

Climate change policies & Career paths for engineers

SKOLSTREJK KIMATET







Contents

- 1. Overview of the climate international agreements
- 2. Climate scenarios
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Cornerstone international agreements

1992 Rio de Janeiro: The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (Earth Summit)



Recognising the problem of global warming and the need for sustainable development model

First binding rules for reducing by 5% the Green House Gas (GHG) emissions

The Japan Times



160 nations adopt Kyoto Protocol

Developed countries to cut their gas emissions by 5.2%

by SIMIKO OSIBMA
and ANANO MURAKAMI
strees

KYOTO — Some 100 nations on Thurnday adopted a historic agreement
to fight global warming
that calls on industrialized nations to cut the total volume of their greenhouse gar emissions by

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2015 UN Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals: 13 Climate Action



- 2015 The Paris agreement The first legally binding treaty for not exceeding global warming by 2°C and make effort for limiting to 1.5°C
- 2019 European Green Deal Balanced and sustainable growth model aiming for climate neutrality by 2050 (55% reduction of GHGs by 2030)
- 2021 The Paris agreement rulebook (COP26, Glasgow)
 191 countries held accountable for delivering emission reductions Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)
 "enhanced transparency framework": parties must report regularly on their emissions and on their progress





IPCC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

- Body of the United Nations with the objective to provide knowledge and evidence for the analysis of climate change caused by human activities
- Founded in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and it has 195 members
- Analyses the current scientific body of knowledge about climate change, its impacts, vulnerabilities, risks, climate mitigation and adaptation, it compiles it in comprehensive periodic reports with the scope to provide evidence for appropriate climate polices
- Review and summarizing of the recent research is done by volunteer scientists
- Last publication Assessment Report 6: Climate Change 2023
- Working groups:
- I) The Physical Science Basis
- II) Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerabilities
- III) Mitigation of Climate Change

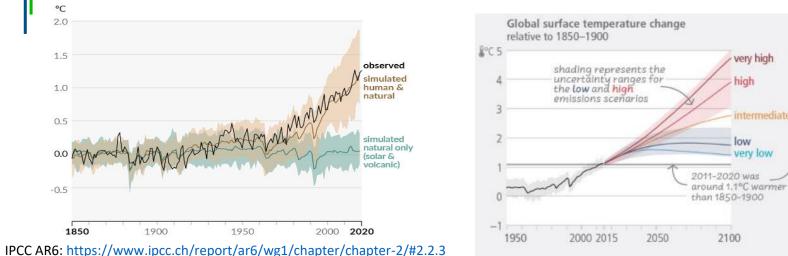
See also: UN Climate Change Conference (COP)

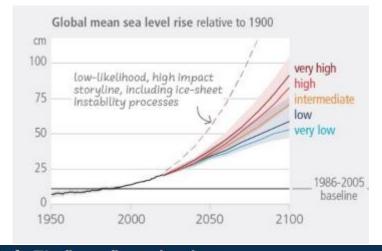


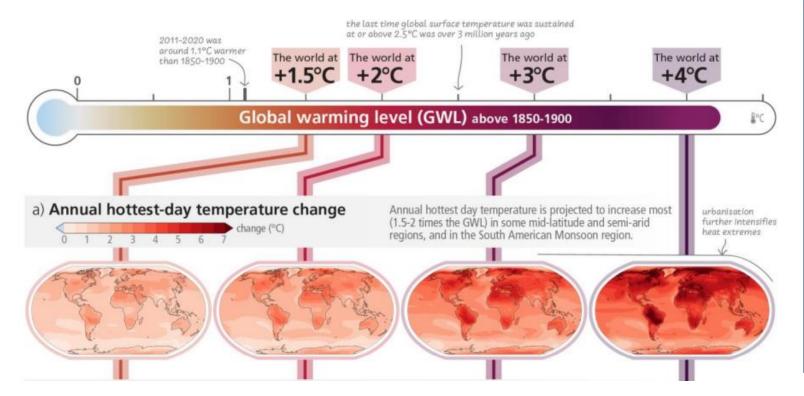


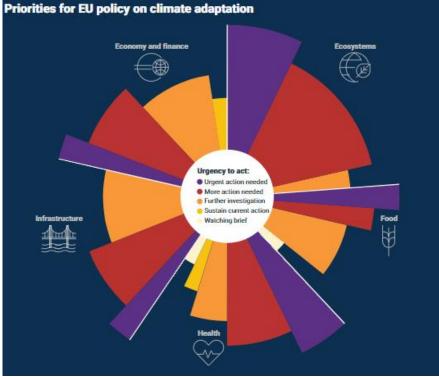


Climate scenarios - Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs)



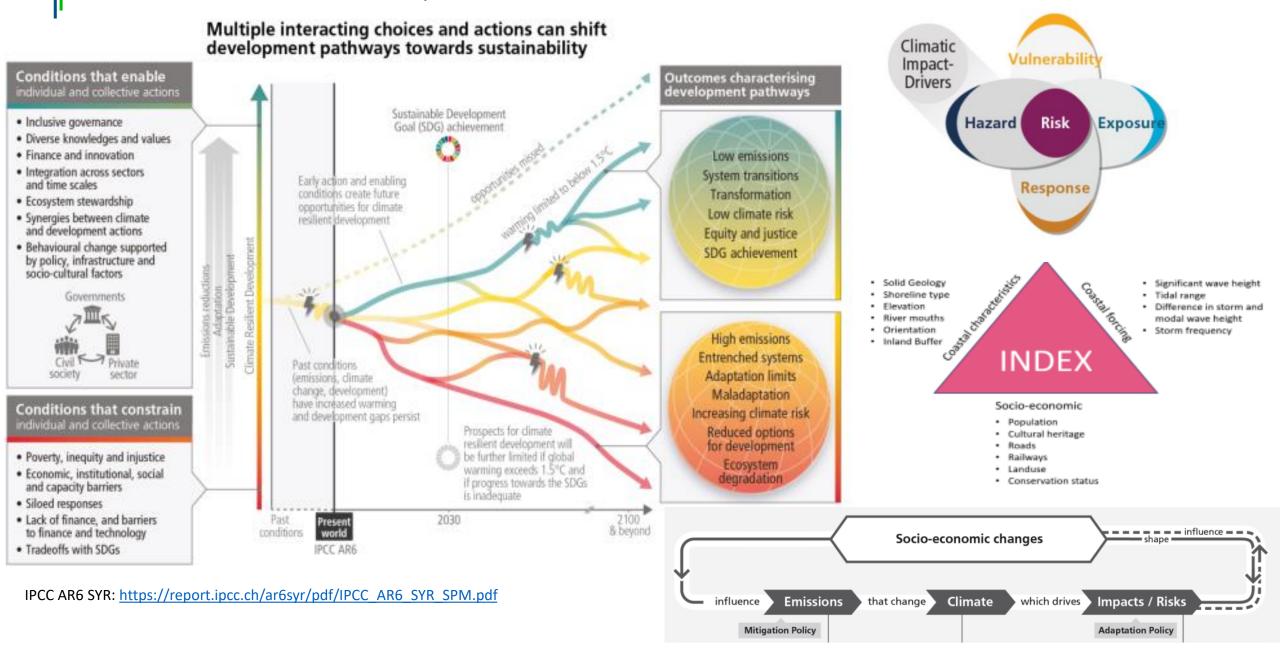






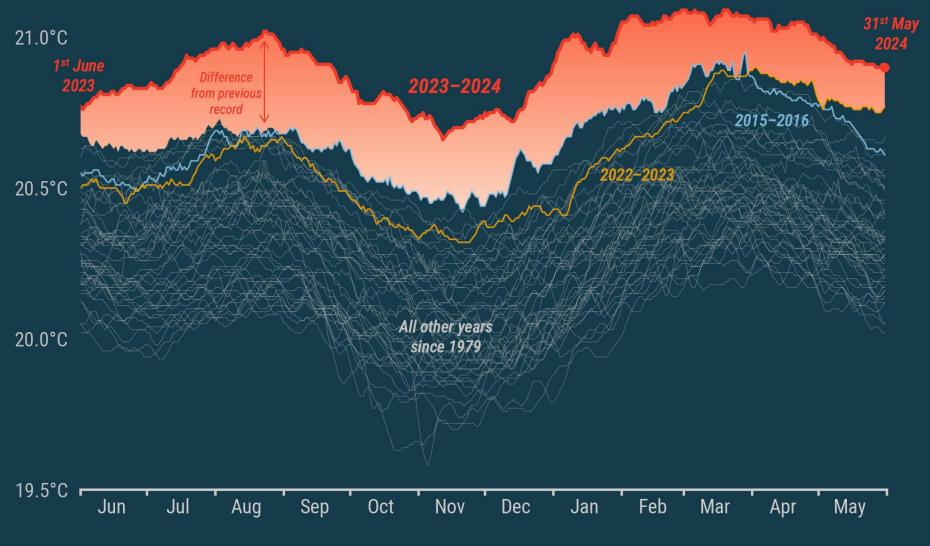
EEA Report No 1/2024, European Climate Risk Assessment

Climate scenarios, actions and vulnerabilities



Daily sea surface temperature for 60°S-60°N

Data: ERA5 1979-2024 • Credit: C3S/ECMWF



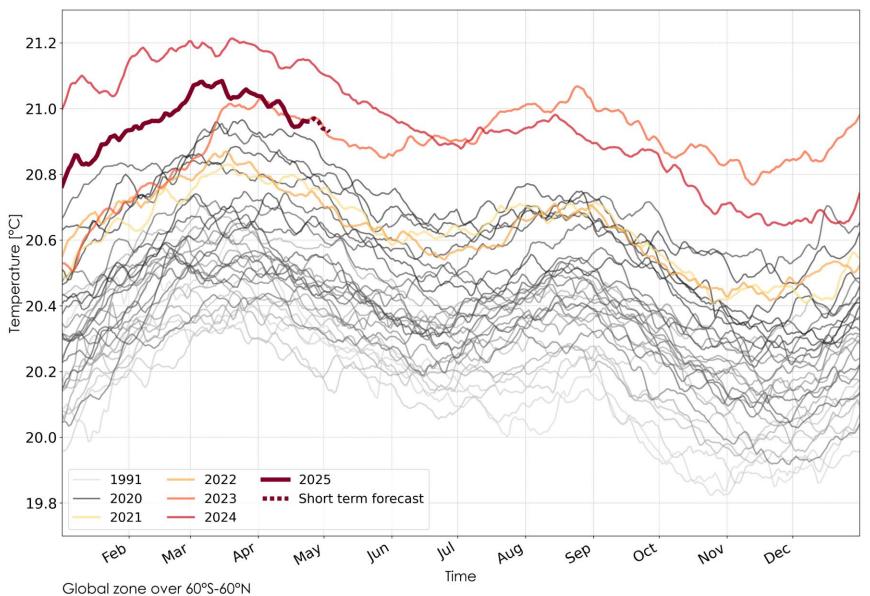










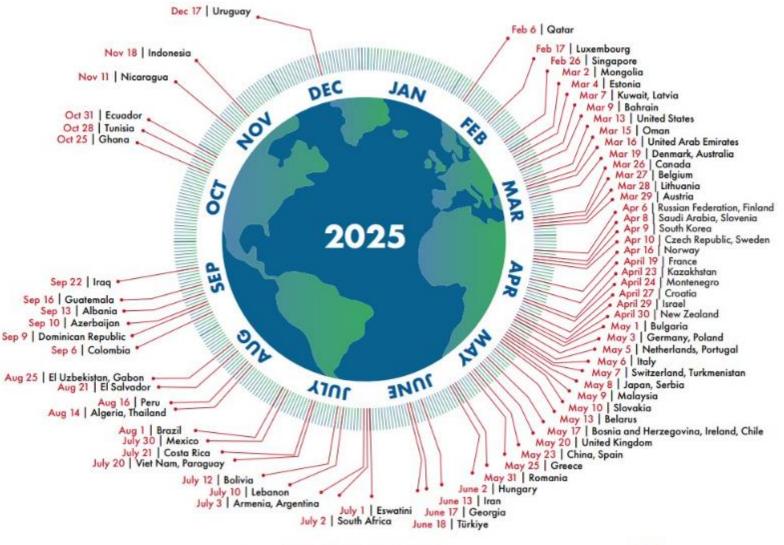


Grey shades represent ESA CCI data between 1991-2020
Coloured shades represent Mercator Ocean GLO12 analysis and forecast

Country Overshoot Days 2025



When Earth Overshoot Day would land if all the people around the world lived like...



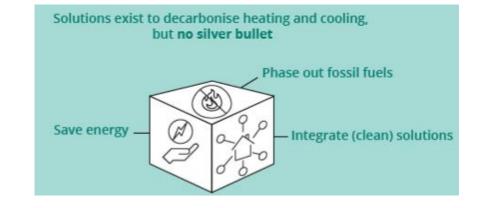


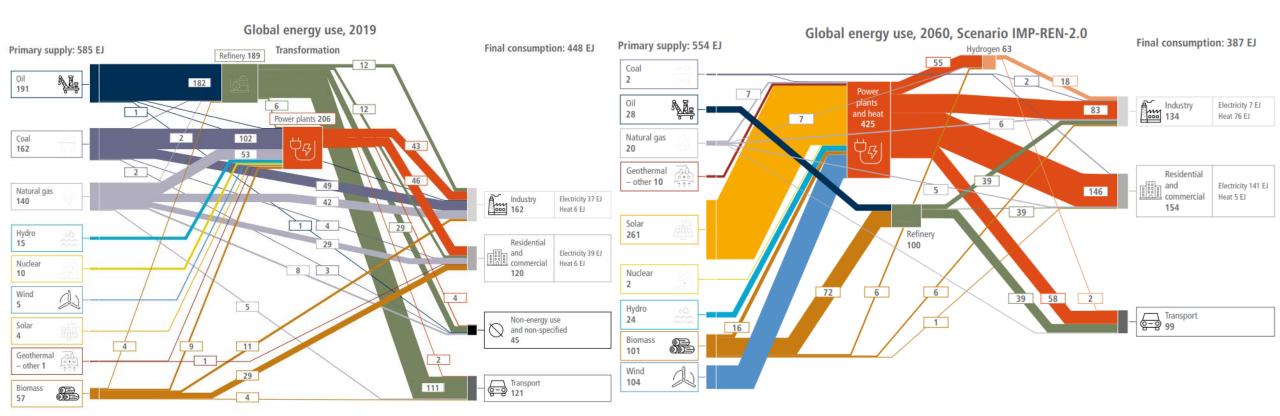
For more information, visit: https://overshootday.org/newsroom/country-overshoot-days/

Source: National Footprint and Biocapacity Accounts, preliminary 2025 Edition York University, FoDaFo, Global Footprint Network, data.footprintnetwork.org



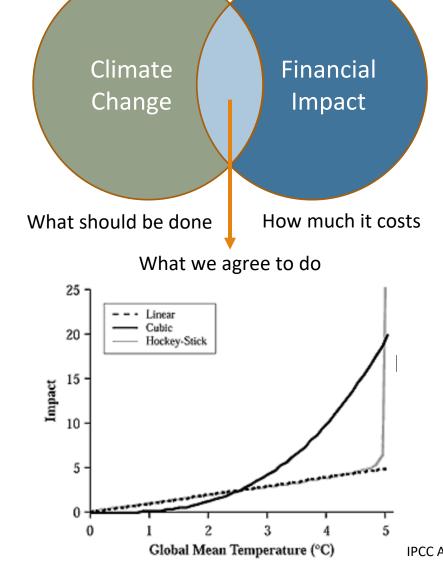
What do we need to do?





IPCC AR6 WGIII CH6: Energy Systems: IPCC AR6 WGIII CH6: Energy Systems: https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg3/downloads/report/IPCC AR6 WGIII Chapter06.pdf

Economics of adaptation



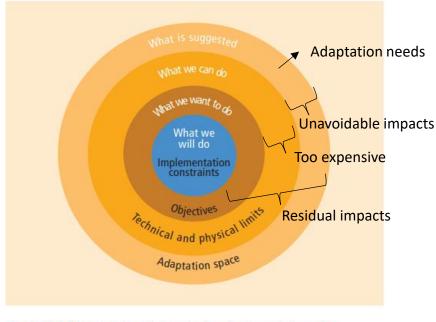
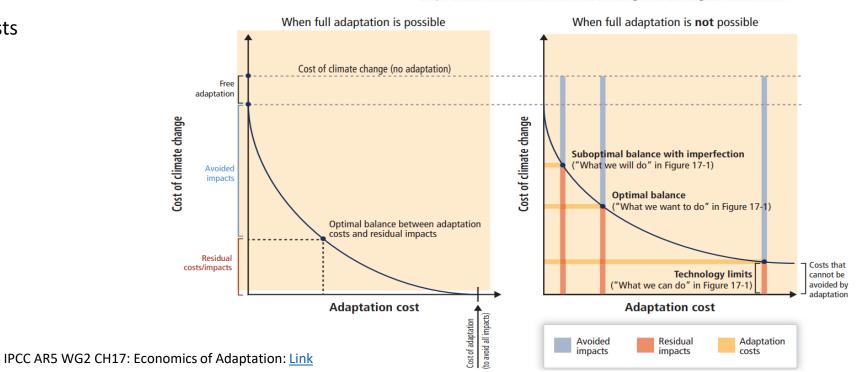
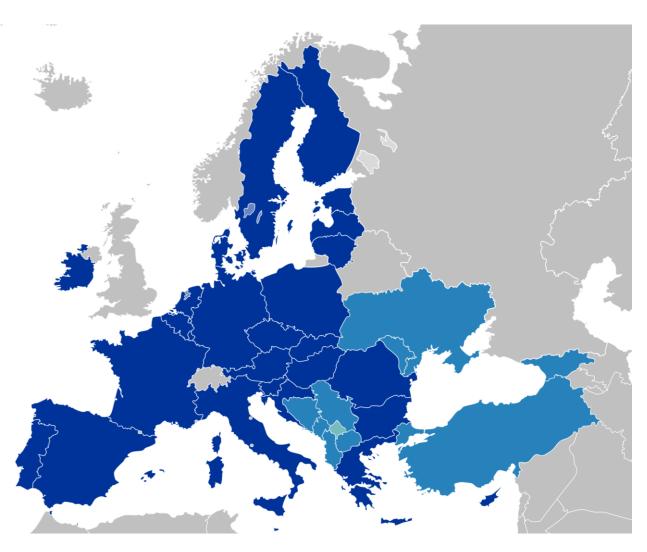


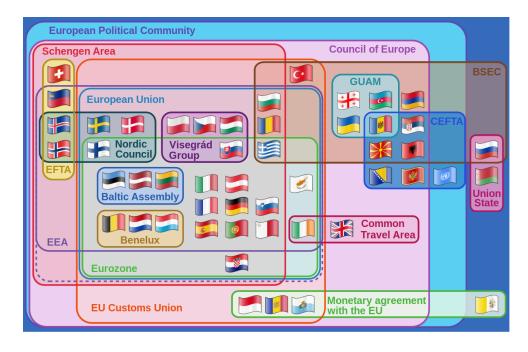
Figure 17-1 | The narrowing of adaptation from the space of all possible adaptations to what will be done. Forces causing the narrowing are listed in black.



What comes to your mind when talking about policies and the European Union?

The European Union: the most ambitious project





Horizon Europe: EU Member States, overseas countries and territories, Associated Countries, Countries automatically eligible for funding: The full list of Countries Associated to Horizon Europe.

Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Faroe Islands, Georgia, Iceland, Israel, Kosovo, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco*, North Macedonia, Norway, Serbia, Tunisia, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Canada*, Switzerland*, New Zealand*

EU Budget

Single Market, Innovation and Digital

149.5 (+ 11.5 from NGEU)

Cohesion, Resilience and Values

426.7 (+ 776.5 from NGEU)

Natural Resources and Environment

401 (+ 18.9 from NGEU)

Migration and Border Management

25.7

Security and Defence

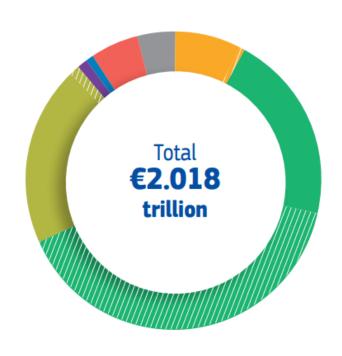
14.9

Neighbourhood and the World

110.6

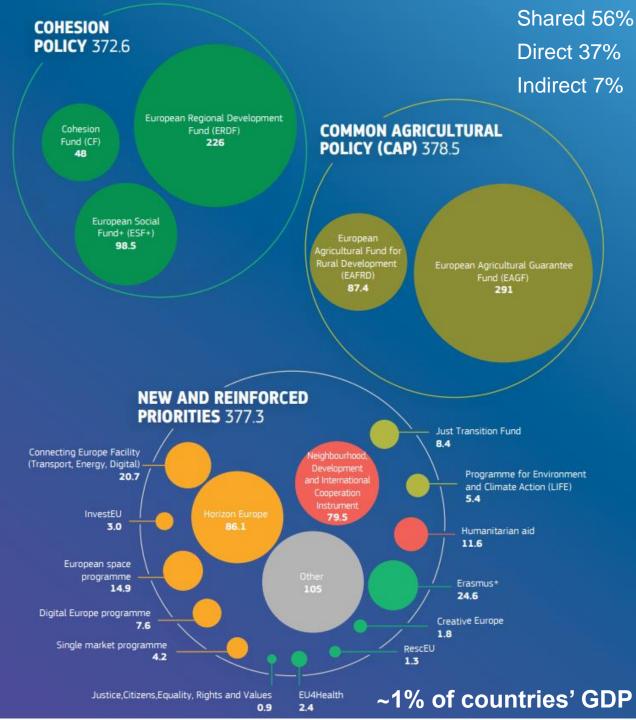
European Public Administration

82.5



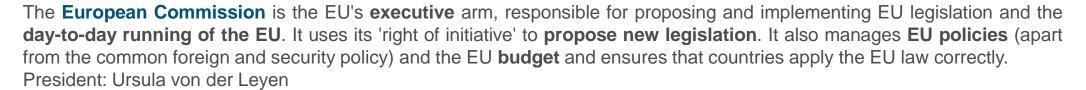
Total: €2.018 trillion





European Institutions







The European Parliament represents the interests of EU citizens. The Parliament approves the EU budget and controls how the funds are spent. It also elects the President of the European Commission, appoints its Commissioners and holds them accountable. It manages a network of liaison offices in the EU capitals, London, Edinburgh and Washington D.C. President: Roberta Metsola



The **European Council** (level of heads of state), determines the general **political direction and priorities** of the European Union. It is headed by the president, who is elected for a term of 2.5 years. The European Council does not issue legislative acts except for possible amendments to the EU Treaty. At least 4 meetings / year.

President: Charles Michel



The **Council of the European Union** (level of national ministers), representing the **interests of the countries**, formulate proposals of the Commission and, if they agree, approve them. The ministers meet in different compositions depending on the subject to be discussed. The Council of the EU takes decisions on European **legislation** together with the European Parliament. 70-80 meetings / year in 10 topics.

Court of Justice of the European Union

European Central Bank

European Court of Auditors

Executive Agencies

The European Commission has set up 6 executive agencies for a limited period of time to manage specific tasks associated with EU programmes.

<u>European Education and Culture Executive Agency</u> (<u>EACEA</u>) manages funding for education, culture, audiovisual, sport, citizenship and volunteering. European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment
Executive Agency (CINEA) manages the European
Commission programmes contributing to
decarbonisation, sustainable growth and infrastructure

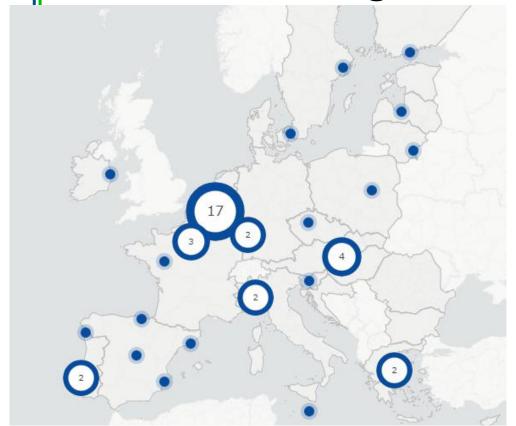
<u>European Innovation Council and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Executive Agency (EISMEA)</u> supports innovation made in Europe from ideas to global markets, through the Innovation Council and support to SMEs.

European Health and Digital Executive Agency (HADEA) addresses the ambition to help rebuild a post-COVID-19 Europe, which will be greener, more digital, more resilient and better fit for the current and forthcoming challenges.

European Research Council Executive Agency (ERCEA) manages EU programmes on research for frontier and bottom-up research in all fields of science.

<u>European Research Executive Agency (REA)</u> is a funding body for research and innovation. It manages EU research grants in Horizon Europe, MSCA, RFCS, and horizontal services (participant validations and expert management).

Decentralised Agencies





ERA - member European Union Agency for

Railways



Encorcement Cooperation



EUSPA - member European Union Agency for the Space Programme

European Joint Undertaking for

ITER and the Development of

F4E - member

Fusion Energy



IFRA

FRONT≲X

IHI - member

FRONTEX - member

European Border and Coast

FRA - member

Fundamental Rights

Guard Agency

European Union Agency for

Innovative Health Initiative Join Undertaking



CONTRACTOR SERVICES

sesar

SRB - member Single Resolution Board

SatCen - member

European Union Satellite Centre

SESAR 3 JU - member



SESAR Joint 3 Undertaking EBA 🚟

EBA - member

CPVO - member

EASA - member

ECDC - member

Prevention and Control



European Centre for Disease

European Aviation Safety Agency



EMSA - member European Maritime Safety Agency



EPPO - observer

The European Public Prosecutor's



Undertaking

Training

CBE JU - member

CEDEFOP - member European Centre for the

CEPOL - member

Development of Vocational

The European Union Agency for

ACER - member

Energy Regulators

(the BEREC Office)

Circular Bio-based Europe Joint

Agency for the Cooperation of



EDA - observer European Defence Agency

EEA - member

EFSA - member

EIGE - member

ECHA - member

European Chemicals Agency



ESMA - member

European Securities and Markets Authority

ETF - member

European Environment Agency

European Training Foundation



ACER

Circular Bio-based Europe

Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union



⊘efsa**≡**

ECHA

EFCA - member European Fisheries Control Agency

European Food Safety Authority

European Institute for Gender



ETF

eu-LISA - member European Union Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the

Area of Freedom, Security and



EU-OSHA - member





EU-Rail - member



Europe's Rail Joint Undertaking



CLEAN AVIATION

EASA

Clean Hydrogen JU member

Law Enforcement Training

Clean Hydrogen Joint Undertaking

Clean Aviation JU - member

Clean Aviation Joint Undertaking

Community Plant Variety Office



ELA

EIOPA - member

EIT - member

ELA - member

EMA - member

European Labour Authority

European Medicines Agency

European Monitoring Centre for

EMCDDA - member

Drugs and Drug Addiction

Technology

Equality

European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority

European Institute of Innovation &



EUAA - member

European Union Agency for



EUIPO - member

European Union Intellectual Property Office



EUISS - member

European Union Institute for Security Studies



EUROFOUND - member

European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions



EuroHPC - member European High-Performance

Computing Joint Undertaking





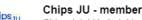
ENISA - member European Union Agency for

Cybersecurity



EUROJUST - member







Job opportunities in other international organisations

United Nations (UN)

- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC)

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

The OECD offers opportunities for engineers to contribute to policy analysis and development in areas such as sustainable development, energy, environmental technologies, and innovation

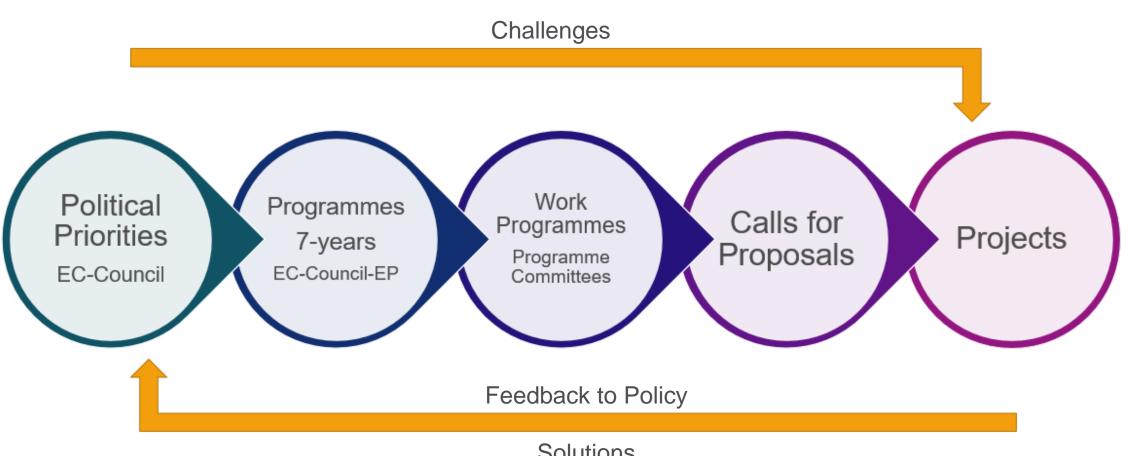
World Bank

The World Bank hires engineers for projects related to infrastructure development, energy, water resources, and urban planning. They work on projects aimed at reducing poverty and promoting sustainable development.

World Health Organization (WHO)

The WHO employs engineers for roles related to health infrastructure, biomedical engineering, and environmental health.

Who decides what is funded and why we need research projects?



Solutions
Evidence-based policy
Informed decision making

Why European research funding is important?

- Tackling European & Global Challenges
- Promoting international and regional cooperation
- Transferring know-how among countries, regions and organisations
- Open to all researchers independently of nationality and sector
- Fostering mobility of researchers
- Supporting the operating of European Research Area
- Funding of bottom-up research
- Independent and high-quality evaluation of proposals
- Recognising and awarding high-quality and excellence
- Sharing of best practices in project management, recruiting, supervision
- Providing visibility of the project and the results at international level
- Providing tools and means for the exploitation of the results
- Establishing of networks for further collaborations

Funding is complementary to National funding and aims at leveraging private investments

European Green Deal: A new growth model



Paris Agreement



EU targets for GHG emission reductions



European Green Deal



EU Climate Law

Key figures

The first climateneutral continent

by 2050

At least 55% less

net greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, compared to 1990 levels

3 billion

additional trees to be planted in the EU by 2030

European Green Deal as a roadmap encompasses various initiatives and policies across sectors such as energy, transport, agriculture, and industry, supported by significant financial investments (1/3 of the total EU budget).

Fit for 55 Package: set of legislative initiatives to align EU policies with the goal of reducing net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030.

European Green Deal: Overarching policy

- Climate Adaptation
- Farm 2 Fork
- Common Agricultural Policy / Common Fisheries Policy
- Sustainable Blue Economy
- Biodiversity Strategy / Nature restoration

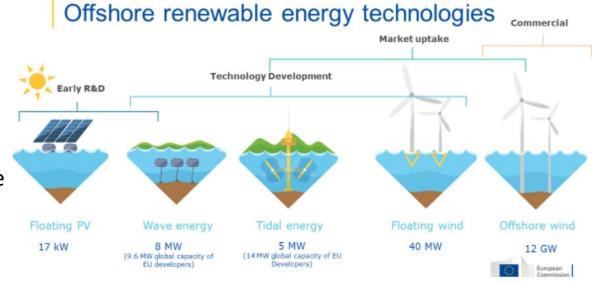
- Renewable Energy Directive
- Renovation Wave / REPowerEU
- New European Bauhaus
- Sustainable mobility
- EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS)

EU Offshore Renewable Energy Strategy

In October 2020, the EU published a Strategy to harness the potential of offshore renewables for a climate neutral future. + Maintain Europe's leadership in MRE and create more jobs https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52020DC0741

Actions:

- ✓ Encourage Member States to integrate objectives of offshore renewable energy in their national maritime spatial plans, in line with national energy and climate plans NECPs
- ✓ Report on the implementation of the MSP Directive for the long-term development of offshore renewable (2022)
- ✓ Co-design with Member States and regional organisations a common approach and pilot projects on MSP at sea-basin level looking at risks at sea, the compatibility with nature protection and restoration
- ✓ Promote a dialogue on offshore renewable between public authorities, stakeholders and scientists in the form of a community of practice
- ✓ Facilitate cross-border cooperation with Connecting Europe Facility
- ✓ Leverage private investments



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	2020	2030	2050
Offshore wind	12GW	60GW	300GW
Ocean energy	0.013GW	1GW	40GW

Challenges:

- ✓ €800 billion investments needed by 2050
- ✓ Maritime Spatial Planning; permits
- ✓ Grid connection and storage
- ✓ Skills gap

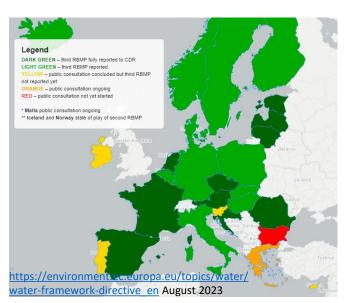
Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC)

Objectives:

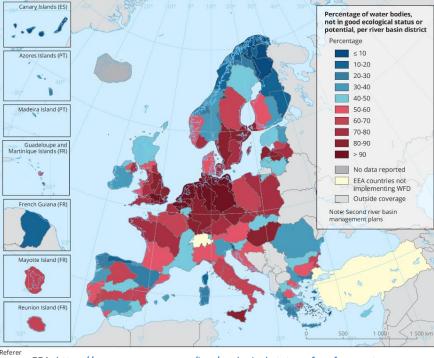
- > Protection: Establish rules to prevent the degradation of water bodies in the EU.
- <u>►Improvement</u>: Achieve good status (qualitative and quantitative health) of rivers, lakes and groundwater in Europe
 - protect of all forms of water bodies (inland, groundwater, transitional and coastal surface waters)
 - restore ecosystems in and around these water bodies to support wildlife and human needs
 - reduction of pollution in water ecosystems
 - Ensure sustainable use of water by individuals and businesses

Main elements:

- >Adopted in 2000 και incorporated into national legislation in 2003 by Member states
- Comprises the main law for the protection of water bodies



- Competent authorities and Member States must:
- •identify their river basins
- •analyze the characteristics of river basin districts
- analyze the impacts of human activities
- monitor the state of the waters in each river basin
- •to designate river basin management authorities in accordance with EU rules
- •register the protected areas
- •develop and implement River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs)
- •ensure that the cost of water services is recovered (efficient use of resources and polluter pays principle)
- provide information to the public and carry out consultations



EEA: https://www.eea.europa.eu/ims/ecological-status-of-surface-waters

WFD:

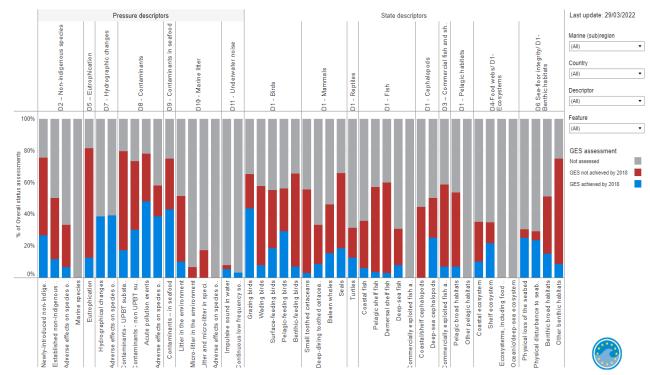
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2000/60/oj

Marine Strategy Framework Directive

Objectives:

- Protection: Achieve and maintain good condition and health of the EU's coasts, seas and oceans.
- Sustainability: Achieve sustainable use of marine resources for economic and social activities.

2018 reporting of MSFD Article 8 - Overall status per features



Notes and data sources

This graph shows the overall status of the features reported for each descriptor, expressed as the percentage of reports in each of the 'GES achieved' categories (i.e. whether GES had already been achieved by 2018 or by when it is expected to be achieved).

Mempar States reported on availation numbers of features within each descriptor. By using the fature are the fature as the first production of the fature and the fature are the fature and the fature are the fature

WISE: https://water.europa.eu/marine/data-maps-and-tools/msfd-reporting-information-products/ges-assessment-dashboards

Main elements:

- Adopted in 2008 and implemented in 6-year cycles with feedback loop
- ➤ Built on existing directives and strategies and is linked with many of them in a holistic framework (Water Framework Directive, Birds and Habitats Directives, Common Fisheries Policy, Blue Economy, Maritime Spatial Planning, REACH, Waste Framework Directive...)
- The directive sets 11 quality indicators (descriptors) to define good environmental status (GES) (e.g. biodiversity maintained, eutrophication reduced, fish populations maintained)
- Member States asked to develop national strategies (targets, observation, measures) to achieve GES by 2020
- ➤ Coordination and cooperation with neighboring States
- ➤ Development of a network of protected areas (MPAs)
- ➤ 2012 first report by state on the state of its seas, establishment of targets etc
- ► 2023 second report and recommendations

MSFD legal text: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32008L0056

MSFD overview: https://environment.ec.europa.eu/topics/marine-environment_elevant-red

Just Transition

EU Just Transition Mechanism

- The <u>EEA analysis</u> demonstrated that climate change impacts affect disproportionally more vulnerable groups (children, elders, low income, health issues)
- The adaptation measures may increase the inequalities if the preexisting vulnerabilities are not taken into account
- Inequalities may increase with energy transition to renewable energy, e.g., new appliances, new cars, energy efficient buildings, higher cost of carbon footprint etc
- ➤ Just transition can be achieved by prioritising public funds for regions and communities that cannot become climate resilient (e.g., urban green areas in poorer neighbourhoods)
- The EU <u>'Just Transition Mechanism'</u> plans to invest €55 billion (2021-2027) for more vulnerable regions and those regions effected socio-economically from the Green transition.

Energy poverty means that someone cannot afford heating

Climate Justice (IPCC,2022)

- > Spreading the climate impacts across individuals, countries, sectors and generations
- > Participatory approach and representation in decision making
- > Recognising local traditions and characteristics when finding solutions
- => Climate-resilient society while 'leaving no one behind'



C3S - Copernicus Climate Change Service

- Copernicus programme: European programme for earth observation with satellites and ground stations. It is coordinated by the European Commission and it is a collaboration of Member States, ESA, EUMETSAT, ECMWF, Mercator Ocea, EMSA etc.
- ➤ Open access to data and analyses with the objective to foster research and new applications, products, services and markets

Families of satellites dedicated to Copernicus

"The Sentinels"

➤ C3S: One of the 6 services which is managed by ECMWF

It provides data, tools and support to user for climate mitigation and adaptation and information to policy makers

- ≥200K users 607 million queries for data 137 TB of data
- ➤ Annual reporting on the State of the Climate(2017-2022)

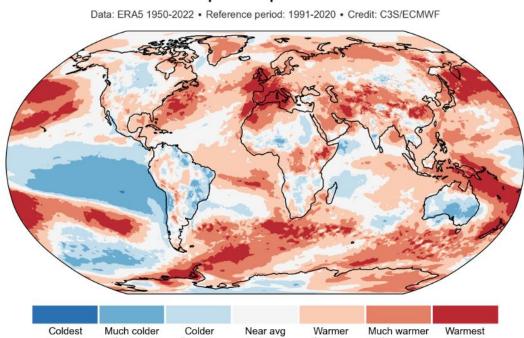
ESOTC 2023: https://climate.copernicus.eu/esotc/2023





Copernicus website: https://www.copernicus.eu/el
Copernicus C3S website: https://climate.copernicus.eu/el

Surface temperature percentiles for 2022



EU Missions





- Protect and restore the seas and inland waters of the EU by 2030 through research and innovation, investments and public participation
- Linked with many policies
 - EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030
 - Nature Restoration Law
 - Zero Pollution action plan
 - Sustainable blue growth (circular and climate neutral)
- ✓ Digital Ocean (DOT) and Water Knowledge System (WISE)
- ✓ Main targets until 2030:
 - Increase Marine Protected Areas to 30% of EU seas
 - Restore 25,000 km of rivers
 - 50% reduction of plastic and 30% of microplastic pollution
 - 50% of nutrients that cause eutrophication
 - Climate-neutral shipping, fishing and aquaculture











- ✓ Support at least 15 European regions and communities to become climate resilient by 2050
- ✓ Implement the EU Adaptation strategy in practice.
 - Better understanding the climate risk for the future (vulnerabilities and risk cascade from other regions and sectors)
 - ✓ Develop pathways to prepare and better cope with climate change
 - ✓ Test and deploy innovation on the ground
 - ✓ Assist counties implement
- Linked to
 - ✓ European Climate Risk Assessment (EUCRA) by EEA, 2024
 - ✓ European Green Deal
 - ✓ National Adaptation Plans & National Energy and Climate Plans
 - ✓ Trans-European Networks for transport and energy
- Started in 2021 counting 308 signatories of the Mission Charter from 25 EU counties and 17 more from associated countries. Declare willingness and mobilise resources to achieve adaptation goals

EU Missions







- ✓ Develop 100 climate-neutral and smart cities by 2030 to work as laboratories for innovations and pilot applications that can be replicated to all EU cities by 2050
- ✓ Why cities?
 - ✓ 75% of EU population lives in cities
 - √ 65% of global energy is consumed in cities producing 75% of GHGs.
 - ✓ Co-benefits for citizens: clean air, safer transport, better life quality
- ✓ Stakeholder participation for intersectoral and interdisciplinary solutions
 - Universities and research centres
 - ✓ Local authorities
 - ✓ Businesses
 - Local authorities (+ Covenant of Mayors)
 - ✓ Citizens
- ✓ Started in 2021 with a platform for knowledge exchange https://netzerocities.eu/ for successful pathways. EU Funding of € 1.8 for the first 4 years with additional funds from the EIB









Other EU tools and services

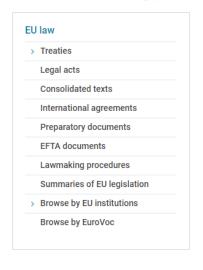
- **IATE** (Interactive Terminology for Europe) is the EU's terminology management system for the collection, dissemination and management of EU-specific terminology. The project was launched in 1999 with the aim of providing a webbased infrastructure for all EU terminology resources, enhancing standardization.
- **EU** Legislation portal



Public consultations

Welcome to Have your say **Public Consultations and Feedback**

Citizens and businesses can share their views on new EU policies and existing laws.

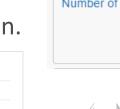














* including redirections



Translate text

Translate documents

My translation



National law and case-law

National transposition

National case-law

JURE case-law











Online Event

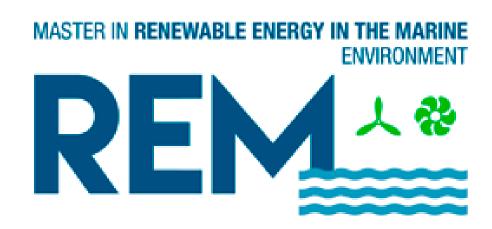






Takeways

- Since the 90s climate change came into the public debate
- In the past 10 years, international agreements, which are binding are adopted
- The EU is leading by example in Climate Action with the European Green Dear as a growth model
- The GHG emissions are slowing down, but still increase
- The scientific community has proposed Shared Socio Economic pathways, linked to policies and emission scenarios
- For policies to be effective, vulnerable groups must be prioritise and achieve just transition
- Beyond the policies, the EU is an ecosystem of stakeholders, services and tools
- EU Climate Action goes beyond Europe through investments, support, climate diplomacy



Climate change policies & Career paths for engineers

What would you like to do after the master?

Contents

- European research funding landscape
- MSCA Programme
- How to apply for funding
- Where to find job vacancies
- The tasks of a Project Officer
- Career opportunities in the EU
- Workshop on job hunting and skills development

Horizon Europe structure

SPECIFIC PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTING HORIZON EUROPE & EIT

Exclusive focus on civil applications



European Research Council

Marie Skłodowska-Curie

Research Infrastructures



Clusters

PILIAR II
GLOBAL CHALLENGES &
EUROPEAN INDUSTRIAL
COMPETITIVENESS

- Health
- Culture, Creativity & Inclusive Society
- Civil Security for Society
- Digital, Industry & Space
- Climate, Energy & Mobility
- Food, Bioeconomy, Natural Resources, Agriculture & Environment

Joint Research Centre



European Innovation Council

European Innovation Ecosystems

European Institute of Innovation & Technology*

EU R&I Framework Programmes

Horizon 2020:

- **✓** 2014-2020
- ✓ €77 billion budget
- ✓ €6.1 billion for MSCA

Horizon Europe

- ✓ 2021-2027
- ✓ €95.5 billion budget
- ✓ €6.6 billion for MSCA



Widening participation & spreading excellence

Reforming & Enhancing the European R&I system





MSCA: A world reference for research and training

Key features of the MSCA



Researchers' training, skills & career development (all career stages)



Excellent research in all domains (bottom-up approach)





Attractive working & employment conditions



Structuring impact on organisations through excellent programmes

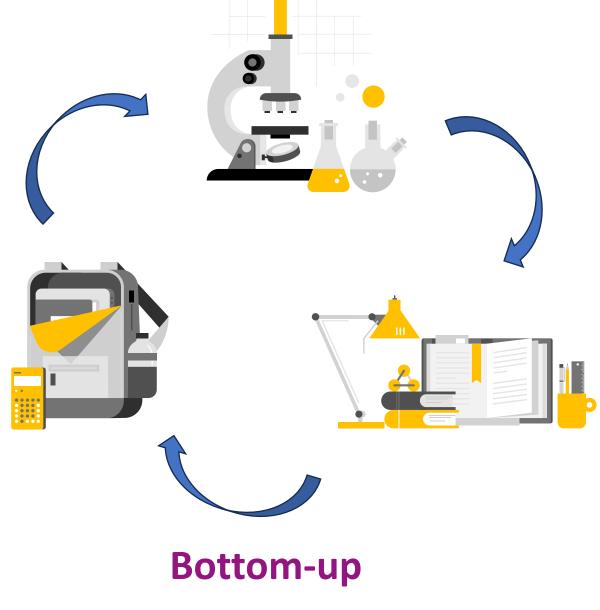


Strong collaboration with industry & SMEs

MSCA: What is it?

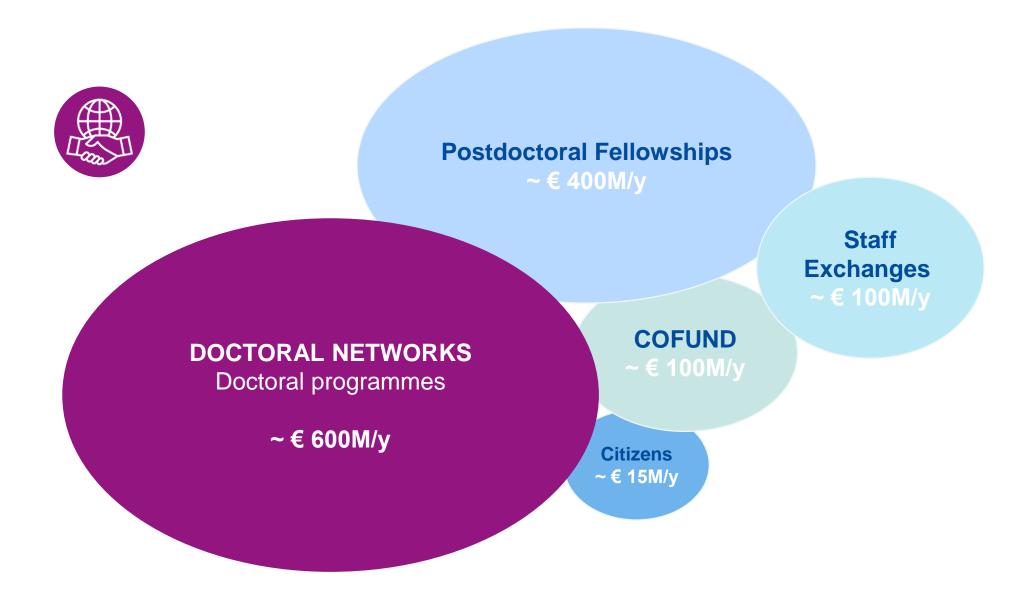
EU funding for



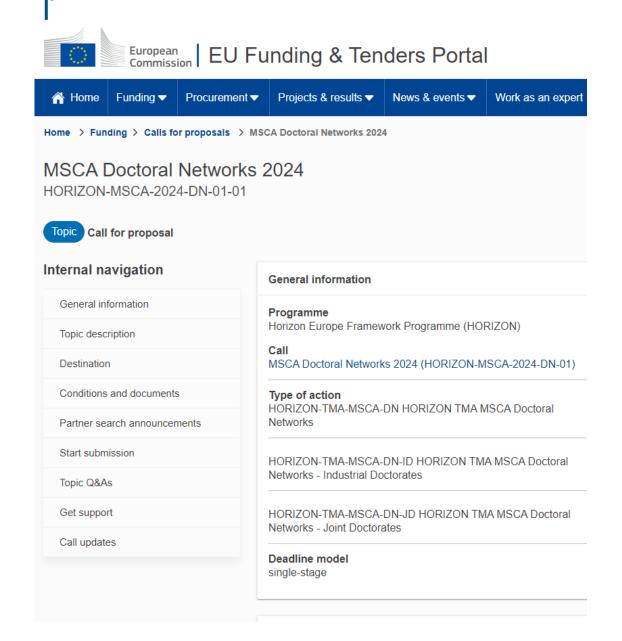




MSCA Actions



Doctoral Networks – How to apply for a project as consortium?



Useful documents

- MSCA Work Programme
- Horizon Europe annexes
- Guide for Applicants
- Proposal templates
- Frequently Asked Questions
- DN 2024 infoday:
 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8AskfbhT_j0

Part A Part B (structured data) (description of action)





Part B1: 30 pages Part B2: no limit

Doctoral Networks – How to apply for a PhD fellowship?

The leading portal for the research community

Are you a researcher ready to take your career to the next level by moving to another country?

Do you represent a research performing organisation in search of top talent?

Look no further! Join the EURAXESS network to access free personalised information and assistance.



SEARCH OUR DATABASE

Search All types V

EURAXESS IN A NUTSHELL



The largest database of job, funding and hosting offers in Europe

With 43 European countries and 9 worldwide hubs, EURAXESS is the largest pan-European initiative to foster researchers' mobility and career development. We strengthen scientific collaboration between Europe and the global community, opening doors to endless possibilities for researchers worldwide.

Job. Funding and Hosting Opportunities >





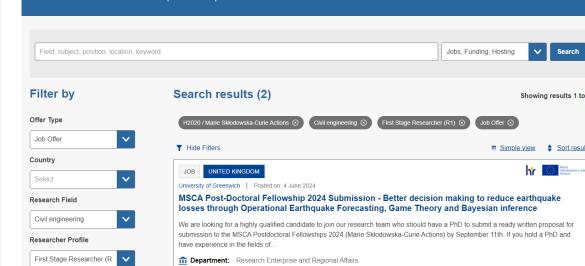
EURAXESS: "Researchers in Motion" Established 20 years ago as an initiative of the European Research Area (ERA).

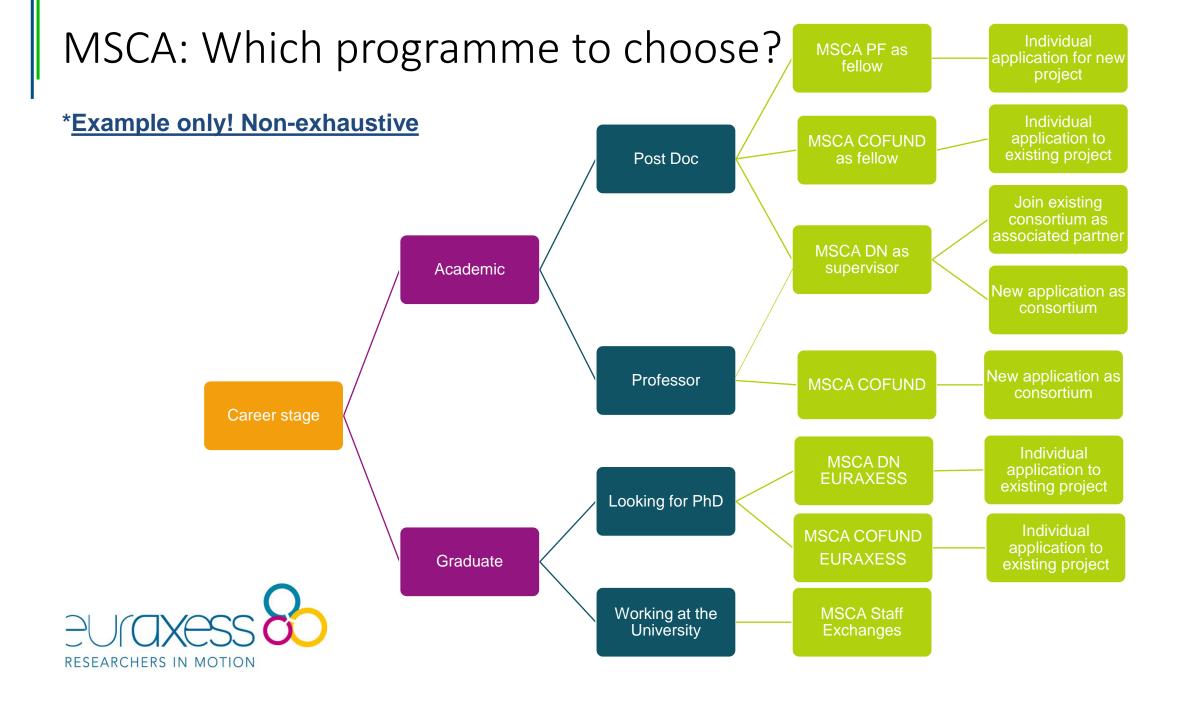
The network includes:

- 43 member countries
- more than 610 service centres
- tailored information on 18 topics of support (VISA, pension, taxes etc.)
- 9 international around the world
- 14.000 registered organisations and an average of 62.000+ jobs, funding and hosting opportunities/ year

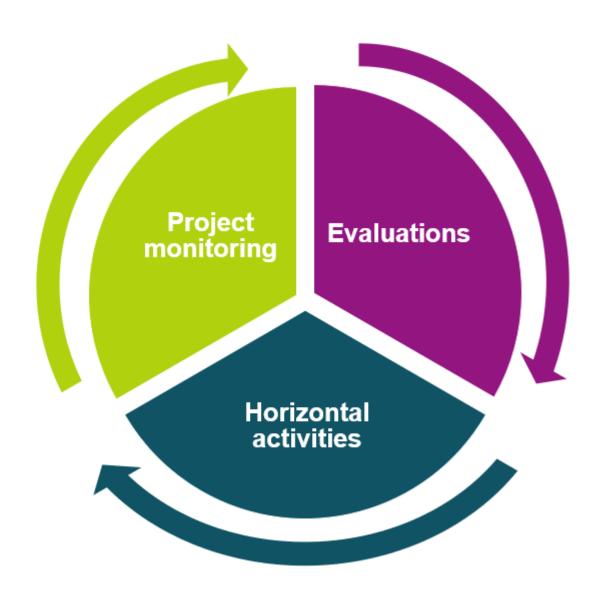


Take advantage of EURAXESS and find your job, funding or hosting opportunity. Browse through thousands of vacancies and fellowships from Europe and around the world.





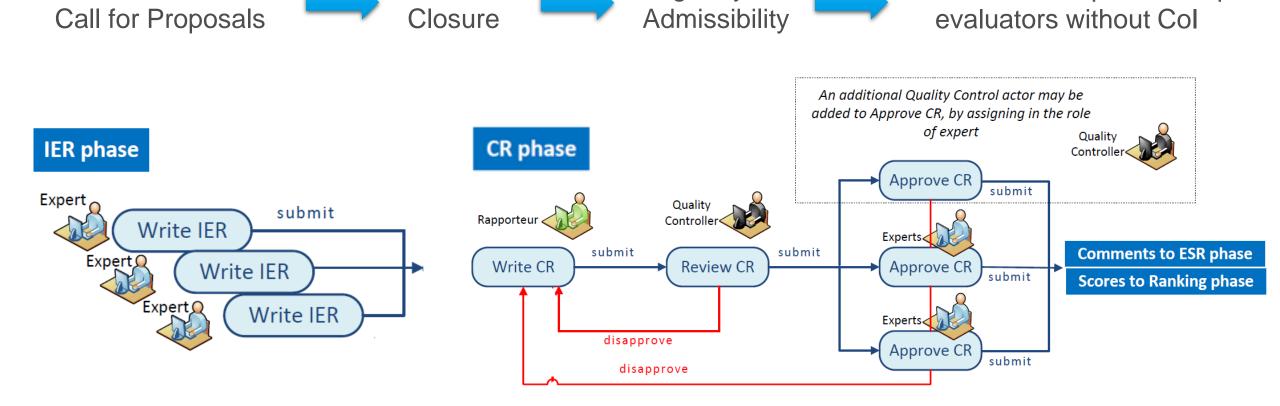
The daily work of a Project Officer



Evaluation of proposals

Independent evaluation with external experts

Call



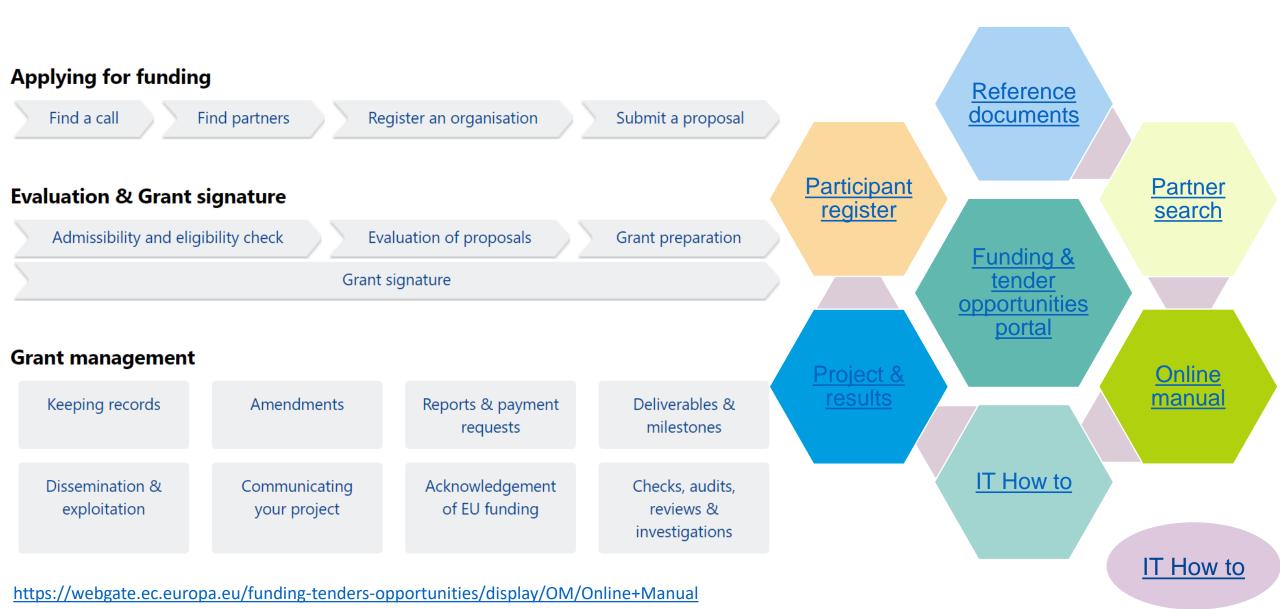
Eligibility &

Selection of qualified expert

+ Independent Observer

Publication of

Reporting and useful links



Inter-sectoral collaboration, research and mobility

Researchers stepping outside academia develop skills in industry and business, get acquainted with different practices and cultures, create personal and professional networks and increase their employability.

How to effectively engage with the industry?





IPR: Ownership of intellectual property is critical for industry/business. The Consortium Agreement should have the necessary provisions for background and foreground IP. There should be a balance between publication expectations and IPR protection.



Understand the industry's needs: The consortium should analyse and clearly understand the incentives of industry/business to participate and engage early and continuously to ensure that mutual interests are pursued.



SMEs: The reporting can be demanding for small companies. More experienced beneficiaries can support with templates and a dedicated project manager.

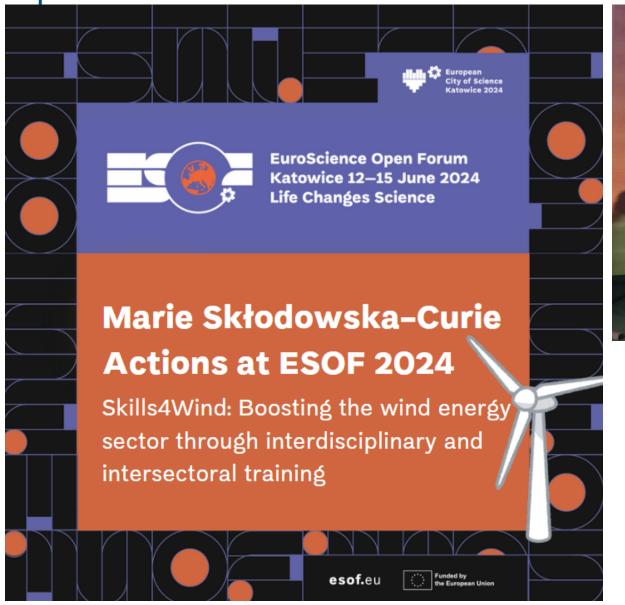


Training: Entrepreneurship training to create an innovation and provide researchers with strong technical and high entrepreneurial skills, with appropriate career development plans.



Synergies: Project and /or programme synergies should be incorporated into dissemination & communication and exploitation plans as they can lead to positive unexpected connections and benefits.

Synergies among projects











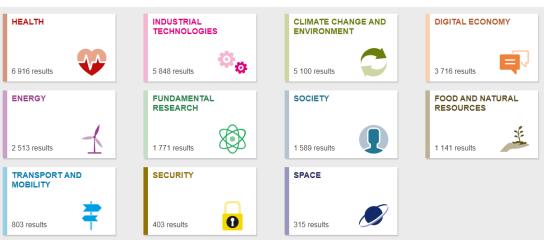


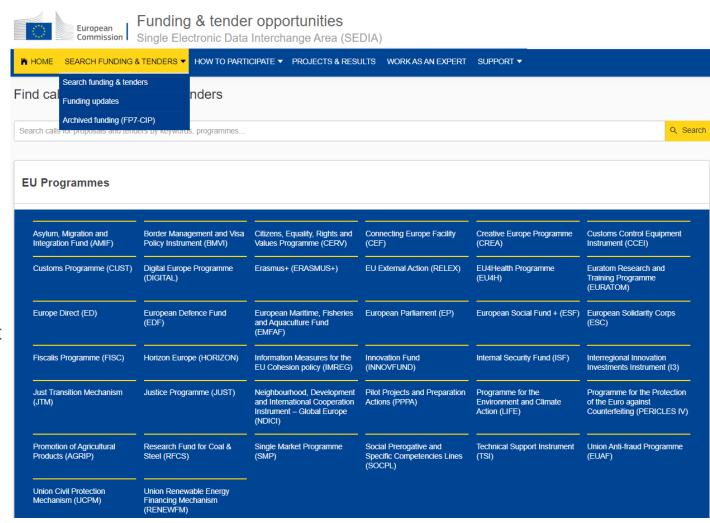


Career opportunities for researchers and engineers

In EU-funded projects

- For various career stages as participant in consortia
- Erasmus+
- Staff Exchanges
- Competing for funding
 - Individual (MSCA PF, ERC)
 - Consortium (Calls, Tenders, COST)
- Participation in ongoing projects
 - Apply in open positions as:
 - Researcher
 - Project manager / consultant
 - Hosting other researchers as partner in a project





Career opportunities in EU institutions

EU institutions and services

- Directorate Generals (e.g., JRC, RTD, ENER, MARE)
- Executive Agencies (e.g., REA, CINEA, ERCEA, EACEA)
- Decentralised Agencies (e.g., EEA, EIT KICs)
- European Partnerships (e.g., HPC, KDT, Rail)
- Committees of the European Parliament (e.g., ENVI, ITRE)
- Council of the EU Preparatory Bodies (e.g., Integrated Maritime Policy)
- European Committee of the Regions

*UN Environment Programme:

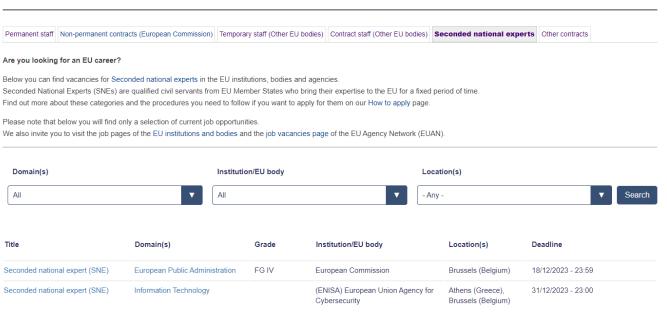
Ocean, seas and Coasts, Energy; SDGs

Types of positions in the EU

- Blue Book Traineeship (5 months)
- Interimaire (1 month ...)
- Contract Agent (up to 6 years*)
- Temporary Agents (up to 6 years*)
- Officials (permanent)
- Seconded National Experts

<u>Duties:</u> project/programme management, policy development and evaluation, knowledge management, administration

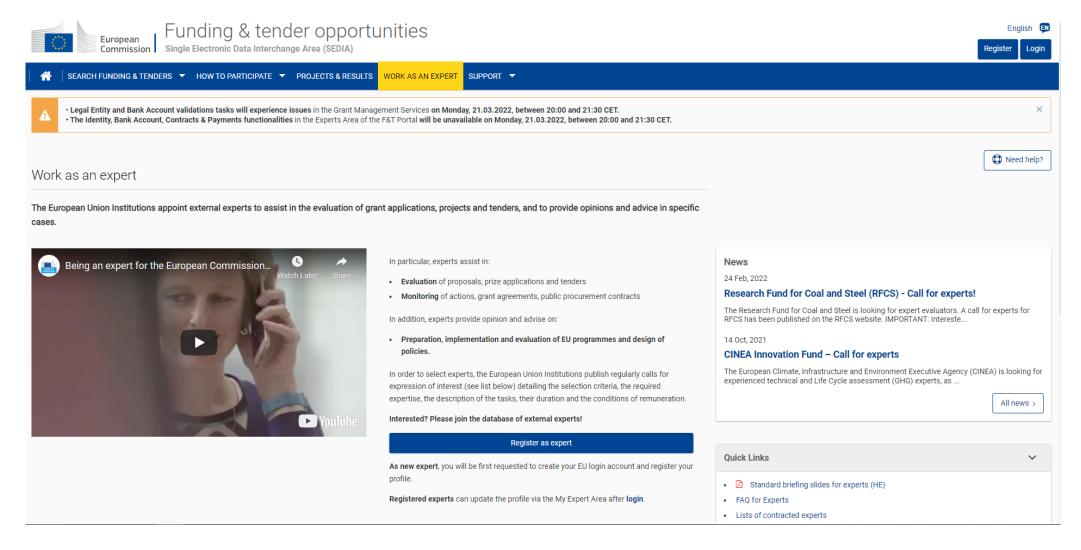
Job vacancies



Application procedure:

- Blue Book Traineeship: 2 intakes / year; CV, motivation letter, interviews
- Contract Agents: CAST multiple choice and interviews (competency + field)
- Temporary Agents: written tests and interviews (competency + field)
- Officials: competition for generalists/specialists*:
 - application → eligibility → talent screener* → assessment centre
 - Multiple Choice: verbal, numerical, abstract reasoning;
 - Written test or case study
 - Interviews for general competencies and field related
- Spontaneous applications at the Units of interest

Work as expert



https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/work-as-an-expert

The general competency framework

- 1. Critical thinking, analysing & creative problem-solving Thinks holistically and translates complex information into creative and innovative solutions.
- 2. Decision-making & getting results (delivering quality and results) Takes decisions in a shifting environment, translates them into action and works towards tangible results.
- 3. Information management (digital and data literacy)
 Translates knowledge and skills through digital tools and
 technologies, optimises ways of working by utilising the digital
 environment
- 4. Self-management (prioritizing and organizing, resilience) Organises own tasks, demonstrates responsibility and a constructive attitude at all times.

5. Working together (working with others)

Demonstrates cross-functional cooperation and fosters diversity and inclusion. Cooperates well by seeking compromise, sharing knowledge and assisting others.

- 6. Learning as a skill (learning and development)
 Actively manages own learning, growth and self-improvement.
- 7. Communication

Conveys information and opinions clearly, generates buy-in by facilitating interaction and engaging effectively with others.

8. Intrapreneurship (leadership)

Drives change, inspires and empowers others in implementing change and offers guidance at all levels.

Competencies are demonstrated based on examples from past experience or through situational-based scenarios

My personal adaptation from academia to EU public administration

Consultation
New avail. methods
Needs / interests

Design processes

Ideation / Co-creation

Existing practices

SMART objectives



Managing challenges

Debriefing

Lessons Learnt

Improvements

Preparation

Trainings

Briefings

Coordinating teams

Delegating

Monitoring & supporting

Continuous feedback

Keep actors motivated

Transferable skills

Project management





- Working in large international and multicultural groups
- Coordinating multiannual exercises
- Managing teams
- Managing demanding stakeholders from different sectors
- Adhering to hierarchy
- Navigating through legal and financial constraints
- Learn policy and social dimensions
- Cutting corners (80-20 rule)



Regular/linear career vs mobility changing

- Try to calculate salary with linear relation plus step increases
- Add uncertainty and fluctuation, gaps, cost of mobility
- Show skills at the end and assets

Factors for selecting a job -> What is success?

What will give me a successful career?

Performance (results)

Exposure (networking)

Learning (up to date)

Image (branding)

What is your impression of networking? Do you like it?

Cultivating professional relationships

It's not who you know, but who knows you

Expand your network in a strategic way

Keeping your network is not always time consuming

5-minute help to others

Make a positive genuine comment

Start weak links → future investment

It's not always about competition

Network: a web of gifts and mutual growth

To be a Giver or a Taker?

It's not about selling and buying, it's about giving and receiving (Marcel Mauss – French anthropologist)

Workshop

Look for a job vacancy in Euraxess or at EU Careers

- What skills / knowledge do you need to develop to get it?
- What skills will you develop after 3 years in the job?
- How does it contribute to your longer-term career path and how can it influence it?

Job	Sector	Skills required	Skills gained	Long-term plan

Workshop technical & soft-skills

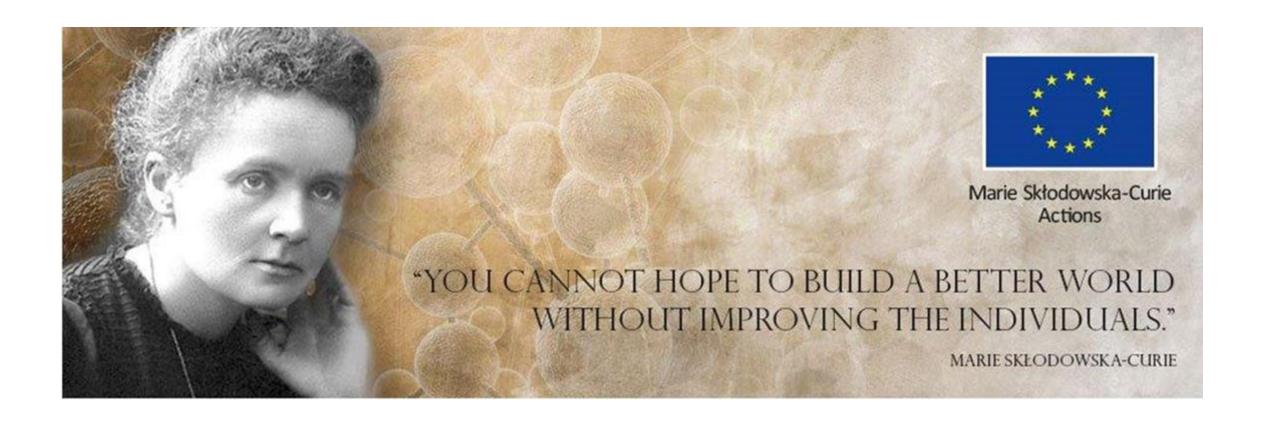
Technical skills		Soft skills	

What made an impression to you?

1 phrase to keep

Takeways

- The European funding landscape is broad covering various sectors and career stages
- One can request individual funding or participate in consortia
- Engineers and scientists are needed in the EU institutions for project management and policy
- The European Research and Innovation programmes (and education and mobility) are world reference for the development of science and technology having great return on investment. However, they should not be taken for granted and they need strong advocates
- Career paths are not linear and there is personal and professional growth from intersectoral and interdisciplinary mobility
- Perhaps the greatest challenge for the green transition is the "skills gap"
- Lead your way in a strategic manner during your career



Questions?

