Joint workshop on the design of the next European Union R&I Framework Programme

Workshop report

20 February 2024
Brussels, Belgium

The Academy of Medical Sciences

FEAM
Federation of European Academies of Medicine

The Federation of European Academies of Medicine (FEAM) is the European umbrella organisation for national Academies of Medicine, Pharmacy, and Veterinary Science, as well as national Academies through their medical divisions. FEAM's mission is to promote cooperation among these Academies, provide a collective voice on issues related to human and animal medicine, biomedical research, education, and health in Europe, and extend their advisory roles to European authorities.

The Academy of Medical Sciences is the independent, expert voice of biomedical and health research in the UK. Our mission is to help create an open and progressive research sector to improve the health of people everywhere. The Academy's elected Fellows are the United Kingdom's leading medical scientists from the NHS, academia, industry, and the public service. We work with them to improve lives, strengthen research, support researchers, work globally, and build our resources.

Joint workshop on the design of the next European Union R&I Framework Programme

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Executive summary

International science and research collaboration is at the forefront of technological advancement, societal development, and innovation. It fosters cultural links between societies, policymakers, and innovators, with the aim of creating and discovering together, advancing science and technology for the good of all.

The European Union (EU) Research and Innovation (R&I) Framework Programmes (FPs) are the largest funding programmes globally, providing researchers across all disciplines, levels, and sectors with opportunities to collaborate with counterparts from the EU, associated and Third countries[1]. In 2024, the European science and research sector celebrates the 40th anniversary of the first EU R&I Framework Programme but is also focusing on the future of the European R&I programmes. The current Framework Programme, Horizon Europe, is undergoing an interim evaluation, with a report outlining findings from the evaluation expected to be published in October 2024. Until the end of 2027, the European Commission, member states, and the European Parliament will be working on the development of the successor to Horizon Europe.

In February 2024, The UK Academy of Medical Sciences (AMS) and the Federation of the European Academies of Medicine (FEAM) partnered to deliver a joint workshop on the design of the next EU R&I Framework Programme. Representatives from 18 European Academies of Medicine[2], members of FEAM, and AMS came together in Brussels to share national perspectives of the challenges and opportunities for biomedical research available in Horizon Europe and to construct a joint vision for the future programme.

The common view of represented FEAM members was that Horizon Europe offers unprecedented opportunities for carrying out cross-border, interdisciplinary research and career progression for scientists, across all career levels. From a biomedical and health perspective, the introduction of public–private partnership research funding models, increased funding for calls addressing global health challenges, and aligning research efforts with real-world needs are amongst the substantial achievements of Horizon Europe.

Participants expressed support for approaches and new practices that can improve the next iteration of EU R&I Framework Programmes. They agreed that the upcoming EU R&I Framework Programme and the European scientific and research community will benefit if the Commission implements a programme with:

- A sustainable, long-term, ringfenced budget, and increased funding support for Pillar I
- An increased focus on research opportunities for early-career researchers
- A specific heavily funded innovation budget to foster innovation, translation and discovery-driven research, especially in Health (Cluster 1 in the current programme Horizon Europe)
- More funding calls for infrastructures dedicated to clinical research and structuring scientific projects
- Increasing the number of calls within Pillar II and Pillar III that are discovery-driven ones, in comparison to mission-driven
- A reduced administrative load and bureaucracy in Pillar II and ensuring size and scale of consortia are conducive to collaborative working and the nature of the research question
- Topics and missions that are informed by both the academic, patient, public and private organisations in a balanced and equitable manner

1. A full list of countries can be found here: https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/strategy/strategy-2020-2024/europe-world/international-cooperation/association-horizon-europe_en
2. Academy of Athens, Greece; Belgian Royal Academy of Medicine (ARMB); The Royal Academy of Medicine of Belgium (KAGB); French Academy of Medicine; French National Academy of Pharmacy; German National Academy of Sciences 'Leopoldina'; Hungarian Academy of Sciences; Israeli National Academy of Science in Medicine; Italian Academy of Medicine; Portuguese Academy of Medicine; Romanian Academy of Medical Science; Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences; Slovenian Academy of Medicine; Spanish Royal National Academy of Medicine; The Academy of Medical Sciences of the Serbian Medical Society; The French Academy of Pharmacy; The French Academy of Veterinarians; The Royal Academy of Veterinary Sciences of Spain; and The UK Academy of Medical Sciences.

- A vision on more effective engagement with widening countries[3] and more impactful use of existing support mechanisms, such as pre-existing research infrastructure in a country
- A long-term policy vision tailored to global health policy priorities
- A more straightforward application process, reduced bureaucracy and increased funding for the European Innovation Council.

All represented academies agreed to use the findings from the workshop when engaging with national governments and the European Commission on the topic in the lead up to the introduction of the next EU R&I Framework Programme.

European Union Framework Programmes

EU R&I Framework Programmes are the key funding and implementation programmes to support research and innovation in the European Research Area (ERA). To date there have been nine Framework Programmes, with the current 9th framework named Horizon Europe, running from 2021 until 2027. Programme typically reinforces and promotes development of projects and initiatives from the previous, whilst also attempting to address contemporary or emerging challenges and develop solutions for the following Framework Programme.

Horizon Europe is running from 2021 to 2027 and at the time of publication of this report, is undergoing an interim evaluation. The programme plays a crucial role in supporting research and innovation efforts, encouraging cooperation between academia, industry, and civil society, across the ERA and beyond. It supports research efforts to:

- Tackle climate change.
- Achieve UN's Sustainable Development Goals.
- Boost EU's industrial competitiveness.
- Boost economic growth.
- Facilitate collaboration.
- Develop, support, and implement EU policies for global impact.
- Disseminate knowledge and technologies.
- Create employment opportunities.
- Optimise investment impact in the ERA.

Horizon Europe has adopted new elements to support research and innovation, such as the establishment of the European Innovation Council and an open science policy which promotes mandatory open access to publications. The programme sets out missions that are objective and measurable to achieve the framework's goals:

1. **Adaptation to climate change through societal transformation**
2. **Cancer**
3. **Healthy oceans, seas coastal and inland waters**
4. **Climate neutral and smart cities**
5. **Soil health and food**

3. Countries eligible for funding from the Widening Participation and Spreading Excellence instruments in Horizon Europe. Namely, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and all Associated Countries with equivalent characteristics in terms of R&I performance (Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Turkey, Armenia, Georgia, Moldova, Morocco, Tunisia, Ukraine, Faroe Islands) and the Outermost Regions (defined in Art. 349 TFEU).

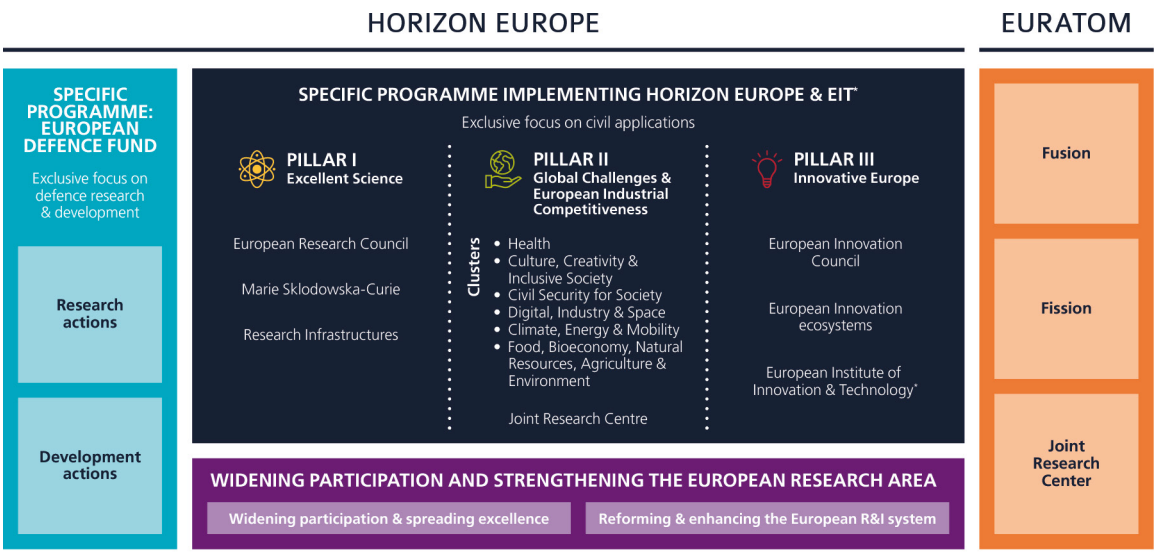
European Union Framework Programmes (continued)

For implementation, Horizon Europe is split up in four Pillars:

- **Pillar I -** Excellent Science
- **Pillar II -** Global Challenges of European Industrial Competitiveness
- **Pillar III -** Innovative Europe
- **Horizontal Pillar -** Widening Participation and Strengthening the European Research Area

The European Commission intends to implement the next EU R&I Framework Programme in 2028, after the completion of Horizon Europe. Work on the design of the content and structure of Framework Programme 10 has begun in April 2023 with the publication of results from a public consultation on Horizon Europe. Until 2028, the Commission and European Parliament in consultation with EU member states will define the parameters of the budget and negotiate the proposed work programme. It is expected that by the end of 2026, the programme will be finalised and implemented in 2028.

It is crucial to identify the challenges and opportunities within the current Framework Programme to design an R&I programme, ensuring continuation of existing good practice models, but also fit for the future.



*The European Institute of Innovation & Technology (EIT) is not part of the Specific Programme

Introduction

EU R&I Framework Programmes are the largest, most well-renowned, and collaborative scientific funding programmes in the world. In 2024, the European science, research and innovation community celebrates the 40th anniversary of the first EU Framework Programme.

During the past 40 years, these Programmes have become the most prestigious global research funding schemes, fostering innovation across borders, and discovering solutions to global challenges. International and interdisciplinary co-operation are at the heart of the Programmes. This makes them an important lever for advancing European innovation and maintaining Europe's leading position as a scientific global power.

For the European health and biomedical research sector, EU R&I Framework Programmes are the major platform for scientific cross-border collaboration, where scientists are encouraged to carry out curiosity-driven and discovery-led research, testing radical new ideas, and having a global impact. R&I Framework Programmes are the facilitator of multiple fruitful scientific networks involving scientists with diverse backgrounds. They have contributed to the discovery of solutions to complex shared global problems, such as the impacts of climate change on public health and the integration and implementation of new and emerging technologies in healthcare.

EU R&I Framework Programmes run in a six-year cycle, with Horizon Europe running from 2021 until 2027. The European Commission is currently working on the development of the next Framework Programme, FP10, which will be launched in 2028 and run until 2034.

On 20 February 2024, the AMS and FEAM[4] jointly delivered a workshop on the topic of the design of the next EU R&I Framework Programme. The event was co-hosted by the Academy and FEAM in Brussels. A Steering Committee, involving Fellows of the UK Academy and representatives of the FEAM Council, developed the agenda and led the discussions on the day (see Annexe 1).

The objectives of the workshop were to:

- Bring together perspectives from across the FEAM membership on the content, design and topics of the next EU R&I Framework Programme, with a view of the needs of health and biomedical research across Europe.
- Identify topics and actions that can enhance collaboration between academics from the countries represented at FEAM.
- Collate evidence from members that can be used to inform the design of the next EU R&I Framework Programme, both by individual Academies on a national level and by FEAM on a European level.

Eighteen FEAM member academies participated in discussions on the day. Representatives were selected by each participating academy according to their involvement with previous or current Framework Programmes, their insight into national and EU R&I policymaking, and their expertise on research career programmes (see Annexe 2).

This report summarises discussions from the workshop and highlights reflections and key points of agreement between European Academies of Medicine on the design and content of the next EU R&I Framework Programme. Member academies are invited to use the findings in this report when engaging with national and international stakeholders as an evidence base for their positions regarding the next EU R&I Framework Programme.

4. FEAM represents 24 member academies in Brussels to provide a collective voice on a wide range of issues in health and biomedical research that underpin EU policies and offer expert advice to the European Commission. The AMS is a founding member of FEAM.

Successes of Horizon Europe

Participants highlighted a number of successes in Horizon Europe and argued for their continuation in the next EU R&I Framework Programme. These include **the scope of funding opportunities, variety of infrastructures, public–private partnerships, the focus on impact and innovation, and the introduction of the new European Innovation Council**. In addition, the increasingly international outlook of the Framework Programmes, with multiple non-EU countries associated with the programmes are seen as a success.

From a biomedical and health research perspective, **the increased allocation of funding for health research** and **more opportunities for collaboration and networking between academia, public and private research teams** have enabled a wide range of projects and initiatives to be launched and successfully developed. Horizon Europe places an emphasis on **interdisciplinary research and innovation**, encouraging the **integration of diverse expertise and perspectives**, which is the basis of scientific and technological progress. Attendees also mentioned the benefit of calls focusing on **social impact** and addressing **global health challenges**, aligning research efforts with real-world needs. Continuing these measures is necessary for the long-term impact of the initiatives.

Pillar I, and its flagship programmes, the **European Research Council (ERC)[5] and Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA)[6]**, were described as the most prestigious and excellence-driven global fellowship programmes, fostering discoveries, innovation, and career advancement for researchers across the associated countries. ERC grants help to **attract and retain distinguished scientists** to the continent and enable the building of a strong European scientific community. They also foster **innovation**, leading to the next round of patents, especially in fields such as the generation of vaccines. Attendees mentioned that both programmes should remain independent and structurally unchanged, but it is vital to increase their budget.

5. The ERC was established by the European Commission in 2007. It is the premier European funding organisation for excellent frontier research. It funds creative researchers, of any nationality and age, to run projects based across Europe. More information is available on the ERC website.
6. The MSCA were established in 1996 as the European Union's flagship funding programme for doctoral education and postdoctoral training of researchers. More information is available on the MSCA website.

Challenges of Horizon Europe

Participants cited bureaucracy, and the lack of sufficient funding for discovery and translation research as key challenges and barriers within the current EU R&I Framework Programme.

In Pillar I, the **application process** is regarded as straightforward, enabling excellence and innovation. In contrast, in Pillar II, attendees flagged issues related to the bureaucratic language, as well as an unnecessarily complicated and professionalised application process. The level of complexity of applications for Pillar II calls became a barrier for many scientists and creates the impression that technical expertise in applications is the key factor for a successful application, rather than scientific excellence.

The limited funding for **discovery-driven research** in Pillars II and III is a threat to the discovery of solutions to shared existing and emerging global challenges. While Pillar I enables basic research, in Pillar II, the participants felt that the number of calls for discovery research is not sufficient. A recent change that presents a potential threat is the removal of the 'high-risk high-gain nature' from the dimensions of research excellence, which potentially paves the way for less-disruptive projects with more immediate impacts being promoted by impact-oriented panellists or evaluators.

Additionally, in some member states, the existing commitments for **funding for discovery research** on a national level are in danger due to the need to redirect and redistribute funding to other priorities. Attendees noted that there is a balance that needs to be achieved between calls that foster innovation, translation and discovery research, especially in Cluster 1 (Health). For medicine, the link between basic research, innovation and translation is essential to enable new discoveries in public and global health, their successful translation in practice, and then implementation of interventions and practices. Topics, such as emerging infectious diseases, mental health (including children's mental health), the human microbiome, and the implementation of artificial intelligence and machine learning in healthcare, require more discovery research to discover innovative solutions and translate those into practice.

Funding for translation research was also mentioned as an area that currently lacks sufficient public funding. The public–private collaboration in discovery and translation research, especially with industry involvement, is a successful practice, but EU R&I Framework Programmes can introduce a better balance between collaborative, discovery, mission-driven and translation research calls. This way, crucial research and innovative discoveries can benefit from trial application, industrialisation, and commercialisation.

In Pillar I, some attendees have noticed bottlenecks related to the **funding of ERC** Advanced Grants. Additionally, there is a **perceived gap between funding available** across different career stages, which may have a negative impact on continuation of research and career advancement for talented scientists. While it is important to increase the budget of the ERC and expand the funding available for synergies and cross-disciplinary research, this should not be implemented at the expense of specific parts of the ERC, for example, the Advanced Grants.

In some countries, another barrier to **researcher career development** is the limited national funding opportunities for post-docs, which can be addressed by EU R&I Framework Programmes. Advanced ERC Grants and European Professorships were described as instrumental in career progression and retaining talent in the European research community, but innovative European funding mechanisms are needed to address critical national challenges related to early- and mid-career talent attraction and retention. It has been mentioned that attracting back talented young researchers to Europe could be encouraged.

R&I infrastructures are an integral part of Pillar I, providing resources and services for research communities to conduct research and foster innovation. They also provide training for staff and researchers, enable exchanges, and support industrial innovation. Although the infrastructures funding is in Pillar I, its purpose is to support continuous collaborative efforts via Pillars II and III. Attendees shared national perspectives about the importance of infrastructures' sustainable investment, long-term strategic vision for operation, and the need to introduce elements to address the needs of the public health system.

Participants identified that investment and involvement of national governments may be required to use and further develop the infrastructures and resources provided in country. EU R&I funding calls can enhance the opportunities available to researchers in-country, leading to balancing out EU country research and innovation outputs. Another key concern of attendees was that in some countries, access to adequately trained staff risks limiting the effectiveness of some research centres, funded by EU R&I Infrastructures.

In addition, other challenges agreed by participants in the implementation of Pillar II included **bureaucratic burden** in the proposal submission stage. They also identified difficulty in understanding the standards for evaluation, which requires more transparency and clarity about the criteria for evaluation. Attendees commented that building of consortia, based on excellence, is important but the programme will benefit from more diversity and inclusivity, especially for early-career researchers.

Research into topics related to children's mental health, the links between environment and public health, and the impact of early years on healthy ageing were also mentioned as areas with limited funding opportunities, but beneficial for all member states and associated countries. Despite the existing structures allowing for interdisciplinary research, a higher degree of flexibility and interaction between topics and clusters is needed. New platforms for connections between clusters and topics will provide cross-disciplinary research teams to work on existing and emerging global complex health challenges, which require an innovative approach

FEAM members' country-specific challenges

Representatives of FEAM members described their involvement with EU R&I Framework Programmes in various ways. Some Academies' research institutes apply to Horizon Europe funding calls. Almost all Academies engage with national government ministries on the development and implementation of the programme and provide advice to the European Commission on the design and implementation of the programmes.

The global outlook of the scheme, along with its prestige and standards for excellence, are amongst its key advantages, acknowledged by all representatives. However, it was noted that specific countries, including some member states, have faced challenges in having access to the programme due to wider political challenges between the European Commission and the national governments.

Some Academies flagged the importance of the openness of the EU R&I Framework Programmes to non-member states of the EU for partial or full association. This way, the programmes will be truly international in the opportunities for research collaboration on offer and European scientists can co-operate with counterparts from countries with proven scientific and research excellence.

Academy representatives flagged a number of country-specific challenges, such as the importance of rethinking the model of widening participation funding, for more impactful use of the already established institutes and resources provided. It was also noted that in some countries from the widening participation group, there are excellent facilities built and provided via previous EU R&I Framework Programmes, but the challenge is attracting and retaining skilled researchers to operate them. This challenge can be overcome with more targeted EU investment in funding calls, with a focus on sustainability, rather than building new research infrastructure.

When exploring the thematic relevance of calls in Pillar II and Pillar III from the perspective of biomedical science, the representatives shared the view that missions and destinations follow the wider political aims of the European Commission, which is not necessarily reflective of the national needs or strengths of member states. Similarly, if the programme and calls within Cluster 1 (Health) are designed to foster cross-border research collaboration, the missions and destinations should also be driven by **common global challenges**, such as global health, pandemic preparedness, and climate change.

Vision for the next EU R&I Framework Programme

The Academy representatives agreed that the catalysts for unblocking the potential of the next EU R&I Framework Programme include:

- A sustainable, long-term, ringfenced budget, and increased funding support for Pillar I
- An increased focus on research opportunities for early-career researchers
- A specific heavily funded innovation budget to foster innovation, translation and discovery-driven research, especially in Health (Cluster 1 in the current programme Horizon Europe)
- More funding calls for infrastructures dedicated to clinical research and structuring scientific projects
- Increasing the number of calls within Pillar II and Pillar III that are discovery-driven ones, in comparison to mission-driven
- A reduced administrative load and bureaucracy in Pillar II and ensuring size and scale of consortia is conducive to collaborative working and the nature of the research question
- Topics and missions that are informed by both the academic, patient, public and private organisations in a balanced and equitable manner
- A vision of more effective engagement with widening countries[7] and more impactful use of existing support mechanisms, such as pre-existing research infrastructure in a country
- A long-term policy vision tailored to global health policy priorities
- A more straightforward application process, reduced bureaucracy and increased funding for the European Innovation Council.

Participants considered budget stagnation due to the wider geopolitical and international commitments of the European Union to be a key threat to the next EU R&I Framework Programme. **Attendees agreed that the Framework Programme budget should be increased sustainably, and it should be ringfenced, to fully capture the available potential in Europe and globally, to ensure stable conditions for research and innovation**. Some representatives noted that many high-quality projects go unfunded, and that valorisation of research remains underfunded, especially in comparison to the US and, increasingly, China. While the European Innovation Council is a first step, funding needs to be significantly increased, bureaucracy reduced, and applications made more straightforward.

If the Pillar structure and design of programmes is retained in the next EU R&I Framework Programme, it is essential to rethink the application procedures for Pillar II by reducing the perceived bureaucratic burden and enhancing the user-friendliness of the process. Some attendees shared concerns that excellent scientists are dissuaded from applying for Pillar II, especially in a leading consortia position, due to the current bureaucratic challenges and low success rates.

There was agreement that Pillar II Global Challenges would significantly benefit from further simplification, with room for collaborative Research Actions (in addition to Research and Innovation Actions and/or Innovation Actions). Making room for more discovery-driven calls and topics within the challenge-led structure would help facilitate and validate a more simplified approach. **The next EU R&I Framework Programme should recognise that the knowledge, technologies, and approaches necessary to find solutions to address major global challenges are developed through discovery research**.

7. Countries eligible for funding from the Widening Participation and Spreading Excellence instruments in Horizon Europe. Namely, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and all Associated Countries with equivalent characteristics in terms of R&I performance (Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Turkey, Armenia, Georgia, Moldova, Morocco, Tunisia, Ukraine, Faroe Islands) and the Outermost Regions (defined in Art. 349 TFEU).

Participants felt that an innovative approach to encourage more diversity and interdisciplinarity within collaborative consortia should consider tackling health challenges that have historically been regarded from a one-lens approach (such as ageing populations). This holistic approach will require particular consideration if the present Cluster model is retained.

The focus on partnerships, tools and technologies is welcomed by Academy representatives, but its presence in the Work programme is overpowering other larger and globally pressing challenges, such as infection prevention, tackling diseases and climate. **A rethink of the current topical distribution and the interactions between Clusters, alongside achieving balance, should be achieved in the next EU R&I Framework Programme and Cluster 1**.

The possibility of introducing a specifically designed Pillar to tackle global challenges was discussed as a potential innovative pathway to demonstrating the EU's commitment to tackling threats, such as climate change, and ensuring that there is sufficient focus on emerging topics such as pandemic preparedness. However, participants felt a more feasible solution to reducing bureaucracy, but addressing such prominent topics, would be introducing **more flexibility and better interaction between existing Pillars and Clusters**, along with implementing a One Health approach within clusters, where appropriate.

From a biomedical perspective, the areas identified by Academy representatives of particular attention for the next EU RI Framework Programme should be:

- Global Health challenges, including Climate Change and Health
- Precision Medicine: Invest in genomics, exposomics[8], targeted nanotechnologies and precision medicine for personalised healthcare.
- Digital Health Technologies: Support research into advancements and usage of wearables, telemedicine, and AI for improved patient engagement.
- Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning in Healthcare: Foster EU-funded research into development and implementation of AI applications for disease detection and diagnosis, treatment algorithms, and clinical decision support.
- Advanced Therapies: Promote research and innovation in cell and gene therapy, tissue engineering, target therapies and regenerative medicine.
- Vaccine Development and Immunotherapy: Prioritise research in vaccine design and novel immunotherapeutic approaches.
- Health Data Analytics: Support big data analytics and precision public health initiatives.
- Innovative chemistry for drug discovery and delivery and to encourage the repositioning of drugs' chemical synthesis in Europe.

8. The **exposome** is a concept used to describe environmental exposures that an individual encounters throughout life, and how these exposures impact biology and health.

Conclusion

For the European Academies of Medicine, represented by FEAM in Brussels, it is increasingly important to be included in conversations about the future of the European biomedical research sector and the opportunities for international collaboration. 2024 is of particular significance for the community's voice to be heard in Brussels and by national governments.

This report highlights the key findings of the workshop and lays out a vision for the successor to Horizon Europe, supported across the represented FEAM member Academies. This document can be used by Academies as evidence of the shared priorities for biomedical research and innovation across the ERA.

In essence, the vision for the next EU R&I Framework Programme is founded on the idea of retaining and enhancing the successfully applied new approaches and practices in Horizon Europe, such as sustainable growth of funding that has been noticeable in the recent history of the programmes.

A Framework Programme, fit for the 21st century and ensuring that research talent, skills and capacity are successfully trained, attracted and retained, is one with a balance between mission and discovery-driven calls, allowing for flexibility and interdisciplinarity, and cultivating excellence.

By addressing these considerations in the next Framework Programme, the EU can advance research and innovation in health, overcome challenges, and ensure a more impactful and streamlined approach.

If the intention for the successor to Horizon Europe is to be more ambitious in its vision and impact, then an innovative approach would be **maximising the usage of existing programmes, funding streams, such as EU structural funds, and other EU framework programmes**. Flagship initiatives and funding mechanisms, provided by the European Union, such as the Recovery and Resilience Fund, have been used by member states to fund science, research and innovation projects and resources. Maximising the use of existing and new instruments of funding is essential to ensure optimal utilisation of funding from member states and the European Commission. Since the UK and other associated countries are not eligible for the structural funds, another innovative approach will be using the Framework Programme funding, for example in Pillars II and III, in conjunction with national funding schemes, for biggest impact.

Annexes

Annexe one: Steering committee

Co-chairs

Professor Stefan Constantinescu, President of FEAM

Professor Tom Solomon CBE FRCP FMedSci, Vice President International, Academy of Medical Sciences, UK

Members

Professor Emilia Monteiro, Portuguese Academy of Medicine

Professor Luis Marti-Bonmati, Royal National Spanish Academy of Medicine, Vice-President of FEAM

Professor Patrick Couvreur, The French Academy of Pharmacy

Annexe two: Attendees

Dr Inga Benner, KoWi (technical expert)
Dr Tom Livermore, The UK Academy of Medical Sciences (staff)
Giulia Nicolini, FEAM (staff)
Laura Schlepper, The UK Academy of Medical Sciences (staff)
Rúben Castro, FEAM (staff)
Sara Ekabiki Ossete, FEAM (staff)
Valentina Chervenkova, The UK Academy of Medical Sciences (staff)
Dr André Jestin, The French Academy of Veterinarians
Dr Ranieri Guerra, Italian Academy of Medicine
Professor Antonia Trichopoulou, Academy of Athens, Greece
Professor Arturo Ramon Anadon Navarro, The Royal Academy of Veterinary Sciences of Spain
Professor Cédric Blanpain, Belgian Royal Academy of Medicine (ARMB)
Professor Dmitri Krysko, Royal Academy of Medicine of Belgium (KAGB)
Professor Dr Doina Plesca, Romanian Academy of Medical Sciences
Professor Dr Verica Jovanović, The Academy of Medical Sciences of the Serbian Medical Society
Professor Dusan Suput, Slovenian Academy of Medicine
Professor Emilia Monteiro, Portuguese Academy of Medicine
Professor Ephrat Levi Lahad, Israeli National Academy of Science in Medicine
Professor Ferry Breedveld, Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences
Professor L Gábor Kovács, Hungarian Academy of Sciences
Professor Luis Marti Bonmati, Spanish Royal National Academy of Medicine
Professor Patrick Couvreur, The French Academy of Pharmacy
Professor Robert Barouki, French Academy of Medicine
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