaningful and significant effects enhancing the societal impact of the related research activities.

Concrete efforts should be made to ensure that the data produced in the context of the funded projects is FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Re-usable), particularly for real-time data feeds, exploring workflows that can provide "FAIR-by-design" data, i.e., data that is FAIR from its generation. Possibilities offered by the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC) to store and give access to research data should be considered.

International cooperation is encouraged.

In order to increase synergies and the impact of the projects, all proposals selected for funding should form a cluster and are expected to participate in common networking and joint activities, including with projects from other calls where deemed appropriate. These activities should be included in a dedicated work package, having sufficient budget allocated to it. These activities may include:
- a common dissemination and communication strategy;
- common Data Management Strategy and Common Policy Strategy (including joint policy briefs);
- thematic workshops/trainings/working groups on issues of common interest (e.g. data management and exchange);
- close cooperation with the EC Knowledge Centre for Biodiversity (KCBD) and its Science Service, including participating in answering science to policy requests.

Deadline for submitting proposals: 14 January 2027, 17:00 PM Brussels time

Further information:
https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/topic-details/HORIZON-NATURE-2027-01-01

Horizon Europe Systemic approaches to accelerate transformative change for biodiversity; Deadline Proposal: 14.01.2027

Expected Outcome:
Proposals are expected to contribute to all of the following expected outcomes:
- policy and decision makers at relevant levels are better equipped to incorporate educational, cultural, societal and behavioural insights related to biodiversity – such as business dependencies, vulnerabilities and systemic risks – into future policy development, including through participatory and co-designed approaches;
- institutional, business, financial and economic actors have better awareness on the systemic effects of their interactions and interdependencies with ecosystems, including international trade, across value chains; the understanding and mapping of cross-actor and cross-sectoral relationships and their associated knowledge production and decision-making pathways are improved;
- transdisciplinary research communities from natural and social sciences and humanities (SSH), as well as cultural and creative sectors, among others, collaborate to improve understanding on the indirect drivers behind biodiversity-harming practices, identify leverage points and test evidence-based interventions – including in relation to governance, incentives, narratives, norms and power asymmetries – with public and private sector actors to incentivise and strengthen collaborative, nature-positive practices that enable transformative change for biodiversity.

As highlighted by IPBES, halting biodiversity loss requires transformative change across mindsets, practices and the rules of the system, in ways that address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and nature's decline. In this context, systems thinking and behavioural science are not optional add-ons but essential bridges between ambition and impact, enabling poli-

cies and interventions to better translate intentions and actions into behavioural and structural change across all relevant actor groups.

Proposals should:
- identify and analyse implementation gaps in transformative change for biodiversity through a systems approach, including behavioural sciences, SSH, culture and the arts, building on existing knowledge across different types, including Indigenous and local. Where relevant, systemic analyses should be supported by empirical biodiversity data, including ecosystem functioning indicators, to ensure that behavioural and governance interventions are grounded in measurable ecological outcomes;
- analyse and map cross-actor and cross-sector relationships, different worldviews and knowledge systems - including Indigenous and local knowledge - power dynamics, gender roles, governance and influence pathways, including how knowledge is produced, validated and mobilised across actor groups, to identify how interactions between them drive or hinder transformative change for biodiversity;
- anticipate and analyse how indirect drivers of biodiversity loss interact with societal, economic and cultural values, affect intrinsic biodiversity values, access to and perceptions of nature and behavioural change, in order to identify key leverage points for interventions and inform strategies for transformative, nature-positive change. Proposals should address biodiversity loss, climate change and pollution as interconnected crises requiring coherent and mutually reinforcing solutions;
- design, pilot and evaluate approaches to shift governance arrangements, organisational and community routines and decision-making processes (e.g. compliance and enforcement, investment and finance decisions, cost-benefit analysis, land and sea management practices, and nature-based solutions, and communication strategies grounded in cultural and landscape values) for the benefit of communities as well as the private sector;
- develop guidance, building on existing networks, data sets, digital platforms and tools (including for monitoring), to support the adaptation, replication and scaling of the proposed approaches across sectors and regions. Where relevant, this may include the use, development and/or synthesis of indicators, models, data and tools to better capture nature restoration's contribution to systemic risks reduction, across ecosystems;
- optimise data usage, including standardised data formats widely adopted across sectors, for integrating biodiversity objectives with socio-economic outcomes, increase consistency and ease data interpretation and exchange among sectors and their integration into sectoral (digital) decision-support and management tools. Where relevant, support tools like natural capital accounting and nature credit frameworks with clear metrics for additionality and permanence, or information collected from different stakeholders and participatory processes should be incorporated;
- support stakeholders (e.g. in agriculture, fisheries and forestry, among others) in aligning their land/sea management practices, business models and broader operations and trade interactions with pathways to transformative change by addressing the challenges they face (e.g. meeting EU biodiversity targets and objectives, including corporate sustainability and due diligence reporting) and develop case studies. These should provide solutions that prioritise biodiversity and ecological objectives while considering socio-economic realities, promoting sustainable management, policy compliance, economic viability, community resilience and enhancing Europe's long-term competitiveness. Participatory and co-design approaches that actively involve stakeholders in identifying challenges, designing solutions, and validating outcomes should be included.

Proposals should build on and contribute to the findings of IPBES.

Projects should build on clustering activities with Horizon Europe projects and other initiatives working in this field, through the dedication of appropriate resources. Funded projects should cover one or more ecosystems, including marine, coastal, freshwater and/or terrestrial. Proposals must apply a multi-actor approach and are encouraged to integrate international cooperation and/or participation of outermost regions. This topic requires the effective contribution from the SSH disciplines and the involvement of SSH experts, institutions as well as the inclusion of relevant SSH expertise, in order to produce meaningful and significant effects enhancing the societal impact of the related research activities. Proposals may include financial support to third parties (FSTP) to facilitate active and supportive involvement of actors, experts and institutions. A maximum of 15% of the EU proposed budget should be allocated to this purpose.

In order to increase synergies and the impact of the projects, all proposals selected for funding should form a cluster and are expected to participate in common networking and joint activities, including with projects from other calls where deemed appropriate. These activities should be included in a dedicated work package, having sufficient budget allocated to it. These activities may include:
- a common dissemination and communication strategy;
- common Data Management Strategy and Common Policy Strategy (including joint policy briefs);
- thematic workshops/trainings/working groups on issues of common interest (e.g. data management and exchange);

▪ close cooperation with the EC Knowledge Centre for Biodiversity (KCBD) and its Science Service, including participating in answering science to policy requests.

Deadline for submitting proposals: 14 January 2027, 17:00 PM Brussels time

Further information:
https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/topic-details/HORIZON-NATURE-2027-01-03

Horizon Europe Automated Scientific Discovery - Materials Science; Deadline Proposal: 02.02.2027

Expected Outcome:
▪ Development of closed-loop scientific experimentation systems that integrate automation with AI-driven, trustworthy decision-making processes in existing laboratory environments;
▪ Accelerated scientific discovery with increased efficiency and reproducibility;
▪ Improved scientific productivity;
▪ Advancement of laboratory automation, including development of best practices, challenges, and opportunities for accelerating R&D; and
▪ Prototype functional demonstrators that showcase the integration of automation with AI-driven decision-making, enabling the development of closed-loop scientific experimentation systems.

This topic addresses the development of safe and trustworthy closed loop scientific experimentation systems through the integration of laboratory automation with AI-driven decision-making processes and robust data infrastructures. Funded projects will help scientific labs with an already advanced level of automation and digitalisation to design, develop, and test the intelligence layer that enables scientific instrumentation to semi- or fully autonomously plan, run, and analyse experiments, ideally in coordination/network with other labs and without requiring a complete redesign of existing laboratory outfitting.

Proposals will incorporate comprehensive data management systems capable of handling the collection, storage, processing, and sharing of experimental data. This includes developing scalable and secure data storage solutions, efficient data processing and analysis tools, and mechanisms to facilitate data sharing and collaboration across labs, while ensuring data security and privacy.

Systems could incorporate AI-driven resource optimisation modules, actively minimising energy, reagent, and material consumption during automated experimentation cycles. Systems should incorporate appropriate level of security and robustness by design.

Proposals should demonstrate how an existing lab can be retrofitted with AI-driven systems to plan, execute, and analyse experiments in a closed-loop fashion, incorporating human oversight and interaction to ensure accuracy, safety, and ethical compliance.

Possible research targets include (non-exhaustively):
▪ Autonomous/semi-autonomous and adaptive AI systems (including agentic AI) that connect with laboratory instruments and robotics and can autonomously plan, act, learn and adapt within a scientific environment, within a validated safe pipeline,
▪ Assistive and interactive safe AI-managed robotic systems that automate diverse experiments and can be applied to a diverse hardware setup.
▪ Scalable automation solutions and networked AI systems that enable collaborative experimentation across multiple labs and networks of labs (including different geographic locations), supporting the simultaneous execution of large volumes of experiments,
▪ Systems that provide real-time data processing and analytics, enabling immediate feedback and dynamic adjustments during experiments

- Standards and protocols to ensure interoperability between different laboratory instruments, robotics, and AI systems
- Intuitive user interfaces for enhanced human-machine interaction
- AI-driven predictive maintenance systems to optimize equipment uptime and resource utilization.
- Exploration of how scientific automation technologies can be adapted for use in various scientific disciplines beyond those in the scope of this call

Proposals should demonstrate close interdisciplinary collaboration of computer/AI scientists and domain scientists.

While the scope of this call prioritises software development, it does not exclude the justified purchase of complementary equipment necessary to implement the research targets of the project.

The focus of this topic is on any aspect of materials science. Impact areas of automated experimentation in this field could include, non-exhaustively, battery technologies, photovoltaics, carbon capture/storage, water purification, soil remediation, drug discovery or sustainable fabrics.

International collaboration is encouraged.

Deadline for submitting proposals: 02 February 2027, 17:00 PM Brussels time

Further information:
https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/topic-details/HORIZON-RAISE-2027-01-01

Horizon Europe Large-Scale piloting of next-generation AI-driven digital platforms for a more affordable, secure and sustainable European energy system; Deadline Proposal: 16.02.2027

Expected Outcome:
Projects are expected to contribute to the following outcomes:
1. Strengthened Europe's technological leadership and sovereignty in the energy sector.
2. Market-ready AI-driven digital platforms and solutions with quantifiable minimal environmental impact, that enhance grid operation, renewable energy integration and utilisation rates, energy storage integration, grid integration of data centres and other energy intensive critical infrastructures, non-fossil, balancing solutions, electrification and energy efficiency, derived from existing and ongoing AI and IoT research.
3. Successfully integrate applied research results in real-world pilot programmes involving energy operators, technology providers, public authorities, and end users.
4. Secure, interoperable, and cross-border data exchange mechanisms and digital services reducing fragmentation.
5. Accelerated scaling of digital solutions leveraging European data spaces, AI factories, digital twins, and cloud-to-edge infrastructures.
6. Credible pathway from innovation to large-scale piloting, ensuring long-term sustainability and scale up.
7. Quantifiable improvements in terms of reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, energy savings, electricity cost reduction and grid flexibility.

This topic will support one large-scale cross-border pilot project demonstrating the operational use of next-generation AI-driven Digital Platforms (DPs) for the European energy system, to optimize electricity system operation and flexibility management cross multiple European energy systems. This pilot forms a core implementation layer of the AI-enabled digital backbone flagship identified in the Apply AI Strategy and contributes to the Strategic Roadmap for Digitalisation and AI in Energy.

The project should implement and validate these capabilities through operational pilots in at least six Member States or Associated Countries (ensuring geographic variability and coverage), involving real infrastructure, energy operators and users. The pilot should run for a sufficient duration to demonstrate operational performance under real system conditions (e.g. seasonal variability, renewable generation variability and EV charging patterns).

The objective of the pilot is to demonstrate that AI-enabled digital platforms can enable real-time coordination of distributed energy resources and cross-border flexibility services improving grid utilisation, increasing renewable energy integration and reducing system costs and emissions. Proposals should:
1. Develop and pilot at scale next-generation AI-driven digital platforms, critical digital infrastructures to support seamless data exchange across the European energy system, while considering the cross-sector dimension where relevant (e.g. the mobility sector, buildings, etc.).
2. Execute pilot activities in at least 6 member states or associated countries, involving at least 6 energy actors (TSOs, DSOs, retailers, aggregators), at least 8 digital technology providers from AI, cloud, edge, IoT, at least 4 mobility actors (from EV manufacturers, EV fleet operators and charging operators), at least 20 energy communities, as well as research organisations, and public authorities.
3. Build up on previous and ongoing related projects and initiatives such as the MetaOS for the edge and the swarm project clusters, the Edge-IoT large scale pilots in energy, the Operational Digital Platforms in CEF and the AI-powered digital spine of the EU energy system.
4. Leverage advanced AI approaches and architectures where relevant, including generative, agentic, and embedded, AI to deliver secure and resilient cross-border flexibility, smart-charging, smart grid services and other emerging digital services.
5. Implement a transversal approach involving integration of energy systems, AI, digital infrastructures, and user uptake.
6. Combine existing solutions from Horizon Europe clusters 4 and 5 and connect technological development with market adoption.
7. Ensure the use of open APIs, open interoperability standards and open-source-based components to foster technological sovereignty and avoid vendor lock-in.
8. Actively participate in the work of the BRIDGE collaborative initiative.

Include preparatory and structuring activities to prepare large-scale deployments.

It is expected that one project will be funded and that it will take approximately 36 months to complete.

Deadline for submitting proposals: 16 February 2027, 17:00 PM Brussels time

Further information:
https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/topic-details/HORIZON-BRIDGING-2027-01-12

Horizon Europe Autonomous Drive Ambition Cities; Deadline Proposal: 16.02.2027

Expected Outcome:
Development and demonstration of AI-enabled electric autonomous mobility services (level 4) in urban traffic, improving safety, sustainability, data sharing and commercial scalability across cities, through a large-scale demonstrator integrating 5 - 7 co-ordinated city pilots in 5 or more Member States or associated countries including at least one cross-border pilot between adjacent cities - to bring near-to-market autonomous driving technologies into real operations:
1. Delivery on the Apply AI Strategy flagship action "Autonomous Drive Ambition Cities" by bridging the gap between high technical maturity and sustainable commercial deployment in cities.
2. Strengthened competitiveness of European base vehicle manufacturers, AD technology stack providers, mobility service brokers, and mobility service operators through real-world deployment opportunities as addressed by the European Connected and Autonomous Vehicle Alliance (ECAVA), in particular its working group on Autonomous Driving deployment.
3. Safer, more sustainable and accessible urban mobility through the integration of electric autonomous vehicles.
4. Demonstration of scalable autonomous mobility services and vehicles in real-traffic urban environments using mature autonomous driving technologies.
5. Improved access to and secure sharing of data as well as AI models and tools to support the development, testing, validation and safe operation of autonomous driving systems.
6. Demonstration of a scalable, future-proof supporting infrastructure capable of delivering all required services, ensuring operational continuity, safety, and the seamless scalability of autonomous mobility deployments.

7. Address regulatory, operational and governance barriers to the deployment and scaling of autonomous mobility services, by supporting procurement frameworks, and capacity building within cities, as well as the harmonisation of deployment conditions and requirements, including the security and robustness of such services, as well as the identification of viable business models and replication pathways across the EU.

Scope:
▪ Support cities or urban agglomerations (from countries who have signed or plan to sign the "Joint Declaration of Intent concerning the creation of a cross-border testbed for the deployment of autonomous vehicles" or can demonstrate a comparable level of technological, operational and regulatory readiness) partnering with mobility service provider(s) and operator(s), vehicle manufacturers and suppliers, technology providers, R&I entities and public transport operators (as needed and appropriate), to deploy AI-enabled electric autonomous vehicles, with automation capabilities at level 4 (SAE), to enable autonomous driving operations, such as autonomous shuttle services, ride-hailing, car sharing and autonomous point to point navigation. Facilitate the sharing of knowledge, best practices, and recommendations among participating cities, industry, and with wider EU stakeholders.
▪ With a strong focus of proposals on providing pan-European added value through the exploitation of synergies, coordination, supply and demand-side aggregation, standard-setting, and sharing of data, AI models, and experiences across participating cities and industrial actors, it is expected that proposals build as far as possible on on-going actions at European, national, or regional level, and that complementary public funding and industrial investments are sought to support the actual deployment of autonomous vehicles and the roll-out of related mobility services at scale.
▪ Prepare integration, operations and deployment of autonomous vehicles in 5-7 European city pilots in 5 or more Member States or associated countries, including prototyping equipment (vehicle, software, hardware), integration of vehicles in the transport infrastructure and mobility system, performing initial demonstrations in real-life traffic, and developing scaling and financing roadmaps. These pilots should:
o Include at least one cross-border city pilot between adjacent cities or urban agglomerations to demonstrate interoperability across different national regulations and physical and digital infrastructures, thereby providing evidence-based recommendations for large-scale deployment and regulatory alignment in Europe.
o Support mandatory sharing of data, AI models and experiences across all pilots through a scheme to be agreed by the involved players e.g. through a European neutral, secure and trusted data handling entity or an organisation of similar profile. This sharing approach shall define, among others, the requirements for interoperable digital infrastructures and federated data-sharing and AI training frameworks, including the role of the infrastructure to augment vehicle perception in complex urban scenarios, that safeguard the interests of the industrial participants and enable safe, robust, and cybersecure-by-design operation of autonomous systems, robust cybersecurity and interoperability requirements for data and model sharing.
o Take into account the regulatory simplification work on-going in the Action on "Large scale testbeds for autonomous driving" under the Industrial Action Plan for the European automotive sector of March 2025 ("Joint Declaration of Intent concerning the creation of a cross-border testbed for the deployment of automated vehicles" by many Member States) and provide guidance on interoperability and scaling of autonomous driving technologies, from pilot environments to large-scale urban operations in real traffic, addressing operational safety and security, regulatory approvals, certification procedures, procurement approaches and infrastructure integration (e.g. connectivity, data governance, charging infrastructure).

Proposers are expected to comply with the strategic objectives of the EU AI-, Data- and cybersecurity related policy objectives (including for Connected and Automated Vehicles). Consortia will closely interact with the European Connected and Autonomous Vehicle Alliance (ECAVA), in particular its working group on Autonomous Driving deployment. Consortia will further need to demonstrate close interaction and complementarity with the activities of the CCAM partnership (in particular the SYNERGIES project and the CCAMbassador CSA, its work with cities, as well as the project resulting from HORIZON-CL5-2026-01-D6-06: Federated CCAM data exchange platform and the Large Scale Demonstration running as of 2027 and stemming from the topic HORIZON-CL5-2026-10-D6-01: Flagship-pilot: large-scale demonstrations of CCAM). The projects should make use of the emerging European infrastructures of AI factories and data labs, CEF projects, the common European Mobility Data Space EMDS, the emerging European Digital Infrastructure Consortium on Mobility and Logistics, any relevant emerging pan-European initiatives like Important Projects of Common European Interest, etc. to capitalise on mature technologies with strong commercialisation potential.

It is expected that one large scale demonstrator project is selected, which includes 5 - 7 city pilots in 5 or more Member States or associated countries. Proposers are encouraged to select the cities for their city pilots from the Call for Expression of Interest launched on 23 June 2026 for the Autonomous Drive Ambition Cities (ADACities) Initiative under the European Apply AI strategy.

Projects resulting from this topic are expected to apply the European Common Evaluation Methodology (EU-CEM) for CCAM.

Deadline for submitting proposals: 16 February 2027, 17:00 PM Brussels time

Further information:
https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/topic-details/HORIZON-BRIDGING-2027-01-10

Other EU Academic Network of Saxony-Anhalt (nEUtzwerk)

The universities in the state of Saxony-Anhalt founded the "EU Academic Network of Saxony-Anhalt" at the beginning of 2011 in order to support researchers at all universities in the acquisition and use of EU funding for research and innovation by providing information, application advice and project management. By strengthening and networking the administrative and advisory skills of the universities, the aim is to increase the acquisition of EU funding for research and innovation and technology transfer.

You may contact the EU Academic Network of Saxony-Anhalt via the information provided online:
https://www.euhochschulnetz-sachsen-anhalt.de/eu_hsnetz/en/

Other Contact Research Funding Advisory Service at Otto von Guericke University Magdeburg

If you have any questions about funding opportunities, specific calls for proposals, help with submitting applications and project support, please contact the Research Funding Advisory Service/EU University Network at Otto von Guericke University Magdeburg.

Information about current event, funding structures and contact details online at:
https://www.ovgu.de/en/ContactResearchFundingAdvice.html