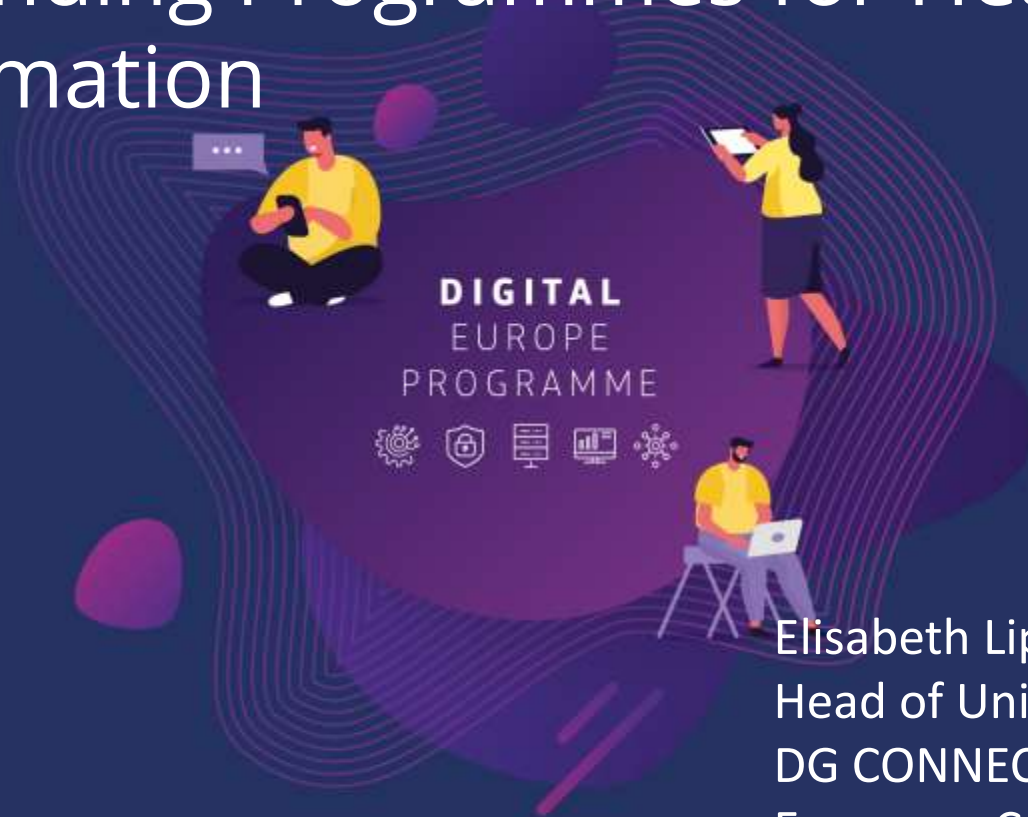




Info-Day: EU Funding Programmes for Health and Digital Transformation

Implementing the Digital Europe Programme



Elisabeth Lipiatou,
Head of Unit
DG CONNECT R5 – Programme Implementation
European Commission

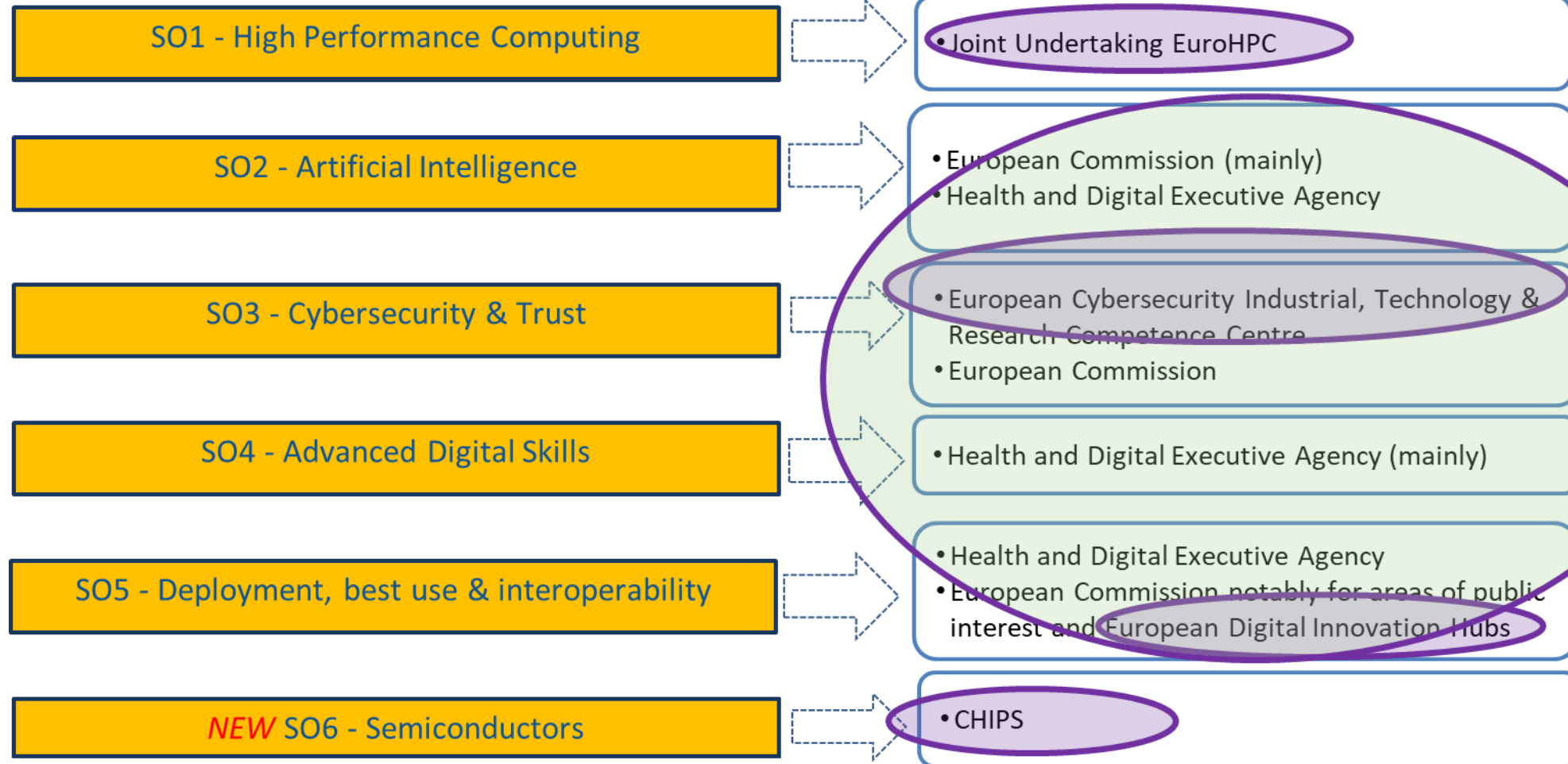
#DigitalEuropeProgramme



Programme structure

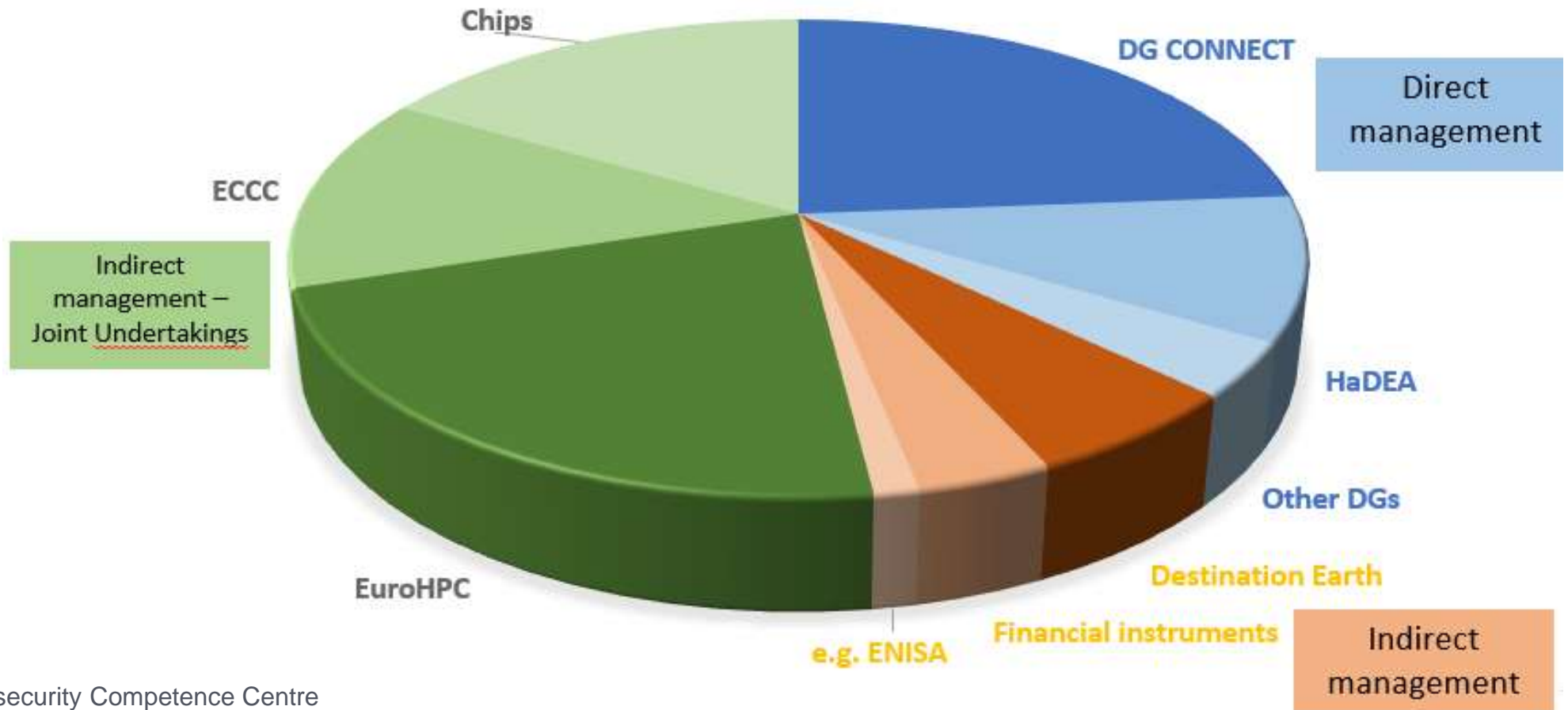
Specific Objectives

Implementing body and Work-Programme





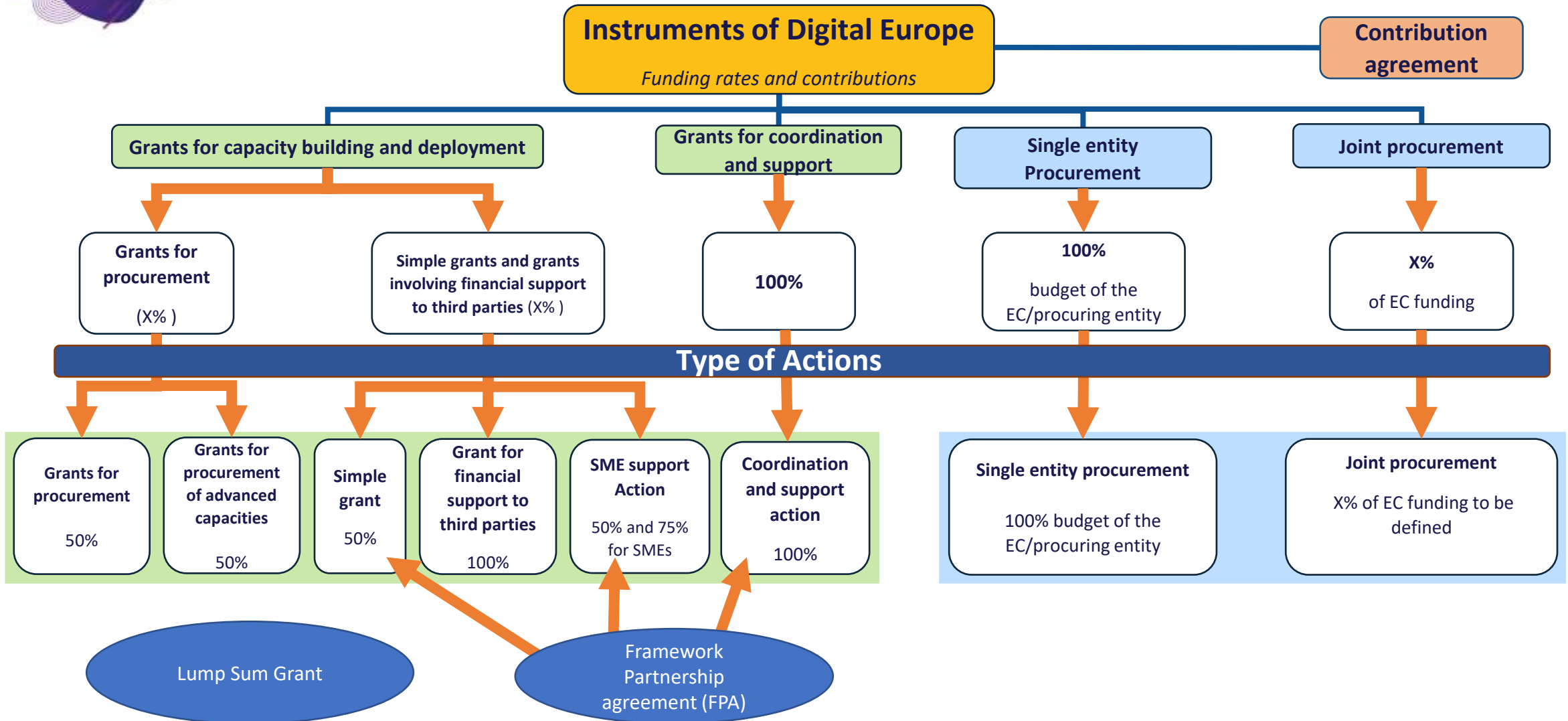
Implementing bodies approximate partition



ECCC: European Cybersecurity Competence Centre
EuroHPC: European High-Performance Computing
ENISA: European Union Agency for Cybersecurity
HaDEA: European Health and Digital Executive Agency
DG CONNECT: Directorate-General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology



Instruments and types of actions





Security and Strategic Autonomy: restrictions

- Certain calls for proposals may restrict participation according to the articles 12.5 or 12.6 of the Digital Europe Programme Regulation.
- The calls that are subject to such restrictions and the precise conditions for each call are set out in the Work Programmes and Call Documents published on the Funding & Tenders Portal.
- Entities controlled by non-eligible countries or entities established in Associated Countries cannot participate under Article 12.5 (unless otherwise provided in the Work Programme), whereas Article 12.6 allows for their participation provided they comply with certain conditions established in the Work Programme.



Articles 12.5/6 on participation restrictions

Article 12.5
Cybersecurity
(SO3) topics

Article 12.6
HPC (SO1), AI (SO2),
Semiconductors
(SO6) topics

What is an EDIC?



- A **European Digital Infrastructure Consortium (EDIC)** is one of the means for implementing MCPs.
- **Flexible structure:** except certain fundamental requirements, Member States are free to structure the implementation and governance of an EDIC as they see fit.
- **Set up by Commission's Decision** upon request of a minimum of 3 MSs
- Once set up, the EDIC becomes a **legal entity**, with legal personality and full capacity recognised in all Member States, and will be **liable for its own debts** (Art. 18 DDPP)
- EDICs have a **statutory seat** on the territory of one of the MS that is a member
- In contrast to JUs, EDICs are **not Union bodies**, and the Commission does not hold votes
- An EDIC may have **indefinite** duration; it allows for continuity over successive projects



Other aspects of EDIC's structure & functioning

- Only MSs who provide financial and non-financial contributions will have **voting rights**;
- MSs not providing contributions may join as **observers**;
- **Third countries, IOs, and other private/public entities** can become members but they can't outvote MSs
- EDICs must remain **open for participation to new MSs**, subject to the rules provided in their Statutes and incumbent MS may not block such participation (this is an important advantage of an EDIC vis-à-vis e.g., IPCEIs)
- **Mainly financial commitment of participating MSs**; to ensure sustainable operation of EDIC, contribution should be commensurate with tasks and objectives



Other aspects of EDIC's structure & functioning

Established EDICs:

Alliance for Language Technologies (ALT EDIC): set up on 7/02, host MS: France, 12 MS are members, 7 MS are observers

Local Digital Twins - Citiverse (LDT EDIC): set up on 7/02, host MS: Spain, currently 11 MS are members

more EDICs under preparation



Synergies: How do they work?



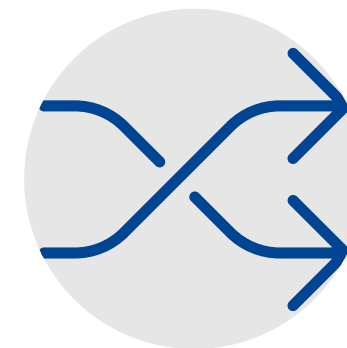
Complementary funding: bringing together funding from different programmes or different levels in the same project



Sequential funding: successive projects that build on each other (upstream / downstream)



Alternative funding: taking up high-quality project proposals from other programmes (e.g. SoE)



Complementarity of parallel projects



Synergies example: The AI-powered tools to fight crime

- **Four H2020 projects managed by DG HOME**, developed innovative tools to support European law enforcement: image, video/text, data acquisition, analytics
- **EMPOWER (Digital Europe Programme)** is building on H2020's research (TRL 6-7) to deploy and test the AI-based innovative tools in operational environment (TRL 8) and bring clear added value to police practitioners





Financial Support to Third Parties

Financial support in the form of a grant awarded after a call for proposals :

- Where this possibility is indicated under the relevant topic, provide a description of the use of FSTPs. This needs to address at least the following:
 - 1. clearly detail the objectives and the results to be obtained and
 - 2. contain the following specifications (as a minimum):
 - a) the maximum amount of financial support for each third party; this amount may not exceed 60 000 EUR, unless explicitly mentioned in the topic. If a project requires a higher amount per third party than the threshold amount set in the call conditions, justify and explain why this is necessary to fulfil the project's objectives.
 - b) the criteria for calculating the exact amount of the financial support
 - c) the different types of activity that qualify for financial support, on the basis of a closed list
 - d) the persons or categories of persons that may receive financial support, and
 - e) the criteria for giving financial support
- Please check in the call document if there are other conditions that apply and, if so, include them in the specifications or in any other element of the proposal as appropriate.
- FSTP calls are published on the funding and tenders portal



Thank you



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