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Support to the implementation of the Strategic Research Agenda (SRA) of the Joint Programming Initiative on Cultural Heritage and Global Change (JPI CH)

Instrument: Coordination and Support Action

Deliverable D1.4

The Impact of engagement with decision makers

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Introduction

This report is the fourth of a series of four reports delivered for the purpose of WP1 "Alignment of national research programmes and activities with JPI Cultural Heritage". The objective of this work package is to help the JPI contribute to the coordination, structuring and prioritisation of science policies related to cultural heritage and thus foster the alignment process at National and European levels to bring it at its highest achievement. This goal is particularly challenging, since it intends to enhance the strategic coordination amongst Member States – and even beyond the Europe Community – as well as the aggregation of existing streams towards a shared vision of Cultural Heritage and its transposition in tools allowing to jointly running research programs.

Joint Programming Initiatives are perceived as key ERA (European Research Area) building blocks, and as strategic platforms for research and innovation. Practical implementation of Joint Programming Initiatives mainly relies on the alignment of existing or planned national (and regional) research programs and activities. Alignment can take various forms. It is therefore important to build mutual understanding regarding the various facets of alignment and better gauge the stumbling blocks that currently hinder substantial progress in this area.

The GPC Implementation Group on Alignment and Inter-operability, in particular, developed strategies and instruments to promote alignment in the context of joint programming and design guidelines to simplify and enhance the inter-operability of national rules and procedures that currently govern the funding of research throughout EU Member-States and Associated Countries.

GPC provides the following definition: "*Alignment is the strategic approach taken by Member States to modify their national programs, priorities or activities as a consequence of the adoption of joint research priorities in the context of Joint Programming, with a view to implement changes to improve the efficiency of investment in research at the level of Member States and the European Research Area*". Alignment of national research programs and activities requires changes in the orientation and content of national research, the volume of research, the way the national program or activity is executed and changes in research outputs. Countries are invited to take account of JPIs' SRAs when designing their own national research and innovation strategies and programs. In addition, they are invited to improve the inter-operability between their national programs.

Alignment aims to:
1. increase synergies amongst (existing) national research programs and activities;
2. trigger cost-efficiencies in research financing (e.g., via leverage effects);
3. enhance the level of scientific performance;
4. help identify research gaps;
5. maximize research impact on policymaking and innovation

JPIs did not provide a definition, but settled alignment-related goals they are striving to achieve:
- identify research gaps
- capacities and ambitions of JPI member states. Full alignment of all relevant national research programs and activities within a JPI's remit is an ambitious, long-term process.

- Alignment is a bi-directional process: common strategic priorities and Member States' national research priorities and interests.
- meta-level (across several P2P initiatives)

Figure 1. Alignment actions across the entire research programming cycle
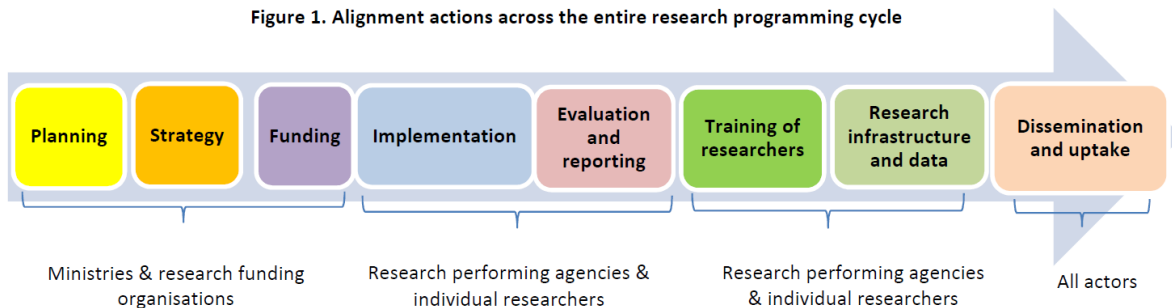
Task 1.1 (overview on policies and instruments) provided in 2016 a state of the art mapping of national programs on Cultural Heritage, in terms of national organization, research topics and instruments (deliverable 1.1). It expanded a former survey conducted through Net-Heritage, while widening the definition of Cultural Heritage (CH), previously perceived only via tangible cultural heritage (TCH) and now including intangible heritage (IH) and digital heritage (DH). It covered the entire landscape of relevant programmes and hosting/funding institutions. The report was submitted on the 22 December 2016.

As a first step, task 1.1 clearly established the variety of situations across countries. While some of responding countries (8 of 14) have demonstrated CH could be read through some of their national priorities, there was a limited number of countries were this was only underlined in broader topics (3 of 14), and even some where CH was clearly not a priority at all (3 of 14). On the same idea, the amount of money invested could be from less than a million to over twenty, with no specific coherence with regard to national GDPs, nor with the format of the programs. Overall, the main conclusion of task 1.1 was the lack of alignment between programs and countries, as with other initiatives under EC funding frameworks, and despite the progress made since the previous Net-Heritage on alignment as 7 countries (out of 14) quoted it as a relevant trigger in their national programing.

Task 1.1 also helped defining the premise of a possible alignment within program, stating most of the 46 programs tagged as open to CH had largely in common (90% of them) to rely on one step procedures. Under a less striking figure, the survey also showed some common ground on the evaluation criteria, with the dominance of scientific excellence criteria, followed by the two criteria of scientific expertise and societal added value.

Task 1.2 (best practices in alignment) built upon the conclusion of task 1.1 to provide in 2017 a first guideline on best practices in research and coordination for the JPI on national level and between national and international level for future development and orientation of the Cultural heritage (Deliverable 1.2). It investigates further the potential bottlenecks (difficulties) toward alignment. The identification of best practices, selected in order to build strategies for alignment, was meant to also include successful examples from other JPIs. The survey proved a slight move toward alignment, showing a majority of countries had undergone changes relying to the promotion of the SRA on national ground, and even more of them willing to comply. Yet all of them pointed out a variety of

practical bottleneck reducing their expectation on importing the SRA within the existing national tools and programs. While countries depending on the S3P program from the EC (Smart Specialization Platform, with the EC financially endorsing a part of the costs deriving from European initiatives; 3 of 14 have a financial incentive to translate SRA into their national programs, the other only rely on the good will of participating institutions and individuals. Therefore, it appears alignment is still an ongoing process within the JPI, a progress impacted by various dimensions.

Task 1.3 (deliverables 1.3 and 1.4) consisted in carrying out strategic dialogue initiatives within the agencies and ministries involved in cultural heritage research across the consortium and beyond the JPI-CH. Synthetic yearly reports were due to be prepared by each country, detailing the specific actions towards alignment implementation carried out at national level. A one-day workshop dedicated to monitoring alignment case studies was held in Madrid on *25 April 2018.* With the general objective of bringing together knowledge and expertise regarding alignment in order to identify best practices for alignment, promote engagement with decision makers towards alignment of research programs and strategies, and identify potential for further joint activities towards alignment. An additional task demanded by the EC was done. It is the elaboration, implementation and follow up of a Cultural Heritage Alignment Strategy. This strategy was included in the D1.3 and its follow up of in D1.4.

This last report presents the actions undertaken during the following months after the workshop. It demonstrates the contribution of such engagements and their impact on the effective and proactive integration of research activities on cultural heritage of the participants.

1. Ambition and methodology of Work package 1 task 1.3.

1.1 Scope and aims of task 1.3

Task 1.3 is a part of WP1 - Alignment of national research programs and activities with JPI cultural heritage of CSA-JHEP2 (2016-2019), for which the Spanish Agencia Estatal de Investigación (AEI) is the WP leader. The Aim of this WP is to promote alignment of national and regional research agendas and activities on Cultural Heritage among the *Joint Programming Initiative on Cultural Heritage and Global Change's* member states (MS), using the Strategic Research Agenda (SRA).

A mapping of the key national strategies and research programs applied to the protection of *tangible* cultural heritage and an assessment of synergies between the national programmes of participants in terms of engagement, financial issues and evaluation procedures were achieved in the ERA-NET Net-Heritage[1] in 2010. Since then, the landscape has evolved, the scope of JPICH has broadened including tangible, intangible and digital heritage, new countries have joined and common actions have been implemented, amongst which the Pilot call (2013) and in 2014 the Heritage Plus call, the last being an ERA-NET plus action funded by the EC under FP7. In this WP conclusions are drawn on the state of play concerning alignment of programs and activities and recommendations for future actions will be setup to the management group.

This Report for the Work package 1, task 1.3, builds on the reports *Updated mapping on Research Programs* (Deliverable 1.1) and *Alignment of European research on Cultural Heritage and how to speed up the process* (Deliverable 1.2) of the CSA Support to the implementation of the SRA of the JPI CH (JHEP2). While task 1.1. was to *prepare a mapping of national research programmes*, task 1.2. was to give the status for the degree of which JPI Cultural Heritage has succeed in aligning the research and call agendas of its member states (MS) with its own Strategic Research Agenda (SRA).

The aim of task 1.3 is to engage with decision makers, on the basis of the information collected during the task 1 - led by the Belgian Science Policy (BELSPO) – and the task 2 – led by the Research Council of Norway (RCN).

The DOA of the GA states that :

> *Task 1.3. Engagement with decision makers*
> *On the basis of Task 1.1 and Task 1.2 each participant will carry out strategic dialogue initiatives within the Agencies/Ministries involved in cultural heritage research across the consortium and beyond the JPICH. Such actions require the engagement of agencies and organizations involved in heritage science, exploring opportunities for cultural heritage, including synergies with H2020 and Structural Cohesion Funds. **A synthetic report will be prepared yearly by each country with details of the specific actions towards alignment implementation carried out at national level.** These reports will be presented at the Steering Committee meetings, that will propose specific actions (both at national and international levels) for the next 12 months. The contribution of such engagements and their impact on the identification of priorities crucial for the setup of **Participants'roadmaps**, enabling effective and proactive integration of research*

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[1] EUROPEAN NETWORK ON RESEARCH PROGRAMME APPLIED TO THE PROTECTION OF TANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE, Project no. SPI-CT-2008-219301-NET-HERITAGE

activities, will be demonstrated. Countries will identify critical points (in time) and relevant national contact persons in the elaboration or revision of national research programmes and activities suitable for this topic, to pro-actively stimulate the implementation of best practices identified in Task 1.2 in the new/revised national programmes. A 1 day workshop will be organised (Milestone 1.1) with the participants and representatives from other JPI and the GPC Working Group on Alignment at month 24 dedicated to monitoring alignment case studies (selection of specific alignment actions and review of its implementation/progress in specific countries).

Task 1.3 has been thus dedicated to monitor the progress on alignment with the activities of participant countries in connecting with their country decision makers in implanting the best practices in terms of alignment identified in task 1.2, in the specific alignment workshop held in Madrid and the information included in the deliverable 1.3 JPI Cultural Heritage Alignment Strategy (CHAS)

1.2 Methodology

The chosen methodology to measure the evolution of the level of alignment between 2016 to 2019 is mainly based on a questionnaire and in the last two years also the follow up of the CHAS. It especially aims at capturing the impact of the different actions of the JPICH and JHEP2.

It was decided to conceive a questionnaire usable during the full duration of the WP1 of JHEP2 CSA. This questionnaire is aimed at collecting information on the strategies governing the cultural heritage sector, on the strategies governing the scientific sector and on the link between the two sectors. It tries to assess specifically how both strategies can influence the existence and the structure of research programmes on Tangible Cultural Heritage (TCH).

This questionnaire is relevant to obtain an overview on policies and instruments (task 1.1, points 1 and 2) as well as on the aspects related to the state of the art, the progress, bottlenecks and potentialities of alignment (task 1.2, point 3) and engagement of decision makers (task 1.3). The content of the questionnaire is based on that constructed within Net-Heritage, the information available at ERALEARN2020 and common discussions between the JPI-CH's partners.

Prior to diffusing the questionnaire for the first time in task 1.1., a test phase was launched at which BELSPO, RCN, MINECO and Swedish Research Council participated enabling a refinement of its content and structure.

During WP1, the electronic questionnaire was circulated four times within participants of JHEP2, JPI CH partners and observers. The information thus collected, in 2016 and then in 2019, serves as input to analyse the state-of-the art of regional and national research strategies, programs and projects applied to Cultural Heritage aims:

1. to get an overview on the current research strategies, policies, programmes and projects applied to Cultural Heritage in all its forms

2. to collect information on the management structures, financing mechanisms, selection and evaluation procedures of research programmes

3. to collect information about alignment

During task 1.1, all respondents to the questionnaire – 14 participating countries in total[2] - returned

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[2] Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Italy, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, The Netherlands and United Kingdom

outstanding and extensive material. This was not the case during task 1.3: only 9 countries returned the questionnaire.

Chart1 Responding countries

Task 1.1 (2016)	Task 1.2 (2017)	Task 1.3 (2018)	Task 1.4 (2019)
Belgium	Cyprus	Belarus	Belarus
Cyprus	Czech Republic	Cyprus	France
Czech Republic	France	France	Netherland
France	Italy	Lithuania	Norway
Italy	Lithuania	Netherland	Poland
Lithuania	Netherlands	Norway	Portugal
Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Spain
Norway	Poland	Sweeden	Sweeden
Poland	Portugal	United Kingdom	United Kingdom
Portugal	Romania		
Romania	Slovakia		
Spain	Spain		
Sweden	Sweden		
United Kingdom	United Kingdom		

2. Evolution of research strategies, policies, programs and projects applied to Cultural Heritage between 2016 and 2019

2.1 Identifying strategies and implementation bodies

We have conducted the inventory through the above mentioned questionnaire, passed once a year since 2016.

2.1.1 Inventory of strategies applied to CH: method

Cultural heritage exists in tangible, intangible and digital forms. The following definitions were provided at the beginning of the questionnaire:

Tangible heritage includes artefacts (for example, objects, paintings, archaeological finds etc), buildings, structures, landscapes, cities, and towns including industrial, underwater and archaeological sites. It includes their location, relationship to the natural environment and the materials from which all these are made, from prehistoric rock to cutting edge plastics and electronic products.

Intangible heritage includes the practices, representations, expressions, memories, knowledge and skills that communities, groups and individuals construct, use and transmit from generation to generation.

Digital heritage includes texts, databases, still and moving images, audio, graphics, software and web pages. Some of this digital heritage is created from the scanning or converting of physical objects that already exist and some is created digitally, or 'born digital'.

2.1.2 Evolution of research strategies in the field of CH during JHEP2

This section proposes a concise comparison related to the research strategy dedicated to Cultural Heritage between 2016 and 2019.

While in 2016 all 14 countries (Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Italy, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, The Netherlands and United Kingdom) replied having a research strategy that also applies to Cultural Heritage, this is only the case in 2019 for 7 out of 8 countries for which representatives answered the questionnaire. Indeed Poland declared that no national, federal or regional strategy is applying on Cultural Heritage. Portugal seems more in the process of having such a strategy, as its representative declared that there is an ongoing process of setting a national strategy of research & innovation in fifteen scientific domains, 'Culture and Cultural Heritage' being one of them. The national agenda for 'Culture and Culture Heritage' is in the pre-finalization phase.

In 2019, Cultural Heritage appears as embedded in a broader scope in most countries. This is the case in Belarus where the agenda set up for research targets the conception of the complex prognosis of scientific and technical progress and gives priority to scientific and technical activities in the Republic of Belarus. In France, the main national strategy plans also applying to Cultural Heritage are the "National strategic Plan for Research" of the Ministry of Culture and the National Research Agency's 2019 action plan. In Netherland, the research strategy which also applies to Cultural Heritage is the national science vision, which runs for 7 years and has been materialized in the Dutch Research Agenda Program. In the same way, in Norway, the national strategy on research

applying to Cultural Heritage is part of the long-term plan for research and higher education (2015-2024). In Lithuania, Romania and Spain, the national strategy on R&D and Innovation recognizes the importance of promoting R&D and innovation in the field of Cultural Heritage. Finally, in Portugal, there is an ongoing process conducted by FCT of setting a national strategy of research & innovation in fifteen scientific domains; 'Culture and Cultural Heritage' is one of them. The national agenda for 'Culture and Culture Heritage' is in the pre-finalization phase.

In 2019 like in 2016, structures and institutions in charge of the implementation of the research strategy are public bodies or agencies: ministries (France, Italy, Lithuania, Netherland, Norway, Poland); national and ministerial funding agencies (Czech Republic, Slovakia and Spain); National Academy of sciences (Belarus); National Heritage Board (Sweden); Research Council (United Kingdom) and National bodies for Research and Innovation (Romania).

Normally, owners of research programmes are public bodies or agencies, ministries of culture; of science and higher education; of education, culture and science; of education, science, research and sports; national research institutions or national research agencies.

2.1.3 National research strategies' priorities in terms of Cultural Heritage

Between 2016 and 2019, the national research strategies priorities in terms of Cultural Heritage remained stable in some countries, while they varied in some other countries. We distinguished four types of priorities: 1) general/open; 2) social identity; 3) societal challenges/climate change; 4) Economic effectiveness/ employment.

While four countries appeared to have an open strategy made of **general priorities** in 2016, this is still the case for three of them in 2019: France, Norway and Spain. In France, the National Strategic Plan supports the European research infrastructures for Heritage Sciences, fosters the European and transnational funding on Cultural Heritage and helps the implementation of interdisciplinary research projects in art, architecture and cultural heritage. In Norway, the Strategy is general and overriding and not specific on topics.

The Spanish strategy on Science, Technology and Innovation 2013-2020 is also rather general, having an overall goal to promote scientific, technological and business leadership and to increase the capacities for innovation of Spanish society and economy. It recognizes four general objectives which are as such aligned to the H2020 strategy: 1) Recognition and promotion of talent in RDI and its employ ability; 2) Promotion of scientific and technical research of excellence; 3) Promotion of business leadership in RDI; and 4) Promotion of RDI activities addressing global societal challenges. The National Plan for Research in Conservation of Cultural Heritage (PNIC) is a strategic plan put forward as management tool related to the conservation of Cultural heritage, aiming at creating knowledge applied to (preventive) conservation through interdisciplinary programmes and projects.

In 2016, Portugal and Poland declared that they had no specific strategic priorities in terms of cultural heritage. But the situation was different in 2019 at least for Portugal. In Portugal, the respondent declared that there is an ongoing process of setting a national strategy of research & innovation in 'Culture and Cultural Heritage' through the national agenda for 'Culture and Culture Heritage'. This new agenda reflects on four structuring subthemes from which it develops four dimensions of reflection towards challenges and lines of research and innovation, relevant from a medium and long term perspective (2030): 1) Cultural transits, identities and memories; 2) Preservation and sustainability and changing environments; 3) Creative processes, cultural production and plural society; 4) Language, technologies, digital culture and value production.

Like Portugal in 2019, some countries have expressed priorities in terms of **identities, memories and communities**. This was already the case of UK in 2016, with a research strategy focused on 8 research areas mainly related to "Identity and community": 1) Values and cultural heritage; 2) Community engagement with heritage; Sustainable management of cultural heritage; Innovative use and re-use of heritage; Intangible, emerging, hidden and contested heritages; Changing Heritage Economies; Heritage and conflict; Global heritages and international development. Accordingly the UK's Programme Heritage2020 had five key themes: 1) discovery, identification and understanding; 2) constructive conservation and sustainable management; 3) public engagement; 4) capacity building; and 5) advocacy. In 2019, the respondent from UK did not demoted these priorities but indicated that AHRC strategy reflects/embeds elements of JPI-CH-SRA, and applicant communities reflect AHRC and other strategic agendas in their applications to responsive mode schemes.

Belarus, Czech Republic, Lithuania, Romania and Slovakia are also claiming such priorities. In 2019, Belarus established three priorities: 1) Creation of conditions for increasing of economical effectiveness of culture; 2) Preservation of the cultural identity of the peoples of Belarus; 3) Formation and strengthening of a positive external and internal cultural image of Belarus. Similar targets were already contained in the 2016 strategic research agenda of Czech Republic - "Active protection of the cultural heritage and Reception of cultural heritage as a tool of national self-awareness and state representation"-; and of Lithuania which "National Progress Strategy 'Lithuania 2030' is focused on the need "to develop cultural and political awareness in Lithuania". Romania and Slovakia's focus are also quite aligned to each other, respectively "Heritage and cultural identity" and "Perception, value and identity with Cultural Heritage".

In 2019, some countries reaffirmed their willingness to address **climate change**. This was the case for the Netherlands, which identifies three main themes, namely contested heritage, citizen science and climate change. In 2016, the research programme of Norway was already focused on a better comprehension of the interplay between climate change and other environmental impact factors, and new knowledge about how different environmental and climate measures can support each other. Also in Sweden, the research programme had four main themes, of which the second is also focused on sustainable development: 1) Sustainable management including conservation; 2) Cultural heritage and sustainable development; 3) Cooperation and dialogue; and, 4) Conditions for cultural heritage work.

Finally, **economic effectiveness/ enhancing employment** are contained as a priority at different levels. In Italy in 2016, the aim of the PNR (NRP - National Research Programme) is to increase its societal and industrial impact. Within PON (NOP - National Operative Programme), the priority is to enhance R&D infrastructures and excellence. Also in Cyprus, still in 2016, priorities were related to 'Built Environment - Construction Industry' which includes 'Cultural Heritage Buildings' and 'Sustainable Growth including Cultural Heritage'.

In the same way, Spain established four priorities: Promote the creation of talent and its employability; promote scientific and technologic research excellence; promote entrepreneurial leadership in R&D and innovation; promote research oriented to overcome social challenges.

2.1.4 Money spent in total on Cultural Heritage research

In 2016, those countries that could reply the question 'How much (official) money is spent in total on cultural heritage research on regional/national level in mill euros?', mentioned that this varied from 1 M€ (Slovakia), 1.7 M€ (Spain), 5.4-5.6 M€ (Norway and Sweden) to 8.5 M€ (UK) and 20 M€ (Poland).

However, this data were incomplete due to lack of answer from some countries, and comparison was not possible due to different funding schemes used by the different countries (see section 3.1 below).

In 2019, the data we collected indicated a very similar scale – going from 5 M€ to 25 M€, with similar bias. However, four countries declared that the money spent each year was variable over time. The data gathered in 2019 are summarised in the table below.

In 2019	Belarus	France	NL	Norway	Portugal	Poland	Spain	UK
Variable			Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes
Average/year		5 M€		4,2 M€				
In 2019	13 M€						5 M€	

2.2 Research programs and/or other relevant funding mechanisms for Cultural Heritage research characteristics and key funding instruments

2.2.1 General

This section is about research programmes or part of programs or other research funding mechanisms with calls dedicated to research in the field of Cultural Heritage.

Research programmes and/or other relevant research funding mechanisms are instruments which have plans for research, organize calls, process applications and manage projects.

Such programmes and/or other research funding mechanisms are open for all eligible institutions within a country and have definite rules for the submission, handling and scientific assessment of proposals and the management of projects.

In what follows, the term 'programs' covers both research programs and other relevant funding mechanisms for Cultural Heritage research.

2.2.2 Inventory of key funding mechanisms

As stated above, owners of research programmes are public bodies or agencies, such as a ministry (of Culture; of Science and Higher Education; of Education, Culture and Science; of Education, Science, Research and Sports…), a National Research Council, Arts and Humanities Research Council, National Authority for Scientific Research and Innovation, National Heritage Board, National Agency for Research, National Research Promotion Foundation, Foundation for Science and Technology, who are generally also responsible for their management.

The questionnaire contains extensive information on schemes aimed at funding research on Cultural heritage. In 2016, we could identify for the 14 participating countries 46 research programmes in which the thematic of Cultural Heritage was present, either as the main focus (in 32 cases) or as part of a larger research programme (in the remaining 14 cases). In 2019, the number of research programs identified was much less important as shown in the table below: 9 for 8 countries.

A majority of these programs are dedicated to Cultural Heritage or to a topic including cultural heritage. In 2019 as in 2016, programs are generally published on the website of programme owners

and are available in English in some cases (France, Netherland, Norway, Portugal and United Kingdom). They are still not available in English in Belarus, Poland and Spain.

Within these programs, the projects duration is three years on average, with an exception in Netherland where one of the programs can last for up to 8 years. Like in 2016, most of the programs are covering the full costs of projects.

In 2019	Belarus	France	NL	Norway	Portugal	Poland	Spain	UK
Number Prog	1	2	2	1	0	1	1	1
Type of program	Dedicated (includ CH)	Dedicated	Part of larger	Dedicated (includ CH)		Dedicated (includ CH)	Part of larger	Dedicated
Language	National	National + Engl	National + Engl	National + Engl		National	National	English
Time Frame	2016-2020	Yearly	1) 2018-	2016 -	2 months	2019-	Open	Open
Project Duration	3 years	3-4 years	1) 4-8 2) 4	3-4 years	3 years	2-3 years	3 years	3 years
Cost coverage	Full	Full	2) Full	Full		Full	Marg	Marg

3. Evolution of the management of research programs applied to Cultural Heritage

3.1 Commissioning of projects.

In 2019 like in 2016, the research programs are mainly addressed to recognized research institutions or organisations, and universities. SME's and public bodies are eligible to respond to calls in a few countries like France and Portugal. The three types of research – fondamental, applied and innovative – are covered in each of the responding countries, with the exception of Norway where only applied research is founded.

Cooperation with stakeholders is most frequently requested in 2019 than it was in 2016. This confirms a more focused orientation towards "problem solving" of potential research projects enabling to meet societal challenges as requested by the EC through H2020.

International cooperation is also requested more often (in 5 cases out of 7), while it was not requested nor required in 30 out of the 46 research programmes in 2016. It is still the case that foreign partners, especially in France, Netherland, Norway and UK.

Most countries are planning for a single selection step, by contrast with European schemes. But all countries are now using specific forms for the applications, while still 6,5 % of the research programs

had no specific form in 2016. The national language remains compulsory for submission in only 2 countries out of 7.

In 2019	Belarus	France	NL	Norway	Portugal	Poland	Spain	UK
Type of Orga	RIs	RIs, univ, SME's	RIs, Univ	Ris, Univ	Ris, Univ, SME's, internatio labs, non-profit	Ris, univ, scientists	Ris, univ, scientif centers	Univ, indep RIs
Type of research	F, A, I	F, A, I	F, A, I	Applied	?	?	F, A, I	F, A, I
Stakeholders	No	No	Request	Request	Request	Request	Request	Encouraged
Internatio coop	Request	No	Allowed	Request	Request	No	Request	Supported
Internatio partners funded	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Not directly	Yes (appart for PI)
Selection Steps	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Form	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
English	No	Yes (can)	Yes (must/can)	Yes (must)	Yes (can)	No	Yes (can)	Yes (must)

3.2 Evaluation of projects

In this section, we describe some aspect of the evaluation of projects. In all the respondent countries, full proposals are examined by external national and international experts from universities, research institutions and the government, but in some cases, for instance in Belarus, Poland, Spain and the UK an internal process of evaluation is also conducted.

The questionnaire contained a list of teen evaluation criteria:

- Scientific excellence
- Scientific expertise of the research group
- Complementarity research group
- Multidisciplinary approach of the project
- Project management
- Resource management
- Societal value/expected impact
- International cooperation
- Dissemination and communication plan
- Relevance to the call

Although the programme managers of the countries participating to the questionnaire in 2019 do not applied all criteria, and it is done an attempt towards an average weight of them per country.

2019	Belarus	France	NL	Norway	Portugal	Poland	Spain	UK	Average
Scientifique excellence	7	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	**9,63**
Scientifique experience of research group	7	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	**9,38**
Societal value/expected impact	7	10	10	9	10	10	9	9	**9,25**
Relevance to the call	7	8	10	10	9	10	10	10	**9,25**
Project Management	6	10	10	9	9	9	8	8	**8,63**
Resource Management	7	8	10	9	9	9	9	8	**8,63**
Complementarity research group	6	8	10	10	9	9	8	8	**8,50**
Multidisciplinary approach of the project	6	8	10	8	9	9	8	8	**8,25**
Dissemination and communication plan	6	8	10	8	9	9	8	8	**8,25**
International cooperation	6	8	7	8	9	9	8	8	**7,88**

In 2019 like in 2016, "scientific excellence" exerts the highest impact on the evaluation process of research proposals followed by "scientific expertise of the research group", while "International cooperation" has the lowest weight in the ranking process of research proposals.

3.3. Monitoring and review of projects

Alignment appears to have happened over the three years since 2016 as all the funding institutions are now requesting either a mid-term, an annual and / or a final report. These reports are, generally assessed internally. Payments are subject to the approval of the monitoring reports in 50 % of cases (Norway, Netherland, France & Portugal).

4. Conclusions: towards alignment?

This report was the last report of the work package 1. It is mainly drawing from the results of the on-line questionnaire, passed four times between 2016 and 2019, in order to monitor the progress of alignment during this timeframe.

It is important to stress that it was achieved a very significant progress toward alignment was achieved from 2009 to 2016 (see deliverable 1.1). While in 2009 some countries mentioned not having a research strategy in the field of TCH (Germany, Iceland and UK), this was not any more the case for the countries participating in the questionnaire in 2016. A remarkable shift was noticed for United Kingdom which had moved towards a research strategy dedicated to CH and for Spain which developed a National Plan for Research in Conservation of Cultural Heritage (PNIC), while in 2009 TCH was embedded in one of the ten key sectors falling under "Construction, planning and Cultural Heritage".

Furthermore, the number of programmes that were aligned to H2020 and to JPICH, potentially via the SRA was already remarkable: 7 of the 14 participating countries (50 %) mentioned an alignment to JPICH in at least one of their research programmes while 9 countries mention an alignment to H2020, further illustrating the global European context of them.

In 2019, most of the responding countries (5 out of 7) indicated that their aligned their research programs on the JPI Cultural Heritage Strategic Research Agenda. The answers to the questionnaire indicated that most of them had introduced changes in their national/regional strategic research agenda, and as a consequence, of the Strategic Research Agenda (SRA) of the JPI Cultural Heritage. Only Belarus and the UK have not introduced such changes, but Belarus is planning to do so in order to align.

Most of the responding countries have no plans to introduce further changes. When and where they identified bottlenecks against alignment, they point out administrative processes (Spain) and the founding system (Netherland and Portugal). However, in a number of cases it appears possible to adapt the roadmap of calls (Belarus, UK, Portugal).

This last report confirms the progress made in terms of alignment amongst regional/national research programmes on one hand and alignment of regional/national research programmes to JPI Cultural Heritage through the SRA and/or H2020 on the other hand. In 2019 like in 2016, we could notice tendencies of thematic alignment in terms of national research priorities or program focus, especially around the thematic of national versus European identities.

These results are directly feeding the reflection conducted during the re-rewriting process of the JPI CH Strategic Research Agenda (SRA). Still an important focus of the JPICH is to contribute to the coordination, structuring and prioritization of science policies related to Cultural Heritage and thus foster the alignment process at European, national and regional levels.

Abbreviations

CH= Cultural Heritage

CHAS = Cultural Heritage Alignment Strategy

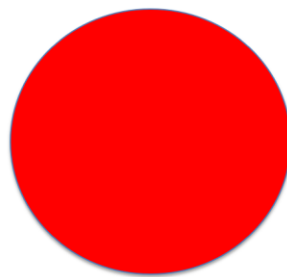JPICH= Joint Programming Initiative on Cultural Heritage

MS = member states

PNIC = National Plan for Research in Conservation of Cultural Heritage (),
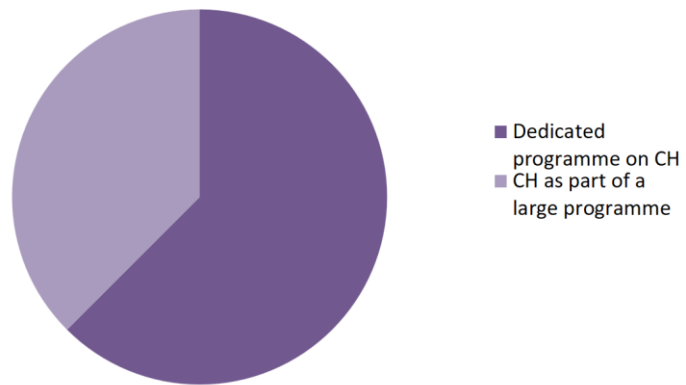
SRA= Strategic Research Agenda

TCH= Tangible Cultural Heritage

D 1.4, WP1.

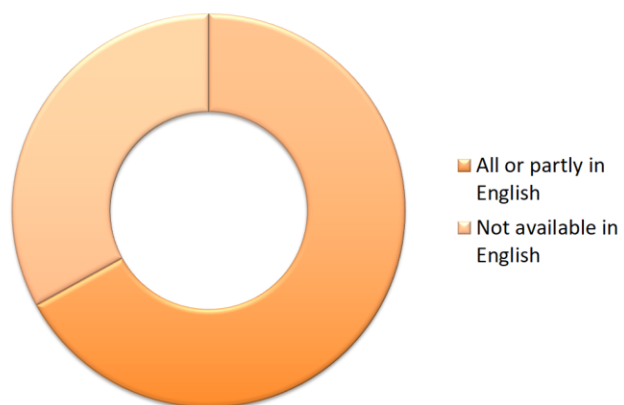# Impact of engagement with decision makers (France-RCN Spain-AEI)

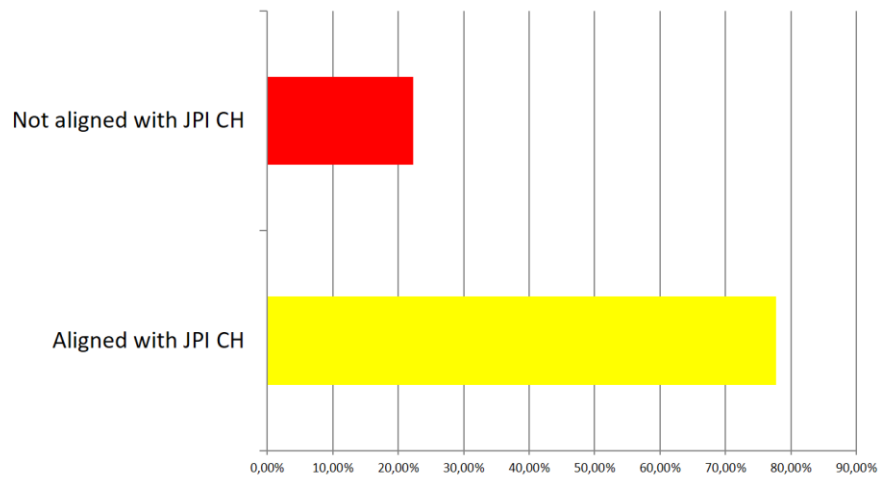## Countries with national strategy including Cultural Heritage (2019)

100%

Type of programme on CH (2019)

- Dedicated programme on CH
- CH as part of a large programme

Availability in English of research programmes on CH (2019)

- All or partly in English
- Not available in English

National programmes aligned to JPICH

Management of National Programmes & Internationalization (2019)

Evaluation Criteria

Average
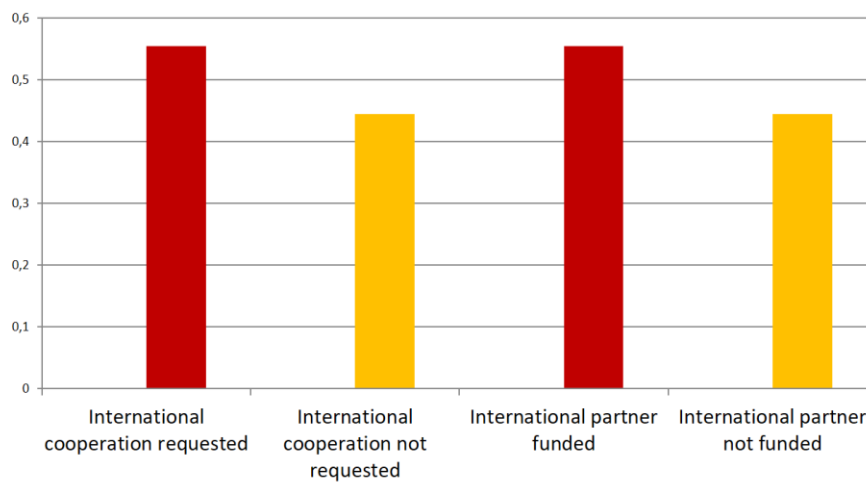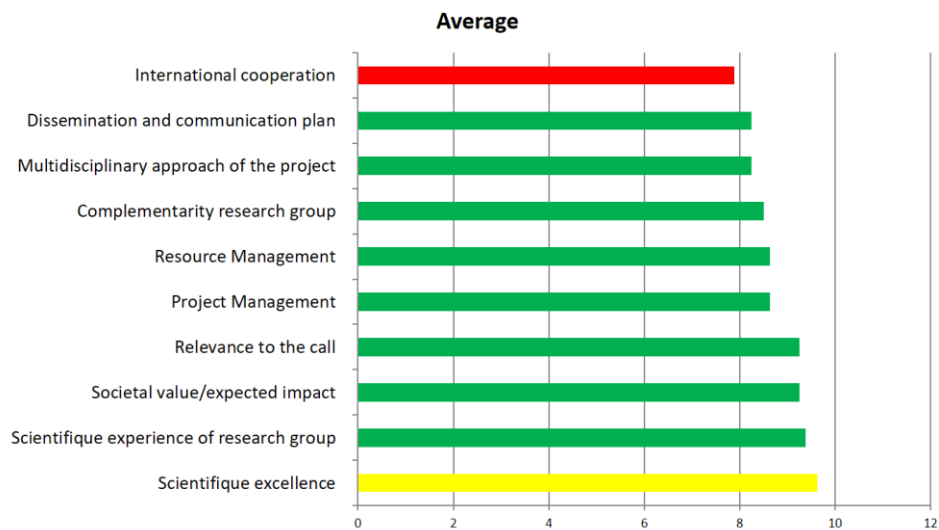
Evaluation criteria

- 10 evaluation criteria were listed:
    - Scientific excellence
    - Scientific expertise of the research group
    - Complementarity research group
    - Multidisciplinary approach of the project
    - Project management
    - Resource management
    - Societal value/expected impact
    - International cooperation
    - Dissemination and communication plan
    - Relevance to the call

- However, "International cooperation" has the lowest weight in the ranking process of research proposals.

JPI Cultural Heritage: Questionnaire on the state-of-the art of regional and national research strategies, programmes and projects applied to Cultural Heritage

This questionnaire is presented in order:

1. to get an overview on the current research strategies, policies, programmes and projects applied to Cultural Heritage in all its forms (A)

2. to collect information on the management structures, financing mechanisms, selection and evaluation procedures of research programmes (B-E)

3. to collect information about alignment (F-H)

The questionnaire refers to CSA2 - JHEP2 – WP1 D1.4 "Report on the impact of engagement with decision makers".

Definition: Cultural heritage exists in tangible, intangible and digital forms.

Tangible heritage includes artefacts (for example, objects, paintings, archaeological finds etc), buildings, structures, landscapes, cities, and towns including industrial, underwater and archaeological sites. It includes their location, relationship to the natural environment and the materials from which all these are made, from prehistoric rock to cutting edge plastics and electronic products.

Intangible heritage includes the practices, representations, expressions, memories, knowledge and skills that communities, groups and individuals construct, use and transmit from generation to generation.

Digital heritage includes texts, databases, still and moving images, audio, graphics, software and web pages. Some of this digital heritage is created from the scanning or converting of physical objects that already exist and some is created digitally, or 'born digital'.

A. Identifying strategies and implementation bodies

General:
This part is to obtain information on
- existing strategies on research applied to Cultural Heritage and
- to identify structures of implementation

If an electronic version exists, please add a link to the website:
Url.:

Questions:
Is there a national/federal/regional strategy on research which also applies to CH?
Tu respuesta

[ ]

How much money is spent in total on cultural heritage research on regional/national level in mill Euro?

[ ]

Describe which structures/institutions are in charge of the implementation of research strategies?

[ ]

What are the main CH-priorities of the research strategy?

[ ]

*Obligatorio
C. Application/submission procedure
Programme name *

[ ]

Is there a fixed timing for calls?

Yes
No

(Please feel free to comment/describe further)

[ ]

What is the proposal type?

One step
Two step

(Please feel free to comment/describe further)

[ ]

Is there a formal structure for applications in the form of an application form?

Yes
No

(Please feel free to comment/describe further)

[ ]

Can proposals be submitted in English?

Yes, they can
Yes, they must
No, they cannot

(Please feel free to comment/describe further)

[ ]

B. Research programmes and/or other relevant funding mechanisms for Cultural Heritage research - CH

General:

This part is about research programmes or part of programmes or other research funding mechanisms with calls dedicated to research in the field of CH.

Research programmes and/or other relevant research funding mechanisms are instruments which have plans for research, organize calls, process applications and manage projects.

Such programmes and/or other research funding mechanisms are open for all eligible institutions within a country and have definite rules for the submission, handling and scientific assessment of proposals and the management of projects.

In what follows, the term "programmes' covers both research programmes and other relevant funding mechanisms for Cultural Heritage research.

Questions:

Programme Country/region

Programme name

Programme owner

Programme management organization

What is the type of programme?

Dedicated programme
Part of a larger programme
Other research funding mechanisms

Describe the focus of the programme

Where are calls published?

Name of the website

Are the programmes available in English?

Yes
No

Describe the time frame

What is the annual budget for the programme?

Express in Euros

[ ]

What is the annual budget for CH research in the programme?

Express in Euros

[ ]

What is the average duration of a project?

Express in Years

[ ]

What is the average total budget per project?

Express in Euros

[ ]

Does the programme cover full costs or marginal costs of the projects?

Full costs
Marginal costs

Is the programme aligned to or influenced by other national or international programmes or initiatives within CH?

JPI CH

H2020

Otro:
[ ]

Which type of organizations/institutions are eligible for funding?

Research institutes

Universities

SME's

Otro:
[ ]

Describe the funded research category.

Fundamental science

Applied science

Innovative science

Otro:
[ ]

Is a cooperation with stakeholders required/requested?

Yes, required / Yes requested / No

[ ]

Is international cooperation required/requested?

Yes, required / Yes requested / No

[ ]

Can international partners be funded?

Yes / No

[ ]

*Obligatorio
C. Application/submission procedure

Programme name *

[ ]

Is there a fixed timing for calls?

Yes
No

(Please feel free to comment/describe further)

[ ]

What is the proposal type?

One step
Two step

(Please feel free to comment/describe further)

[ ]

Is there a formal structure for applications in the form of an application form?

Yes
No

(Please feel free to comment/describe further)

[ ]

Can proposals be submitted in English?

Yes, they can
Yes, they must
No, they cannot

(Please feel free to comment/describe further)

[ ]

D. Evaluation procedure of full proposals

Please fill in one table per research programme defined in section B.

Programme name

[ ]

Who is evaluating applications ?

Internal (within the responsible institution) / External (outside the responsible institution). If a mixture, please describe below.

Evaluators (within the responsible institution)

A panel (within the responsible institution)

National evaluators (outside the responsible institution)

National panel (outside the responsible institution)

International evaluators (outside the responsible institution)

International panel (outside the responsible institution)

A mixture. Evaluators within and outside the responsible institution. Please describe below

(A mixture: provide a number of evaluators or explain)

Where are evaluators selected from?

University

Research institutions

Government

NGO's

SME

Otro:

What are the most relevant evaluation criteria? (0-10)

Scientific excellence/merit
Scientific experience of the research group
Complementarity of the research group
Multidisciplinary approach of the project
Project management
Resource management
Societal value/expected impact
International cooperation
Dissemination and communication plan
Relevance to the call
Other (describe below)

Other (describe)

*Obligatorio
E. Monitoring and review of ongoing projects

Please describe the monitoring and review process (mid-term and final) of granted projects per research programme
defined in section B
Is there a requirement for a progress report?

No

Yes, annual

Yes, mid-term

Yes, final

Otro:

[ ]

Are progress report evaluations performed externally or internally?
Internal
External

Are the payments subject to the approval of mid-term reports?
Yes
No

Do you want to add another programme? *
Yes
No

F. Alignment

Definition: Alignment is a modification of national research programmes, priorities or activities to bring them in line with joint research priorities in the context of joint programming.

In task 1.2, bottlenecks and difficulties in previous call and actions that were taken to tackle them will be identified.

1. Changes in the national/regional strategic research agenda in the sense of alignment with the Strategic Research Agenda of the JPI CH (SRA-JPI CH)

Status: Have there been changes in the national/regional strategic research agenda as a consequence of the SRA-JPI CH?

[ ]

Plans: Do you plan to change the national/regional strategic research agenda in order to bring it more in line with priorities in the SRA-JPI CH?

[ ]

Possibilities: Do you see any possibilities to change the national/regional strategic research agenda in the future in a sense of more alignment with the SRA –JPI CH?

[ ]

Bottlenecks and difficulties: Identify and describe

[ ]

Do you see possible actions to tackle bottlenecks and difficulties in the future?

[text box]

2. Changes in national/regional calls to align activities with the ones of the JPI CH
Status: Have there been changes in calls on national/regional level as a consequence of JPI CH?

[text box]

Plans: Do you plan to change the roadmap of calls on national/regional level in order to bring calls more in line with the call roadmap of JPI CH?

[text box]

Possibilities: Do you see any possibilities to adapt the call roadmap on national/regional level in the future in order to achieve more alignment with the call roadmap of the JPI CH?

[text box]

Bottlenecks and difficulties in previous calls: Identify and describe

[text box]

Do you see possible actions to tackle bottlenecks and difficulties in future calls? Describe

[text box]

3. Changes on national/regional level in different networking activities to align them with activities in the JPI CH
Please only fill in the status of activities and future plans and/or possibilities with respect to alignment with the JPI CH.
3.1 Please describe the activities and alignments carried out in the last four years
Workshops

[text box]

Conferences

[text box]

Graduate-level researcher schools

[text box]

Stakeholder network activities

[text input field]

General activities aiming to share/exchange knowledge (knowledge hubs)

[text input field]

Other activities?

[text input field]

In case bottlenecks and difficulties are noticed, please describe?

[text input field]

3.2 Please describe plans and/or possibilities with respect to future alignment

Workshops

[text input field]

Conferences

[text input field]

Graduate-level researcher schools

[text input field]

Stakeholder network activities

[text input field]

General activities aiming to share/exchange knowledge (knowledge hubs)

[text input field]

Other activities?

[text input field]

In case bottlenecks and difficulties are noticed, please describe?

[text input box]

G. Best practices

On the basis of the input in Task 1.1, the mapping exercise and the experience of previous JPICH calls, and alignment activities of other JPIs, the task leader will identify best practices in research and coordination for the JPI on national and international level for future development and orientation of the Cultural heritage activities.
Please, share your success stories and best practice for alignment
Tu respuesta

[text input box]

H. Past and future JPI joint calls

Please describe the strategy towards the decision to participate in a JPI-joint call? Who is involved and who commits finally?

Tu respuesta

[text input box]

Please comment on the possibilities to or barriers towards participating in future transnational calls.

Tu respuesta

[text input box]

Please describe the opportunities/benefits of transnational calls.

Tu respuesta

[text input box]

FOLLOW UP OF THE ALIGNMENT STRATEGY 2019-2020 (Spain-AEI)

FOLLOW UP OF THE JPI CH ALIGNMENT STRATEGY 2019-2020
ALIGNMENT ACTIONS GOING ON

- *Update of the JPI SRA*
- *The systematic process behind the update of the SRIA included stakeholder Advisory Board, National Consultation Panels, foresight workshop*
- *Participation in future EC H2020 calls in the field of CH (Next CSA)*
- *Call 2019: Conservation, Protection and Use*
- *Call 2020: Identities and perceptions*
- *Scientific evaluation panels for the Conservation, Protection and Use call.*
- *JPI CH Scientific Committee meetings*
- *JPI CH Advisory Board meetings*

FOLLOW UP OF THE JPI CH ALIGNMENT STRATEGY 2019-2020
ALIGNMENT ACTIONS NOT STARTED

- Launch of the knowledge hub
- Possible Joint Call with the ERANET HERA *(by now not possible with HERA but an open door to joint call with JPI Climate)*
- National mirror groups will be set up in JPI CH participating countries *(no mirror group per country but a representative in contact with politics or REPER of each country)*
- Define the actions of the Task Force on Internationalisation
- Continue the cooperation with DARIAH, PARTHENOS and IPERION-CH
- Work on the interface group between the JPI CH and E-RHIS *(E-RHIS has being included in the JPICH Advisory Board)*
- Publication and dissemination of newsletters
- Work with social networks