EP PerMed
European Partnership
for **Personalised Medicine**

Joint Transnational Call for Proposals (2025) for

Pharmacogenomic strategies for personalised medicine approaches (PGxPM2025)

(EP PerMed Grant 101137129)

Call Text

Important Deadlines

Submission of pre-proposals: 18 February 2025 at 14:00 (CET)

Submission of invited full-proposals: 17 June 2025 at 14:00 (CEST)

Link to the electronic proposal submission tool:

https://ptoutline.eu/app/eppermed2025

For further information, please visit our website: www.eppermed.eu

or contact the EP PerMed Joint Call Secretariat (JCS)

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Co-funded by the European Union

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101137129.

EP PerMed
European Partnership
for Personalised Medicine

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1 Introduction and aims of EP PerMed

Personalised Medicine (PM) represents a paradigm shift from a "one size fits all" approach to an optimised strategy for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of disease for each individual, based on their unique characteristics, including biological features (e.g. phenotype, endotype, genotype), as well as lifestyle and environmental factors. Accordingly, PM puts the patient at the very centre of healthcare, aiming for optimised health promotion, treatments and management of disease or predisposition to disease. Today, the field of PM has been advancing rapidly and the range of technologies, methodologies and information utilised is much broader, supporting improved healthcare, diagnostics and tailormade treatments, including rehabilitation, and prevention strategies.

Definition of Personalised Medicine:

EP PerMed adheres to the definition stated in the PerMed SRIA: 'Shaping Europe's Vision for Personalised Medicine' (2015)[1], adopted from the Horizon2020 Advisory Group[2]:

*"**Personalised Medicine** refers to a medical model using characterisation of individuals' phenotypes and genotypes (e.g. molecular profiling, medical imaging, lifestyle data) for tailoring the right therapeutic strategy for the right person at the right time, and/or to determine the predisposition to disease and/or to deliver timely and targeted prevention."*

Some additional information can be found in the 2018–2020 Advice of the Horizon 2020 Advisory Group for Societal Challenge 1, "Health, Demographic Change and Well-being":

"Different synonymous terms have been used alongside 'personalised medicine', most commonly 'precision medicine' and 'stratified medicine'. While there may be subtle differences in the literal meanings of these terms, they usually refer to the same concept when applied in practice. Stratified medicine (mainly used in the UK) is more treatment-dependent, while precision medicine (mostly used in US) has a relatively broad meaning as it refers to 4P (predictive, preventive, personalised and participatory) medicine. We use the term personalised medicine because this term best reflects the ultimate goal of effectively tailoring treatment based on an individual's 'personal profile', as determined by the individual's genotype and phenotype data. Based on individuals' profiles, PM aims to identify the optimal treatment regime by avoiding the treatment-failure approach commonly used in current evidence-based medicine."

The **European Partnership for Personalised Medicine**, **EP PerMed**, is a platform for joint programming of national and European regional research and innovation (R&I) programmes putting into action "The Strategic Research & Innovation Agenda (SRIA) for Personalised Medicine (2023)"[3], **SRIA for PM (2023)**, through dedicated research, development and innovation funding. The funding of transnational collaborative research is a joint activity to further enhance the cooperation between stakeholders across Europe and beyond to maximise the benefits of PM approaches and thus pooling resources and achieving investments of scale in this field. Furthermore, to ensure efficient utilisation and

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[1] **https://www.eppermed.eu/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/EPPerMed-SRIA.pdf**

[2] European Commission. Advice for 2016/2017 of the Horizon 2020 Advisory Group for Social Challenge 1, "Health, Demographic Change and Wellbeing", July 2014: **https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ%3AC%3A2015%3A421%3AFULL**

[3] **https://www.eppermed.eu/action-areas/sria/**

accessibility of new and improved PM approaches, project consortia are required to be multidisciplinary and intersectoral in EP PerMed calls for proposals, by including academia (universities, research performing organisations both public and private not for profit), clinical settings and public health organisations, and industry (spin-offs, start-ups, SMEs, the European biotechnology and health/pharma industries), but also participatory research e.g. with patients, citizens, clinicians and healthcare providers.

2 Participating European regions, countries and funding organisations

The funding organisations listed below are jointly launching the EP PerMed Joint Transnational Call 2025 (JTC2025), co-funded by the European Union (EU). The JTC2025 is managed by the EP PerMed Joint Call Secretariat (JCS).

The call is opened and simultaneously supported by the following (35) funding organisations in their respective European regions (later only referred to as "region") or countries:

Country/Region	Funding Organisation	Acronym
Austria	Austrian Science Fund	**FWF**
Belgium (Flanders)	The Research Foundation – Flanders	**FWO**
Belgium (Wallonia-Brussels Federation)	Fund for Scientific Research – FNRS	**F.R.S.-FNRS**
Czech Republic	The Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic / Czech Health Research Council	**MZCR/AZVCR**
Denmark	Innovation Fund Denmark	**IFD**
Estonia	Estonian Research Council	**ETAG**
Estonia	Sotsiaalministeerium	**MoSAE**
Finland	Business Finland	**BFRK**
France	The French National Research Agency	**ANR**
Germany	Federal Ministry of Education and Research, (BMBF) / German Aerospace Center e.V. – Project Management Agency	**BMBF/DLR**
Germany	Federal Ministry of Health, (BMG) / German Aerospace Center e.V. – Project Management Agency	**BMG/DLR**
Germany (Saxony)	Saxon State Ministry for Science, Culture and Tourism	**SMWK**
Greece	General Secretariat for Research and Innovation	**GSRI**
Hungary	National Research, Development and Innovation Office	**NKFIH**
Iceland	The Icelandic Centre for Research	**RANNIS**
Ireland	Taighde Éireann-Research Ireland	**TE-RI**
Israel	Ministry of Health, The Chief Scientist Office	**CSO-MOH**
Italy	Italian Ministry of Health	**IT-MoH**
Italy (Lombardy)	Fondazione Regionale per la Ricerca Biomedica	**FRRB**
Italy (Tuscany)	Tuscany Region	**RT**
Latvia	Latvian Council of Science	**LZP**
Lithuania	Research Council of Lithuania	**LMT**
Luxembourg	Luxembourg National Research Fund	**FNR**
Norway	Research Council of Norway	**RCN**

Poland	National Centre for Research and Development	**NCBR**
Portugal	Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia	**FCT**
Portugal (Azores)	Vice-Presidency of Azores Regional Government	**VP-GRA**
Portugal (Centro Region)	Comissão de Coordenação e Desenvolvimento Regional do Centro	**CCDRC**
South Africa	South African Medical Research Council	**SAMRC**
Spain	National Institute of Health Carlos III	**ISCIII**
Spain (Andalusia)	Consejeria de Salud y Consumo de la Junta de Andalucia, Andalusian Regional Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs	**CSCJA**
Spain (Catalonia)	Health Department – Generalitat de Catalunya	**DS-CAT**
Spain (Navarre)	Government of Navarre	**CFN**
Sweden	Sweden's Innovation Agency	**VINNOVA**
Turkiye	The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkiye	**TUBITAK**

3 Timeline of the call

16 December, 2024	Publication of the call
18 February, 2025 (14:00, CET)	Deadline for pre-proposal submission
Expected around 16 May, 2025	Communication of the results of the pre-proposal assessment and invitation to the full-proposal stage
17 June, 2025 (14:00, CEST)	Deadline for full-proposal submission
Mid/end of August 2025	Rebuttal stage
Expected for October 2025	Communication of the funding decisions to the applicants
End of 2025, beginning of 2026	Expected project start (according to regional/national funding regulations)

4 Rationale of the call

Many disease pathways are well understood but due to individual diversity and the complexity of human physiology, the response to therapy can remarkably vary. This can include not only variation in efficacy (both enhanced and reduced) or appearance of medication induced severe adverse drug reactions, but also variation in drug interaction in multi-medication regimens.

Pharmacogenomic approaches can predict some of these variations and facilitate PM approaches such as predicting dose-response effects, improving drug efficacy, predicting activation of pro-drugs, and preventing adverse drug reactions. To further improve treatment outcomes, therapeutic drug monitoring and patient experience are essential measures to consider. A step further is to investigate and validate the added value of implementation of pharmacogenomics in combination with other "OMICS" approaches such as epigenomics, transcriptomics, proteomics and metabolomics.

There is now evidence that integrating pharmacogenomics in healthcare practice results in better treatment outcomes. Considering an individual (multi)-omics vulnerability map for each person has the potential to prevent the use of inappropriate or unnecessary (over-)medication and treatment. Medication induced adverse effects can be further reduced, e.g. by optimising dosing or optimal drug choice, and reduced harmful interactions, e.g. related to multi-medication for multi-morbidities.

Pharmacogenomics (PGx) is the study of how the **variability of the expression of genes between people leads to differences in susceptibility to disease and responses to drugs** *(compare EMA glossary)*.

Pharmacogenetics (PGt) is defined as the study of variations in DNA sequence as related to drug response and is a **subset of pharmacogenomics** *(EMA scientific guideline)*.

Pharmacogenomics extends beyond the boundaries of pharmacogenetics. Instead of focusing solely on singular genetic variations and their direct drug correlations, pharmacogenomics investigates the **collective influence of the entire genome and its functions on drug responses**. For that purpose, **it combines different technologies such as molecular biology, biochemistry and omics**.

The use of pharmacogenomics in healthcare practice is currently not yet standard across Europe. To enable the widespread use and applicability of pharmacogenomics, several aspects require further consideration and elaboration:

1. Development of pharmacogenomics (-omics or multi-omics) approaches considering and combining comprehensively genomics, epigenomics, transcriptomics, proteomics and metabolomics characteristics for each person as well as complemental information such as pharmacokinetics to guide the choice of treatment and drug dosing.
2. Combination of -omics data with comprehensive data sets of individual medications such as medication plans (including medication(s) on prescription-only and obtainable without a prescription taken by the individual), reports on adverse drug effects and other side effects for a given treatment or combination of treatments, and patient reported outcomes (PRO). Long-term data should be included if available and applicable.

3. Research is needed to develop multi-modal algorithms to predict drug response which incorporate clinical and environmental factors (age, gender, ethnicity, biometrics, diet, disease phenotypes, medications, reports of adverse drug effects, social circumstances, accessibility of healthcare) with multi-omics approaches.
4. To translate research results in clinical practice a variety of study designs (including N-of-1, adaptive and basket trials) are needed to assess clinical utility of multi-modal algorithms combined with the use of real-world evidence, and development of economic, ethical, legal and social considerations.

The above aspects will support the development of personalised treatment strategies to guide drug selection and dosing, and assess the risk for potential adverse drug effects.

Neglecting pharmacogenomics may result in inefficient or harmful therapy choices and could potentially result in additional treatments being given for drug-induced new symptoms related to the initial treatment. This adds complexity to care pathways, e.g. through multi-medication, and increases the overall costs for healthcare systems.

In summary, integration of pharmacogenomics and personalised treatment into healthcare would not only minimize unnecessary treatments and patient toxicity, but could also save resources. In the future, structural barriers need to be overcome to support the introduction of pharmacogenomics into healthcare systems in Europe.

5 Aim of the call

With this call, EP PerMed will fund research projects in human health on pharmacogenomic strategies for PM approaches that address one or more of the following aspects:

- identification of new pharmacogenomic markers or signatures using (multi)-omics data in relation to drug or drug combination.
- validation of a pharmacogenomic marker or signatures using (multi)-omics data in predicting drug or drug combination outcomes.
- use pharmaco-omics strategies to determine the right dosage, the efficacy of treatments and/or the risk of adverse drug response and non-response to treatment to tailor personalised treatment pathways, including combined treatments (multi-medication).

Projects are encouraged to combine the following aspects in their research:

1. Omics data such as epigenomics, transcriptomics, proteomics and metabolomics data in addition to genomics data in relation to treatment outcomes. A key goal is to assess the importance of one or more -omics approaches (multi-modal approaches) in optimising treatment outcomes.
2. Information regarding patient medication (prescription and non-prescription), dose or compliance.
3. Information (including clinical and environmental factors) regarding medication efficacy, adverse effects and patient reported outcomes (PRO).

The adequate inclusion of the aspects above in proposals submitted to this call is part of the evaluation and should be appropriate to the proposed research and the expected research results.

It is recommended that projects use already existing cohorts and -omics data, as indicated in point 1. If necessary, existing datasets may be complemented to allow the combination and harmonisation of multi-omics data and to increase statistical power. This includes the prospective collection of bio-samples to expand and to complete an existing cohort.

Research proposals submitted to this call may include studies to generate hypotheses regarding the significance of pharmacogenomics or validity testing of an existing pharmacogenomic marker/signature using (multi)-omics data in a smaller cohort.

Research submitted under this call is encouraged to consider comprehensive medication plans/data of individual medication (e.g. physician letters or data from centralised databases on prescriptions). This information is not available in many countries in a comprehensive manner but should be considered for those with existing registries. To facilitate this aspect, consortia could reflect on how to reach out to practitioners, like family doctors, as part of their project.

Furthermore, to comply with the idea of PM, it is encouraged that the research proposed includes additional factors like sex, gender, age, environmental and social background, lifestyle, or nutritional status.

In addition to adverse effects that are shown by clearly measurable clinical parameters, PRO's can assess the quality of life of the patients. Both data sets are important parameters but not yet collected systematically. Both, should be considered to give a clear picture about drug effects.

Participatory research should be established in that active representation of patients or citizens is part of research projects. EP PerMed is supporting this approach by providing dedicated funding to organisations representing patients or citizens to participate as partners in proposals submitted to this call. Those organisations could support in designing the research, ensuring that research questions are relevant from the patients' and citizens' point of view. They might also support in collecting data for PROs and adverse effects.

Projects funded under this call are furthermore required to include a dedicated work package focussing on the question of implementation of the research outcomes into clinical practice with a focus on e.g. patient outcome, costs, reimbursement, education, ELSA (ethical, legal and societal aspect) or feasible use at the point of care. This may include aspects like the analysis of delay of treatment due to additional diagnostics to stratify patients and to process patient samples; the accessibility of -omics analyses to citizens and patients (e.g. availability of screening technologies in hospitals, availability of skilled workforces and technology, application of screening depending on age, disease type, stage of the disease, etc.); the analysis of the availability of reimbursement of the assessment of pharmaceutical treatment options for numerous disease states; or cost-effective or cost-consequences analysis of pharmacogenomics.

Please note:

- **Research projects in all disease areas are welcome.**
- **Research on polygenic drug response phenotypes is encouraged.**
- **Projects focussing only on drug-drug-interaction are out of scope.**
- **Projects focusing on the clinical development of new drugs are out scope.**

Aspects to be considered during the construction of proposals

The EP PerMed overall aims are to:

- Encourage and enable interdisciplinary collaborations, i.e. multi-actor research by engaging a range of other relevant disciplines such as pre-clinical and clinical research, bioinformatics/health informatics/data research, ELSA research, implementation research or health economics research connected to the proposed research topic, including end-user perspective analysis to empower the implementation of PM (see also "Guidelines for Applicants", section 5);
- Encourage cross-sectorial collaborations, by including the private sector (e.g. SMEs, small and medium-sized enterprises), industry, as well as regulatory/HTA agencies and patient organisations.

Proposals **must be interdisciplinary and clearly demonstrate the potential impact on disease outcome and prevention through personalised medicine,** as well as **the added value of the transnational collaboration**; sharing of resources (e.g. registries, diagnoses, biobanks, models, databases, electronic health records, diagnostic and bioinformatics tools), platforms/infrastructures, interoperability of data harmonisation strategies and sharing of specific knowledge important for the project and the PM field (see also section 8 of the "Guidelines for Applicants" on "Scientific Data Open Access Policy"). In order to achieve these goals, the necessary expertise and resources should be brought together from academia, clinical/public health sector (e.g. primary and specialised healthcare professionals), patients' and citizens' communities and private partners. The individual project partners within a joint application should complement each other. The proposed work should contain novel and ambitious ideas and promote innovative PM solutions moving from scientific value to patient benefits (including analyses of applicability to medical care in terms of money, time, resources and technical feasibility, etc.) and ensure an adequate analysis of the emerging ethical and the legal aspects related to the research, e.g. data sharing and protection of privacy.

Please note:

Funded Technology Readiness Levels (TRL)[#] differ between participating funding organisations. Please check the regional/national regulations ("Guidelines for Applicants").

Regional/national eligibility rules apply for the funding of the applicant category, research stage/s, as well as for the funding of clinical studies (see also Annex III and "Guidelines for Applicants"). Therefore, applicants are strongly advised to contact their relevant funding organisation (see also Annex I) and to carefully read the regional/national eligibility rules ("Guidelines for Applicants", Annex III) prior to submission.

[#] Horizon 2020 scale for TRL: **https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/other/wp/2016_2017/annexes/h2020-wp1617-annex-g-trl_en.pdf**

Consultation with stakeholders relevant for a successful implementation into primary or specialised healthcare (e.g. regulatory authorities or health insurance providers) during the course of the project running time is recommended. How these discussions could be approached and could impact the overall project execution should be described in the proposal.

Applicants are strongly encouraged to integrate sex and gender considerations, as well as underrepresented populations (e.g. ethnic minorities), or underrepresented patient sub-groups, e.g. children or elderly, as well as social components, e.g. different economic, educational backgrounds, in proposals submitted to the EP PerMed call (please also read the "Guidelines for Applicants", section 7).

Proposals also need to **adhere to the Scientific Data Open Access Policy**. Please also read the "Guidelines for Applicants", section 8, for further information.

EP PerMed strongly encourages the active involvement of patients, citizens, healthcare providers (e.g. individually or via outreach to medical societies), pharmacists and health and social care service users to raise awareness, share knowledge and improve dialogue. EP PerMed is financially supporting participatory research, i.e. the involvement of patient/citizen organisations as full consortium partners (please read carefully also the "Guidelines for Applicants", section 6). Funding is centrally provided to a patient/citizen organisation by EP PerMed (administered by DLR) and is limited to a total of 50,000 € over 3 years and per project (see Annex II in the "Guidelines for Applicants" for eligibility rules). Furthermore, patients' or citizen's organisations can act as partners on their own funding or apply for funding through regional/national funding organisations, if eligible according to the respective funding regulations. Indications concerning the financial commitment of the patient/citizen organisation participating in the project with own funding should be provided. Consortia submitting proposals to this call are asked to describe the level participatory research throughout the various stages of the research design, planning, conduct/implementation, analysis and dissemination and utilisation of the results. The extent of citizen/patient involvement may vary depending on the context of the study proposed. The development of a patient/citizen involvement plan (to be uploaded electronically as annex 6 to the pre- and full-proposal) is requested to describe the activities and methodologies for the involvement. Annex 6 is **mandatory** in both stages if funding is requested from EP PerMed (administered by DLR; see also Annex II of the "Guidelines for Applicants document). If patient/citizen involvement is not deemed appropriate within a research project, this should be explained and justified.

Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI) and ethical compliance

Proposals should follow the principles of Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI). Consortia submitting a proposal to this call should demonstrate a commitment to investigating and addressing social, ethical, political, environmental or cultural dimensions of the proposed research.

Furthermore, proposed research must respect fundamental ethical principles. Applicants have to describe any potential ethical aspects of the work to be carried out, and how the project will fulfil applicable requirements in institutional, regional/national and European Union legislation (including the ethical standards and guidelines of Horizon 2020/Horizon Europe[4]).

Further information is available in the "Guidelines for Applicants" document, and consortia are requested to elaborate on both aspects, RRI and ethical dimensions, in the proposal application forms.

[4] **https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/docs/h2020-funding-guide/cross-cutting-issues/ethics_en.htm**

6 Expected Outcome and Impacts

Research conducted in this call will result in one or more of the following aspects

- Identification and validation of pharmacogenomic markers or signatures using (multi)-omics data;
- A broader knowledgebase about the correlation between a pharmacogenomic marker/signature and a drug or drug combination using (multi)-omics data;
- Confirmation or exclusion of a causal relationship between a pharmacogenomic marker/signature and drug reactions using (multi)-omics data, e.g. adverse drug reaction or a non-response to treatment;
- Pharmacogenomic approaches to predict the potential responses of individual patients to therapeutic compounds;
- Use of pharmaco-omics strategies considering (multi)-omics data to tailor personalised treatment pathways, including combination of treatment (multi-medication) and research on effective drug dosage.

Furthermore, the funded research will lead to:

- Scientific publications and creation of knowledge on pharmacogenomics for PM.
- Transnational and multidisciplinary collaboration or networks across sectors and in teams.

On a mid-term perspective the funded research will have the following outcomes:

- Tailored treatment options, including optimal drug dosing, that consider the patients' unique (-omics) pre-disposition but also combinations of different medications.
- Implementation of pharmacogenomics in clinical and healthcare practice.
- Pharmacogenomics, combined with the knowledge of medication plans, including treatment combinations, will improve drug safety and reduce adverse drug reactions.
- Optimisation of pharmacological treatment choices and evidence-based rationalisation of drugs used in healthcare.

The call aims at supporting research projects that contribute to the EP PerMed (operational, specific and global) objectives and therewith contribute to the following expected impacts:

- The transnational, multidisciplinary, intersectoral and public-private collaborations will support the 'Personalised Medicine System of Health'[1] in that the research, innovation and implementation fields and the involved actors are interconnected. This will contribute to a comprehensive and faster uptake of PM approaches from pre-clinical to clinical research, innovation and implementation in a circular and bidirectional manner and support the development of innovative tools, technologies and digital solutions for health and care.
- EP PerMed aims to enhance the understanding of diseases and translate research achievements (diagnostic tools, biomarkers, clinical strategies, advanced therapies, prevention strategies and digital solutions, big data, health economics, ELSI) within PM and towards personalised care.

Overall, PM research funded in this call is expected to support Europe's strategy to stay in the forefront of research and innovation and foster, simultaneously, synergies between regions and countries. Outcomes of the research projects are meant to impact the European biotechnology and health/pharma industry. PM approaches will lead to reduced adverse effects, more efficient diagnostics and (follow-up of) treatments as well as new drug and technology production, faster adoption of innovation and increase the market competitiveness.

7 Application

A. Eligibility criteria

- Only transnational projects will be funded.
- **Each consortium must involve at least three partners from three different EU Member States or Associated Countries[5] whose funding organisations participate in the call** (see list above)[6]. **Each of these partners must be eligible and request funding from the respective funding organisation**. All three legal entities must be independent of each other.
- The **project coordinator (i.e. the principal investigator and the applicant's organisation) must be eligible to be funded** by his/her regional/national participating funding organisation. The project coordinator (i.e. principal investigator and organisation) cannot be changed between the first and second stage.

Consortium composition:

- **Max. 2 project partners per consortium can request funding from the same funding organisation.** For some funding organisations, the maximum number of eligible partners who can be funded in one project is limited to one (see also "Guidelines for Applicants" for individual funding rules).
- **Pre-proposal stage:**
    - Maximum number of partners is 6 (no more than 2 partners from the same country, including partners on own funding),
    - Maximum number of partners can be 7 if the consortium includes a 3rd partner of the same country (**condition**: funding requested from at least 2 different funders of the respective country; applies to only one country per consortium, including partners on own funding).

[5] Indications for Associated Countries and Third Countries to Horizon Europe: **https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/docs/2021-2027/common/guidance/list-3rd-country-participation_horizon-eur-atom_en.pdf**

[6] If ERDF funds are used, the following applies: *"(…) must involve at least three Member States, or alternatively two Member States and at least one associated country whose (…)"* Please consult the "Guidelines for Applicants" document.

- **Widening concept**[7]**:** Consortia are allowed to include in the **full-proposal phase** an additional project partner that is eligible to receive funding from a funding organisation that is underrepresented in the second stage of the call and that agrees to participate in the widening option (a list of underrepresented regions/countries will be provided to coordinators invited to submit full-proposals).
- **No more than one partner with their own funding is allowed** in the consortia with at least three partners eligible for funding (more indications in "B. Funding recipients" of this section 7).
- **Exception:** To facilitate the integration of organisations representing patients or citizens in consortia, they can be added as additional partners at the pre-proposal stage or full-proposal stage. Organisations representing patients or citizens can be added as additional partner(s) either on own funds or by applying for funding, if eligible, from EP PerMed (see page 10) or the respective funding organisations. The consortia must follow all of the above-mentioned rules regarding the consortia composition without counting the patient/citizen representing organisations, except for the following rule: **within one consortium, no more than 2 partners can request funding from the same funding organisation, including patient/citizen organisations.** For some funding organisations, the maximum number of eligible partners who can be funded in one project is one.

B. Funding recipients

Joint research proposals may be submitted by applicants belonging to an entity according to the following categories (subject to regional/national funding regulations; see "Guidelines for Applicants"):

A. Academia (research teams working in universities, other higher education institutions) **or research institutes;**

B. Clinical/public health sector (research teams working in hospitals/public health and/or other healthcare settings and health organisations). Participation of clinicians (e.g. medical doctors, nurses), pharmacists and general practitioners in the research teams is encouraged;

C. Private for-profit (industry) partners, e.g. SME[8] (small and medium-sized enterprises) **and private non-profit partners**, e.g. foundations, associations or non-governmental organisations.

Consortia submitting applications to this call are strongly encouraged to include partners from different categories (A, B and C) in line with the crosscutting/multidisciplinary nature of the call, where the aim is to include partners at different levels in the value chain. The number of participants, the category of partner organisations and their research contribution should be appropriate for the aims of the call (section 5), the aims of the research project and should be reasonably

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[7] **Widening concept:** Consortia are allowed to include in the full-proposal phase a new project partner that is eligible to receive funding from a funding organisation that is underrepresented in the first stage of the call and that agrees to participate in the widening option.

[8] **https://ec.europa.eu/growth/smes/business-friendly-environment/sme-definition_en**

balanced in terms of international participation (the different points are reflected in the three evaluation criteria). Each collaborative project should represent the critical mass necessary to achieve the ambitious scientific goals and should clearly demonstrate the added value for the cooperation.

Research groups, SMEs and industrial partners (non-SMEs) or not-for-profit organisations not eligible for funding by one of the organisations participating in this joint transnational call (e.g. from non-funding countries or not fundable according to regional/national regulations of the participating funding organisations) may participate if they are able to secure their own funding. They are treated as full partners and must be included in the pre- and full-proposal templates as such. Please note that **no more than one partner with their own funding** is allowed in consortia comprising at least 3 partners eligible for funding (i.e. a consortium of min. 4 project partners). A letter of commitment must be included as an annex to the proposal, at the full-proposal stage, summarising the commitment of the partner participating in the project with own funding and demonstrating the source of funding. The budget of a non-funded partner shall not exceed 30% of the total project budget requested.

To collect the necessary patient data or samples for the proposed study, a consortium may need to collaborate with other centres. If the only role of those centres is to provide patient data or samples for the study, they will not be treated as partners of the consortium, but can be included otherwise, e.g. via cooperation agreements or subcontracting.

Number of partners in the proposal*	**Pre-proposal**					**Full-proposal** (only by inclusion of one underrepresented region/country)
	3	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**+1**
Maximum number of partners with own funding**	0	1	1	1	1	1
Maximum number of partners per country***	1	2	2	2	3	3 (for consortia with 8 partners)

* at least three partners being eligible and request funding from three different EU Member States or Associated Countries[6] whose funding organisations participate in the call[7]. Patient/citizen representing organisations are not included in this calculation.

** patient/citizen representing organisations are not included in this calculation and can be added as partners participating with own funding at the pre- and full-proposal stage.

*** patient/citizen representing organisations are not included in this calculation and can be added as additional partners in the pre-proposal or full-proposal stage. They can participate either on own funds or apply for funding, if eligible, from the regional/national funding organisation or EP PerMed. Please note: **within one consortium, not more than 2 partners can request funding from the same funding organisation, including patient/citizen organisations.** For some funding agencies, the maximum number of eligible partners who can be funded in one project is one.

Each project partner has to be represented by **one principal investigator**. Within a joint proposal, each project partner's principal investigator will be the contact person for the JCS and the relevant regional/national funding organisation. Each consortium must nominate one **project coordinator** among the project's principal investigators. The nomination of a project co-coordinator is not allowed. The coordinator must be eligible to be funded by his/her regional/national participating funding organisation and cannot be changed between the first and second stage (including the PI and its

organisation). The project coordinator will represent the consortium externally and in dealings with the JCS and the **Call Steering Committee**[9] **(CSC)**, and will be responsible for its internal scientific management, such as project monitoring, reporting, intellectual property rights (IPR) management and contact with the JCS.

Although proposals will be submitted jointly by research teams from several regions/countries, research groups will be funded by the respective funding organisation of the region/country from which they have applied. Applicants are therefore subject to the eligibility criteria of the respective funding organisations (see also Annex III and "Guidelines for Applicants"). They should therefore read the funding rules and eligibility criteria of their funding organisations carefully. **Applicants are strongly advised to contact their relevant funding organisation** (see also Annex I) **prior to submission; please note that this step might be mandatory for some regions/countries** (see also Annex III of the "Guidelines for Applicants")**.**

If a **partner** is found to be ineligible by one of the funding organisations after the formal check, the entire proposal may be rejected without further review. For a definition of eligible partners, see "Guidelines for Applicants", the regional/national regulations, and contact the concerned regional/national funding organisation (see also Annex I).

A consortium can apply for a redress procedure in the case a proposal has been rejected (see also section 11).

For regional/national eligibility reasons, applicants must indicate during pre-proposal submission if the study submitted is subject to other evaluation processes, such as other joint transnational calls and regional/national calls. Applicants shall not apply to different calls for same research activities. Double funding is not allowed.

C. Financial and legal aspects

A maximum project duration of 3 years may be applied for in accordance with **EP PerMed** funding organisation regulations. The studies performed should be finalised at the latest within the third year of the funding period. **Eligible costs and funding provisions may vary according to the respective funding organisation's regulations**. Project partners must refer and adhere to their own regional/national regulations and scientific remits, as detailed in the relevant regional/national announcements (see Annex II of this document and Annex III of the "Guidelines for Applicants").

D. Submission of joint proposals

A **two-step submission and evaluation procedure** has been established for joint applications: pre-proposals and full-proposals. In both phases, one joint proposal document shall be prepared by the partners of a joint transnational project. The document must be submitted to the JCS by the project coordinator by uploading it via the electronic submission system (**https://ptoutline.eu/app/ep-permed2025**). The proposals must be written in English, must follow the template form in terms of overall size and section page and character limits, and must strictly adhere to the "Guidelines for

[9] Call Steering Committee: comprises a single representative from each country's/region's funding organisation.

Applicants". The pre-proposal form can be downloaded from the **EP PerMed** website (**www.eppermed.eu**). Pre-proposals that do not use the respective template will be declared ineligible. **Pre-proposals** must be received by the JCS in electronic format no later than **18 February, 2025 at 14:00 CET**.

The decision on which applicants are selected to submit a full-proposal will be communicated to applicants solely by the JCS around 15 May, 2025. The JCS will provide a full-proposal application template to the coordinators of those research proposals invited to the full-proposal stage.

Full-proposals must be received by the JCS in electronic format no later than **17 June, 2025 at 14:00 CEST**. Please note that **joint full-proposals will be accepted only from those applicants explicitly invited by the JCS to submit.** Full-proposals that do not use the respective template are ineligible.

Any fundamental changes between the pre- and full-proposal concerning the composition of the consortium, project objectives or requested budget must be communicated to the JCS and to the regional/national funding organisations. In exceptional cases, these changes may be accepted if detailed justification is provided and if they are approved by the CSC.

Further information on electronic submission of pre- and full-proposals is available on the **EP PerMed** website (**www.eppermed.eu**) and in the "Guidelines for Applicants". Applicants should take note of individual regional/national rules, and should contact their regional/national funding organisation if they have any questions.

Applicants from some regions/countries may be required to submit the additional regional/national proposal or other information (in some cases before the deadline of this call) directly to their relevant regional/national funding organisations. Applicants are therefore **strongly advised** to check their funding organisation's specific regulations. See "Guidelines for Applicants" for more details.

Ethical and legal issues must be addressed in each application, according to the relevant region's/country's regulations.

The **EP PerMed** CSC will take all lawful steps to ensure the confidentiality of the information and documents obtained during the joint call evaluation and selection procedure.

E. Further information

Applicants are strongly advised to contact their relevant regional/national funding organisation to enquire about eligibility prior to submitting an application (see regional/national contact details in Annex I). Please note that this step might be mandatory for some regions/countries. The funding regulations for each participating funding agency are available in the "Guidelines for Applicants" document (**www.eppermed.eu**). Adherence to the regional/national funding regulations is mandatory. For additional information, please contact the JCS (**PerMed@dlr.de**).

8 Formal check and evaluation of proposals

A. Formal check and evaluation of pre-proposals

The JCS will check all proposals to ensure that they meet the call's formal criteria (see also "*7. Applications, A. Eligibility Criteria*"). In parallel, the JCS will forward the proposals to the regional/national funding organisations, which will perform a check for compliance with their regional/national regulations.

Please note that if a proposal includes an ineligible partner, the whole proposal may be rejected, without further review (for the definition of eligible partners see "Guidelines for Applicants" and regional/national funding regulations and contact the concerned regional/national contact person/s listed in Annex I).

After passing the eligibility check (performed by the JCS and the participating funding agencies), pre-proposals will be sent to at least three independent reviewers for the first evaluation (see evaluation criteria below, "*8. Formal check and evaluation of proposals, C. Evaluation criteria*"). The reviewers will assess the pre-proposal and complete a written evaluation form with scores and comments for the evaluation criteria.

In addition, the independent reviewers will assess whether the projects described in the pre-proposal documents fit the aim and scope of the call.

The CSC members will meet to decide which pre-proposals will be invited for full-proposal submission based on the reviewers' scores and recommendations, and to ensure a reasonable balance of requested and available regional/national budgets.

B. Formal check and evaluation of full-proposals. Rebuttal stage

The JCS will review the full-proposals to ensure that they meet the call's formal criteria and have not changed substantially from the respective pre-proposals prior to sending them to the independent reviewers. In parallel, the JCS will forward the proposals to the regional/national funding organisations, which will perform a check for compliance with their regional/national regulations.

Each full-proposal will be allocated to at least three independent reviewers. The reviewers will assess the full-proposal and complete a written evaluation form with scores and comments for each criterion (see evaluation criteria below).

Rebuttal stage: Before the PRP plenary meeting to discuss the **full-proposals**, the JCS will provide the independent reviewers' assessment (by email or other electronic means) to each project coordinator who will have the opportunity to study the assessments and to provide comments on the arguments and evaluations of the reviewers, who remain anonymous. This stage allows applicants to comment on factual errors or misunderstandings that may have been committed by the independent reviewers while assessing the proposal, and to reply to reviewers' questions. However, issues that are not related to reviewers' comments or questions cannot be addressed, and the work plan cannot be modified at this stage. Answers sent after the notified deadline, or not related to reviewers' comments or questions, will be disregarded.

The independent reviewers will meet in a Peer Review Panel (PRP) to discuss all proposals (and the rebuttal letters), to produce a joint assessment report for each full-proposal, to be sent by the JCS to the project coordinators, and a ranking list of proposals recommended for funding. The composition of the PRP may be communicated through the EP PerMed website at the end of the entire review process.

C. Evaluation criteria

Pre-proposals and full-proposals will be assessed according to specific evaluation criteria using a common evaluation form. A scoring system from 0 to 5 will be used to evaluate the proposal's performance with respect to the different evaluation criteria.

Scoring system:

0: Failure. The proposal fails to address the criterion or cannot be assessed due to missing or incomplete information.

1: Poor. The criterion is inadequately addressed, or there are serious inherent weaknesses.

2: Fair. The proposal broadly addresses the criterion, but there are significant weaknesses.

3: Good. The proposal addresses the criterion well, but a number of shortcomings are present.

4: Very Good. The proposal addresses the criterion very well, but a small number of shortcomings are present.

5: Excellent. The proposal successfully addresses all relevant aspects of the criterion. Any shortcomings are minor.

Evaluation scores will be awarded for the three main criteria, 1) Excellence, 2) Impact and 3) Quality and efficiency of the implementation, each as a whole, and not separately for the different aspects listed below the criteria. The three criteria are weighted equally and the maximum total score for the three evaluation criteria that can be achieved in the remote evaluation is 15 points. The threshold for every individual criterion based on the evaluation of the three independent reviewers will be 3 (overall threshold of 9 for proposals in both steps of the evaluation process).

Evaluation criteria:

1. **Excellence:**

a. Clarity and pertinence of the project's objectives and them fitting to the scope of the call, and the extent to which the proposed work is ambitious, and goes beyond the state-of-the-art (including innovative potential and the use of different data as multi-omics, medication plans, clinical and environmental factors and PROs);

b. Soundness of the proposed methodology, including the underlying concepts, models, assumptions, multidisciplinary and intersectoral approaches;

c. Appropriate consideration of the gender dimension, underrepresented populations, or specific sub-groups in research and innovation content;

d. Consideration of sex aspects and underrepresented populations in research teams, if applicable;

e. Quality of open science practices including sharing and management of research outputs (data management) and engagement of citizens, patients or patient representatives, civil society and other concerned stakeholders where appropriate.

2. Impact:

a. Credibility of the pathways to achieve the expected outcomes and impacts specified in the call text, and the likely scale and significance of the contributions due to the project, also considering potential barriers and proposed mitigation measures;

b. Potential impact with respect to the development of personalised medicine (e.g. clinical and other health-related applications, translatability of the proposed research to practice in healthcare; elaboration on the translational aspect in a dedicated work package);

c. Suitability and quality of the measures to maximise expected outcomes and impacts as set out in the dissemination and exploitation plan, including communication activities;

d. Added value of the transnational collaboration; sharing of resources (registries, diagnosis, biobanks, models, databases, diagnostic and informatics tools, etc.), platforms/ infrastructures, harmonisation of data and sharing of specific know-how.

Sub-criterium 2c will be evaluated at the full-proposal evaluation stage.

3. Quality and efficiency of the implementation:

a. Quality and effectiveness of the work plan (including adequacy of the time schedule) and appropriateness of the effort assigned to work packages, and the resources overall;

b. Capacity and role of each participant, and extent to which the consortium as a whole brings together the necessary expertise. This includes: appropriate expertise of partners responsible for proposed work packages (including international competitiveness of participants in the field(s) and previous work supporting the proposed study with preliminary data);

c. Interdisciplinary and intersectoral collaboration: coherent integration of suitable project partners (e.g. academia, clinical/public health sector, industry partner/SME, patient/citizen representing organisations) to successfully accomplish the proposed work, i.e. to identify, develop or implement personalised medicine approaches;

d. Appropriateness of the management structures and procedures to address risk assessment, innovation management and RRI, including ethical considerations;

e. Sustainability of the research capacities initiated by the project (e.g. FAIR[10] data management, Open Science practices). Quality of the Intellectual Property management.

Sub-criteria 3d and 3e will be evaluated at the full-proposal evaluation stage.

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[10] Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable (FAIR): **http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/grants_manual/hi/oa_pilot/h2020-hi-oa-data-mgt_en.pdf**

D. Conflicts of interest (Evaluation panel)

All necessary steps will be taken by the JCS and the CSC to ensure that there is no conflict of interest concerning PRP members for those proposals assigned to them for review. The PRP members will be required to formally declare that no conflict of interest exists at any point in the evaluation process and to declare confidentiality concerning all documents and the entire review process. Any PRP member who breaches the conflict-of-interest rule will be excluded from the panel. Projects assigned to that reviewer will be assigned to another reviewer.

After receiving the proposals, the independent reviewers are requested to indicate whether there is a conflict of interest with any of the researchers or research groups in the proposals for review. Reviewers will be asked to declare that they will not participate in the call, nor have any conflicting interests regarding the researchers or research groups participating in the projects that are reviewed.

9 Ethical clearance - Ethics and RRI evaluation

It is mandatory for applicants to complete at the full-proposal stage an "Ethical self-assessment" (Annex 1 of the full-proposal application form). After the PRP meeting, an Ethics and RRI evaluation will take place for the full-proposals which are recommended for funding by the PRP and selected for funding by the CSC, to verify alignment with ethical norms and regulations. If further clarifications are necessary, the consortium will be contacted to take respective actions or submit additional documents. The ethics experts may put forward additional conditions that need to be fulfilled by the applicants. Only those proposals approved by both the scientific evaluation and ethical assessment, complying with the central Horizon Europe and regional/national ethical requirements, will be funded.

Please note: This ethical clearance process does not replace the ethical vote by a competent Research Ethics Committee. All ethical and legal requirements necessary must be met before the research can begin. To ensure this, is the responsibility of the applicant and cannot be substituted by the EP PerMed ethical clearance process.

10 Final decision on funding

Based on the ranking list established by the PRP, the ethical clearance and on available funding, the CSC will recommend those projects to be funded to the regional/national funding organisations. Based on these recommendations, final decisions will be made by the regional/national funding organisations, subject to budgetary considerations. The regional/national funding organisations will follow the ranking list established by the PRP members.

The project coordinator will be informed by the JCS of the decision. The project partners should be informed by their project coordinator.

11 Redress procedure

Applicants can appeal against the evaluation outcome if they suspect a breach in the application of the evaluation and selection procedures. This redress procedure only covers the procedural aspects of the call. The redress will not call into question the scientific or technical judgement of appropriately qualified experts/evaluators.

Applicants shall submit their appeal to the JCS via email (**PerMed@dlr.de**) up to seven (7) calendar days following the dispatch of the evaluation outcome email by the JCS at the end of each stage (first and second step). The proposal outcome email containing the results of the evaluation will give information on the appeals procedure, which is described below.

Admissibility of appeals

For an appeal to be admissible the following conditions must be met:

- The appeal must be submitted by the coordinator of the proposal to which the appeal relates;
- Only one appeal per proposal will be considered;
- The appeal must be submitted via email within a seven (7) calendar days deadline. The appeal must contain the following minimum information:
    - The name of the call for proposals;
    - The proposal acronym;
    - The title of the proposal;
    - A description of the alleged shortcomings of the evaluation procedure.

The appeal must demonstrate a procedural irregularity, factual error, manifest error of assessment, misuse of powers, or a conflict of interests. Appeals that do not meet the above conditions, or do not deal with the evaluation of a specific proposal or express mere disagreement with the result or the reasoning of the evaluation might be judged as not suitable for redress.

Procedure

Upon receipt of an appeal, an acknowledgement of receipt will be sent by the JCS within seven (7) calendar days. The acknowledgement shall report the redress process and the anticipated date by which a decision on the appeal will be communicated to the appellant.

All appeals received by the seven (7) calendar days deadline will be processed together, and the decision of the CSC2025 will be communicated to the appellant by the JCS within seven (7) calendar days from the deadline for submitting the appeals.

12 Project Start, Consortium Agreement and Data Management Plan

Consortium members of projects selected for funding must fix a common scientific project start date, which will be the reference date for the annual progress reports and final reporting. The common scientific project start date must be stated in the Project Consortium Agreement (CA).

Project coordinators will be responsible for drafting the mandatory CA specific to their consortium in order to manage the delivery of the project activities, intellectual property rights (IPR) and decision-making, and to avoid disputes that could compromise the completion of the project. The coordinator is responsible for sending the CA signed by all partners to the JCS. The CA must state that funding and administrative matters are not regulated by the CA and are issues addressed bilaterally between each project partner and its funder in the relevant Grant Agreement (GA). The CA will be made available to the relevant funding organisations. The project consortium is strongly encouraged to sign this CA before the official project start date and, in any case, the CA should be signed no later than six months after the scientific project start date. Please note that regional and national funding agencies' regulations concerning the requirement for a CA may apply. Further instructions will be provided by the JCS to the coordinators of the projects selected for funding. The Data Management Plan must be submitted to the JCS no later than three months after the scientific project start date (template to be available: **www.eppermed.eu**).

13 Reporting requirements and Open Access to publications

On behalf of all participating project partners, each project coordinator shall submit annual scientific progress reports, in English to the JCS, in the first and second year, and a final scientific report of the transnational project at the end of the project duration. A report template will be provided by the JCS stating the scientific progress, the goals that have been met and corrective measures in the event that the annual project plan has not been executed. The project partners' principal investigators may also be required to submit individual reports to their respective funding agency/body in accordance with the respective regional/national regulations. In addition, project coordinators may be asked to present the project results at EP PerMed meetings and may be invited to attend at least two status seminars. Travel expenses to attend these mandatory meetings should be included in the proposal budget plans. In case of events being organised online, all partners of the consortia will be encouraged to participate. Funded project consortia shall participate in follow-up surveys up to two years after the project has officially be ended.

The coordinator must promptly inform the JCS in case of ANY significant changes in the work plan or in the consortium composition. The JCS will inform the relevant funding organisations, who will decide upon the proper action to be taken.

Upon notification, project coordinators are required to deliver a project abstract suitable for communication and dissemination purposes.

In addition, the funding recipients are expected to participate in, and contribute to, any communication activity or evaluation surveys initiated by EP PerMed during the funding period (mandatory) and beyond.

Publication of the scientific outcomes of the project is mandatorily subject to open access (see also section 8 of the "Guidelines for Applicants"), and a corresponding budget should be allocated for this in the proposal's budget plan. Research projects funded through EP PerMed are eligible to publish on Open Research Europe (ORE)[11], an open access publishing platform of the EC.

Importantly, all funding recipients must ensure that all outcomes (publications, etc.) of transnational EP PerMed-funded projects include proper acknowledgement of the EP PerMed and the respective funding partner organisations:

"This project received funding from [name of funding organisations, or an acknowledgment as requested by your regional/national funding organisation] under the frame of the European Partnership for Personalised Medicine, EP PerMed, (GA N° 101137129 of the EU Horizon Europe Research and Innovation Programme)".

[11] **https://open-research-europe.ec.europa.eu/**

14 Annex I. Regional/National Contact Details

Name of participating organisation	*Country/Region*	*Regional/National contact*
Austrian Science Fund, (FWF)	Austria	Hannes Zwickl hannes.zwickl@fwf.ac.at Tel.: +43 676 83487 8219 Heike Höller heike.hoeller@fwf.ac.at Tel: +43 676 83487 8220
The Research Foundation – Flanders, (FWO)	Belgium (Flanders)	Toon Monbaliu (FO) Kristien Peeters (SBO) europe@fwo.be Tel.: +32 (0)2 550 15 70 Tel.: +32 (0)2 550 15 95
Fund for Scientific Research – FNRS, (F.R.S.-FNRS)	Belgium (Wallonia-Brussels Federation)	Maxime Bonsir international@frs-fnrs.be Tel.: +32 2504 9236
The Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic / Czech Health Research Council, (MZCR/AZVCR)	Czech Republic	Monika Kocmanova Monika.kocmanova@azvcr.cz Tel.: +420 606 273 871
Innovation Fund Denmark, (IFD)	Denmark	Katrine Boeriis katrine.boeriis@innofond.dk internationale@innofond.dk Tel.: +45 61 90 50 06
Estonian Ministry of Social Affairs, (MoSAE)	Estonia	Mari Teesalu Mari.teesalu@sm.ee Tel.: +372 5916 2047
Estonian Research Council, (ETAG)	Estonia	Margit Suuroja Margit.Suuroja@etag.ee Tel.: +372 731 7360 Argo Soon Argo.Soon@etag.ee Tel.: +372 515 3424
Business Finland, (BFRK)	Finland	Norma Jäppinen norma.jappinen@businessfinland.fi Matti Hiltunen matti.hiltunen@businessfinland.fi Tel.: +358 50 5577 012 Tel.: +358 50 5577 652
Agence Nationale de la Recherche, (ANR)	France	Monika Frenzel Mylène Vaillancourt EPPerMed@agencerecherche.fr Tel: (+33) (0) 1 73 54 83 32
Federal Ministry of Education and Research, (BMBF) ***German Aerospace Center e.V. – Project Management Agency, (DLR)***	Germany	Ute Preuss Jacqueline Kalb permed@dlr.de Tel.: +49 228 3821-2211

Name of participating organisation	*Country/Region*	*Regional/National contact*
Federal Ministry of Health, (BMG) German Aerospace Center e.V. – Project Management Agency, (DLR)	Germany	Fabian Gondorf permed@dlr.de Tel.: +49 228 3821-2211
Saxon State Ministry for Science, Culture and Tourism, (SMWK)	Germany (Saxony)	Gabriele Süptitz gabriele.sueptitz@smwk.sachsen.de Tel.: +49 351 564-64210 Caroline Karapanos caroline.karapanos@smwk.sachsen.de Tel.: +49 351 564-64210
General Secretariat for Research and Innovation, (GSRI)	Greece	Foteini Karagkouni f.karagkouni@gsrt.gr Tel.: +30 213 1300132
National Research, Development and Innovation Office, (NKFIH)	Hungary	Zsuzsanna Kürti nemzetkozi@nkfih.gov.hu zsuzsanna.kurti@nkfih.gov.hu Tel.: +36 70 375 0036
The Icelandic Centre for Research, (RANNIS)	Iceland	Helga Snævarr Kristjánsdóttir Helga.s.kristjansdottir@rannis.is
Taighde Éireann-Research Ireland, (TE-RI)	Ireland	Emma McGrath Emma.mcgrath@researchireland.ie eu-Cofund@sfi.ie Tel.: +353 86 1991351
Chief Scientist Office, Ministry of Health, (CSO-MOH)	Israel	Liron Even-Faitelson Liron.ef@moh.gov.il Tel.: +972-2-5082168
Italian Ministry of Health, (IT-MoH)	Italy	Maria Josefina Ruiz Alvarez mj.ruizalvarez-esterno@sanita.it Tel.: (+39) 06-4990 6836 Chiara Ciccarelli c.ciccarelli@sanita.it Tel.: (+39) 06-5994 3919
Fondazione Regionale per la Ricerca Biomedica, (FRRB)	Italy (Lombardy)	Giulia Maria Rossignolo bandi@frrb.it Tel.: +39 0267650159
Tuscany Region, (RT)	Italy (Tuscany)	Donatella Tanini Teresa Vieri eppermed@regione.toscana.it Tel.: +39 055 4383256 Tel.: +39 055 4383289
Latvian Council of Science, (LZP)	Latvia	Uldis Berkis Uldis.Berkis@lzp.gov.lv Tel.: +37129472349
Research Council of Lithuania, (LMT)	Lithuania	Živilė Ruželė zivile.ruzele@lmt.lt Tel.: (+370) 676 14383

Name of participating organisation	*Country/Region*	*Regional/National contact*
Luxembourg National Research Fund, (FNR)	Luxembourg	Gideon Gießelmann gideon.giesselmann@fnr.lu Tel.: +352 691 362 805
The Research Council of Norway, (RCN)	Norway	Katrine Rolid karo@rcn.no Tel.: +47 415 48 328
National Centre for Research and Development, (NCBR)	Poland	Anna Stępień anna.stepien@ncbr.gov.pl Tel.: +48 22 39 07 210
Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia, (FCT)	Portugal	Rita Cavaleiro Pedro Ferreira EPPerMed@fct.pt Tel.: +351 213 911 541 Tel.: +351 213 924 445
Vice-Presidency of Azores Regional Government, (VP-GRA)	Portugal (Azores)	Maria Vale Tel.: +351 296 308 922 Maria.LA.Vale@azores.gov.pt
Comissão de Coordenação e Desenvolvimento Regional do Centro, (CCDRC)	Portugal (Centro Region)	Sophie Patrício Dora Cabete ccdrc.projects@ccdrc.pt Tel.: +351 239400100
South African Medical Research Council, (SAMRC)	South Africa	Rizwana Mia Rizwana.Mia@mrc.ac.za Tel: +27 21 938 0984
National Institute of Health Carlos III, (ISCIII)	Spain	María Callejo Arranz mcallejo@isciii.es Tel.: +34918222503
Consejería de Salud y Consumo de la Junta de Andalucía, (CSCJA)	Spain (Andalusia)	Alicia Milano Curto ep.fps@juntadeandalucia.es
Health Department – Generalitat de Catalunya, (DS-CAT)	Spain (Catalonia)	Montserrat Llavayol peris@gencat.cat Tel.: +34 935566103
Government of Navarre, (CFN)	Spain (Navarre)	Javier Rodrigo Javier.rodrigo.aznarez@navarra.es Tel.: +34 848 42 76 69
Sweden´s Innovation Agency, (VINNOVA)	Sweden	Malin Eklund Malin.eklund@Vinnova.se Tel.: +46 730 20 39 53 Casper Ullsten-Wahlund casper.ullsten-wahlund@vinnova.se Tel.: +46 8 473 32 06
The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey, (TUBITAK)	Turkiye	N. Selcan TÜRKER selcan.turker@tubitak.gov.tr Tel.: +90 312 298 1760

15 Annex II. Indicative funding commitments of the participating organisations of the EP PerMed JTC2025

(This table is provided for initial overview only. Please refer to the regional/national guidelines for details.)

Name of participating organisation	*Country / Region*	*Funding academic or clinical/ academic partner**	*Funding private partners**	*Tentative initial funding commitment (M€ for 3 years)*	*Envisaged number of teams potentially funded with the tentative initial funding commitment*
Austrian Science Fund, (FWF)	Austria	✓	✓	1.8	4
The Research Foundation – Flanders, (FWO)	Belgium (Flanders)	✓	×	0.7	2-3
Fund for Scientific Research – FNRS, (F.R.S.-FNRS)	Belgium (Wallonia-Brussels Federation)	✓ academic partner × clinical partner	✓ Not for-profit × for-profit	0.3	1
The Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic / Czech Health Research Council, (MZCR/AZVCR)	Czech Republic	✓	✓	0.5	2
Innovation Fund Denmark, (IFD)	Denmark	✓	✓	1.0	3-5
Estonian Ministry of Social Affairs, (MoSAE)	Estonia	✓	✓	0.15	1

Name of participating organisation	*Country / Region*	*Funding academic or clinical/ academic partner**	*Funding private partners**	*Tentative initial funding commitment (M€ for 3 years)*	*Envisaged number of teams potentially funded with the tentative initial funding commitment*
Estonian Research Council, (ETAG)	Estonia	✓	✓	0.3	1
Business Finland, (BFRK)	Finland	✓ academic partner × clinical partner	✓ For-profit × Not for-profit	3.0	10
Agence Nationale de la Recherche, (ANR)	France	✓	✓	3.5	13
Federal Ministry of Education and Research, (BMBF) / German Aerospace Center e.V. – Project Management Agency, (DLR)	Germany	✓	✓	3.0	10
Federal Ministry of Health, (BMG) / German Aerospace Center e.V. – Project Management Agency, (DLR)	Germany	✓	✓	2.0	6-7
Saxon State Ministry for Science, Culture and Tourism, (SMWK)	Germany (Saxony)	✓Academic partners not directly but through private partners ✓ Clinical partners only as enterprises, subject to additional requirements	✓	2.0	No limitation
General Secretariat for Research and Innovation, (GSRI)	Greece	✓	✓	1.0	4-5

Name of participating organisation	*Country / Region*	*Funding academic or clinical/ academic partner**	*Funding private partners**	*Tentative initial funding commitment (M€ for 3 years)*	*Envisaged number of teams potentially funded with the tentative initial funding commitment*
National Research, Development and Innovation Office, (NKFIH)	Hungary	✓	✓	0.5	2
The Icelandic Centre for Research, (RANNIS)	Iceland	✓	×	0.3	1
Taighde Éireann-Research Ireland, (TE-RI)	Ireland	✓ academic partner × clinical partner	×	0.4	1-2
Chief Scientist Office, Ministry of Health, (CSO-MOH)	Israel	✓	×	0.32	2
Italian Ministry of Health, (IT-MoH)	Italy	× academic partner ✓ clinical partner	×	2.0	5-6
Fondazione Regionale per la Ricerca Biomedica, (FRRB)	Italy (Lombardy)	✓	×	1.5	5-6
Tuscany Region, (RT)	Italy (Tuscany)	✓	× For-profit ✓ Not for-profit Research organisations	0.3	2
Latvian Council of Science, (LZP)	Latvia	✓ Universities and research institutes ✓ Clinical only as enterprises	✓ For-profit: Only as enterprise, subject to additional requirements × Not for-profit	0.6	2

Name of participating organisation	*Country / Region*	*Funding academic or clinical/ academic partner**	*Funding private partners**	*Tentative initial funding commitment (M€ for 3 years)*	*Envisaged number of teams potentially funded with the tentative initial funding commitment*
Research Council of Lithuania, (LMT)	Lithuania	✓	✓ (not directly, but through clinical or academic partner, see more information from LMT in the "Guidelines for Applicants")	0.3	1-2
Luxembourg National Research Fund, (FNR)	Luxembourg	✓	× For-profit ✓ Not for-profit	0.3	1-2
The Research Council of Norway, (RCN)	Norway	✓	✓	1.5	4
National Centre for Research and Development, (NCBR)	Poland	✓	✓ For-profit × Not for-profit	1.3	1-3
Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia, (FCT)	Portugal	✓	✓	0.3	2-3 consortia
Vice-Presidency of Azores Regional Government, (VP-GRA)	Portugal (Azores)	✓	× For-profit ✓ Not for-profit	0.1	1
Comissão de Coordenação e Desenvolvimento Regional do Centro, (CCDRC)	Portugal (Centro Region)	✓	✓	0.3	2-3
South African Medical Research Council, (SAMRC)	South Africa	✓	✓ (see application guidelines)	0.632	4
National Institute of Health Carlos III, (ISCIII)	Spain	✓	× For-profit ✓ Not for-profit	3.0	10

Name of participating organisation	*Country / Region*	*Funding academic or clinical/ academic partner**	*Funding private partners**	*Tentative initial funding commitment (M€ for 3 years)*	*Envisaged number of teams potentially funded with the tentative initial funding commitment*
Consejería de Salud y Consumo de la Junta de Andalucía, (CSCJA)	Spain (Andalusia)	✓	× For-profit ✓ Not for-profit	0.25	1-2
Health Department – Generalitat de Catalunya, (DS-CAT)	Spain (Catalonia)	✓	× For-profit ✓ Not for-profit	0.7	3-4
Government of Navarre, (CFN)	Spain (Navarre)	✓	✓	0.2	1-2
Sweden´s Innovation Agency, (VINNOVA)	Sweden	✓	✓	2.1	5-7
The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey, (TUBITAK)	Turkiye	✓	✓	0.4	1-2

* subject to regional/national eligibility criteria and funding rules. All applicants and partners must comply with the State Aid rules (http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/overview/index_en.html). Please see more information from each individual funding agency in the "Guidelines for Applicants".