

2026 Work Programme

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In case of any difference of interpretation, the French version of the present document shall prevail.

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A. Context, objectives and priorities of the 2026 Work Programme

A.1) Context, priorities and new features of the 2026 Work Programme

The French National Research Agency (ANR) is the public agency responsible for project-based research funding in France. It supports public research institutions, either independently or in partnership with private enterprises. Operating under the authority of the Ministry of Higher Education and Research, the ANR serves as the key operational agency for research project support at the national level. Since 2010, the ANR has also acted as a government operator for the implementation of major investment programs in the fields of higher education and research.

Its core mission — funding public research through competitive project calls — is fully aligned with the National Research Strategy, as redefined by the 2021 Research Programming Law (LPR)¹. Through this strategic framework, the agency has seen its role strengthened and its operational capacity enhanced. The implementation of the LPR has led to a substantial increase in both the number of funded projects and the level of overhead funding ("*préciput*"), thereby reinforcing financial support for research institutions and laboratories. It has also contributed to the expansion of collaborative research with socio-economic stakeholders, notably through enhanced support for schemes such as LabCom, Industrial Chairs, and the Carnot Institutes.

In this context, the ANR will continue to allocate a significant share of its funding to investigator-driven, curiosity-based research initiatives, in particular through its Generic Call for Proposals (AAPG). Fully open to all scientific disciplines, this call supports both targeted and exploratory research projects, whether disciplinary or interdisciplinary in nature. The 2026 Action Plan will carry forward this commitment, taking into account the diversity of needs across disciplines and project types, in terms of both duration and resources, while maintaining strong support for early-career researchers. The AAPG remains a key instrument for enhancing the attractiveness of French research.

The ANR is thus confirmed and strengthened in its role as a central tool “to help increase the contribution of research to all public policies led by the State and local authorities”². Its mission is to support the excellence of French research — driven primarily by curiosity — across both academic and technological fields, through a competitive and rigorous selection process based on peer review and aligned with international standards.

In parallel, the ANR is committed to reinforcing scientific cooperation at the European and international levels, aligning its programming with European and global initiatives, and following the guidelines of the international scientific strategy defined by its supervising ministry. The agency notably supports international consortia, in partnership with other funding agencies in Europe and beyond, through bilateral and multilateral programs (see Annex D). Its activities also contribute to the implementation of the National Action Plan to Improve French Participation in European Research and Innovation Funding Instruments (PAPFE)³.

The ANR 2026 Work Programme places renewed emphasis on stronger alignment with the European

¹<https://www.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr/fr/loi-de-programmation-de-la-recherche-pour-les-annees-2021-2030-49733>.

² See in particular the report appended to the LPR.

³ The “PAPFE,” or Europe Action Plan, approved in mid-2018, aims to encourage the French higher education, research, and innovation (ESRI) communities to mobilize their potential, to motivate researchers to get involved, and to increase the engagement of French stakeholders—both public and private—in the PCRI and in all European research and innovation funding schemes. The goal is to contribute France’s knowledge, expertise, and values to the construction of the European Research Area.

Commission's framework programme, Horizon Europe⁴, by introducing new measures to further encourage researchers to respond to its calls.

The programme also includes actions aimed at strengthening or consolidating tools that foster interaction between public research and businesses. Various instruments contribute to this objective in different ways, and the agency aims to adjust them to best respond to the current economic context and the specific needs of businesses, with particular attention to innovative companies.

Furthermore, the ANR's initiatives are aligned with the major societal challenges of our time, in particular the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)⁵. Mobilizing science to help implement the 2030 Agenda for the SDGs represents a critical challenge for research and innovation in the coming decade — especially in driving coherent digital, energy, social, and ecological transitions. The SDG approach is a structuring principle, both at the European level, where it forms the foundation of the 2021–2027 Horizon Europe programme, and at the national level, where France committed as early as 2019 through the adoption of a 2020–2030 roadmap involving all public and private research stakeholders, as well as citizens.

In this context, the ANR 2026 Work Programme serves as a roadmap that integrates France's priority research orientations. It is informed by the contributions of programming steering committees composed of representatives from research-performing institutions and organizations (including CNRS, France Universités, and programme agencies), as well as representatives from ministries involved in scientific research. It also reflects and implements the priorities of the Ministry of Higher Education and Research (MESR), which coordinates interministerial efforts in research policy⁶. Through this approach, the ANR enhances the visibility of public research funding for citizens, promotes science for and with society, and enables the quantifiable tracking of state action in research.

The 2026 Work Programme (WP 2026) outlines the calls and funding opportunities⁷ offered by the ANR within the framework of the 2026 budget year, providing a comprehensive overview of its funding offer. **It is addressed to all scientific communities and stakeholders involved in French research⁸** — including small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), very small enterprises (VSEs), as well as associations and foundations contributing to research priorities.

Within the Generic Call for Proposals, special attention is given to the full research continuum in terms of disciplinarity — from mono- to multi-, inter- and transdisciplinary approaches — particularly within the cross-cutting research axes that span multiple scientific fields and are embedded in the seven transversal domains of WP 2026. To continue improving its evaluation processes and serve the entire research continuum, the ANR considers interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary aspects of proposals through the composition of evaluation panels and the design of review procedures.

The WP 2026 also incorporates strategic priorities⁹ defined by the French government, aligned with broader national plans, including: artificial intelligence, quantum technologies, neurodevelopmental disorders, therapeutic proof-of-concept in rare diseases, mathematics, data valorization from national

⁴ Horizon Europe (the European Union's framework programme for research and innovation for the 2021–2027 period):

<https://www.horizon-europe.gouv.fr>

⁵ <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/fr/objectifs-de-developpement-durable/>

⁶ Supervisory Ministry : Ministry of Higher Education and Research (MESR). Other responsible ministries include those in charge of Agriculture, Ecology, Health, Industry, Defense, Foreign Affairs, Culture, and National Education.

⁷ Research, experimental development, and innovation projects.

⁸ Any partner with a registered office or branch in France.

⁹ Each priority is reflected in one or more scientific strands of the Action Plan and its generic call for proposals (see the detailed description of the scientific strands in the generic call for proposals).

research infrastructures (RI, RI*, OSI), and social sciences and humanities at disciplinary interfaces. In 2026, a new strategic priority — mental health — is launched. These priorities are detailed in the scientific axes described in the Generic Call and, where applicable, coordinated with France 2030, in particular with the Priority Research and Equipment Programmes (PEPRs).

Lastly, the Work Programme introduces unprecedented new avenues for simplification, complementing reforms already undertaken in recent years. These measures cover all stages of the project life cycle — from submission to completion — and represent a major evolution aimed at further reducing the administrative burden on research teams and institutions, while maximizing access to dynamic and competitive project-based funding.

A stronger orientation on European stakes

The 2026 Work Programme stands out through the introduction of several significant new measures, including new funding opportunities to complement projects selected in previous calls, as well as targeted initiatives to support research teams in accessing European Commission funding. The overarching ambition is to increase the visibility of French project leaders at the European level, support their participation in international cooperation efforts, and improve coordination between national and European funding schemes. These new measures include:

- Opening of the “Tremplin ERC” funding instrument to applicants of the European Research Council’s *Advanced Grants* call, through the launch of a dedicated T-ERC AdG call;
- Launch of the “percée JCJC” initiative: starting two years before the end of their ANR *JCJC* project and up to one year after its completion, the project leader may apply for dedicated financial support, conditional on submitting a proposal to an upcoming ERC call;
- Pilot phase launch of the “Jeton MRSEI” (Token MRSEI) for *PRCI* projects: starting two years before the end of their ANR *PRCI* project and up to one year after, the French coordinator (or one of their French partners) may apply for automatic MRSEI-type support, granted under the current terms of the instrument.

The generic call for proposals is evolving

Starting with the 2026 edition, the submission procedures for the PRCE instrument (within the Generic Call for Proposals – AAPG) will change. As with *PRCI* projects, Stage 1 will now consist solely of a simple registration. Following an eligibility check, only eligible registrations will be invited to submit a full proposal directly in Stage 2. Relevant information is detailed in the AAPG 2026 text.

In addition, four strategic priorities within the AAPG — each addressing key research challenges and supported by ring-fenced budgets to guarantee the funding of additional projects — will evolve as follows:

- **“Social Sciences and Humanities at the Interfaces”** (*evolved from “Social Sciences and Humanities”*): this change aims to expand the funding of high-quality interdisciplinary projects submitted within cross-domain axes linked to major societal transitions. The number of eligible axes and cross-cutting panels will increase, and the dedicated budget will be reserved for interdisciplinary projects with a strong SSH component. The strategic objective is to encourage greater engagement from the SSH community on these critical

topics, and to stimulate innovative interdisciplinarity — a widely recognized need, especially within programme agencies. (See the Generic Call document for more details.)

- **“Neurodevelopmental Disorders”** (*evolved from “Autism within Neurodevelopmental Disorders”*): this priority covers both basic and translational research on all neurodevelopmental disorders, excluding cohort funding. All funding instruments within the AAPG are eligible for this priority. (See the Generic Call document for more details.)
- **“Therapeutic Proofs of Concept in Rare Diseases”** (*evolved from “Translational Research on Rare Diseases”*): this priority supports translational and preclinical research projects developing therapeutic proofs of concept (PoC) using alternative and relevant rare disease models. All AAPG funding instruments are eligible. (See the Generic Call document for more details.)
- **“Data Valorization from National Research Infrastructures (RI, RI*, OSI)”**: this priority is now open to all research infrastructures listed in the national roadmap.
- Launch of the new strategic priority **“Mental Health”**, in alignment with the French “Grande Cause Nationale”. Since 2021, the ANR has funded between 20 and 30 projects annually in this area. The main subtopics — ranked by the number of projects supported — include: depression, addictions, schizophrenia, psychiatry, bipolar and psychotic disorders, OCD, PTSD, anxiety disorders, and anorexia nervosa. The new “Mental Health” priority, open to all subthemes, aims to increase both the number of proposals submitted and the number of projects funded, with a ring-fenced budget to support this objective. It will complement the PEPR PROPSY on precision psychiatry, which has already initiated the structuring of scientific communities in this domain — a dynamic the ANR priority will help to reinforce.

Toward Improved Financial Support and New Avenues for Simplification

- **Harmonization and simplification of cost categories** in alignment with other project-based research funders.
- **Reduced documentation requirements for host institutions:** The ANR proposes to rely on the beneficiaries’ own accounting procedures, rather than systematically verifying expense justifications. As a result, 90% of funded projects will not be subject to expenditure reports, either during or after project completion. At the end of the project, institutions will be required to certify the total actual expenditure, and reimburse any surplus funding to the ANR if applicable. This certification must be signed by the authorizing officer (*ordonnateur*), without requiring validation from the accounting officer (*agent comptable*).
- **Pilot implementation of lump-sum funding per project** for the following instruments: MRSEI/SRSEI, Tremplin ERC, Access ERC, LabCom, JCJC, and PRME. No financial justification will be required at the end of the project — only a scientific report will be requested. For JCJC and PRME projects, the requested amount will be proposed by the project coordinator and assessed by the evaluation panels. The specific terms will be detailed in the 2026 Financial Regulations and in the relevant call texts.
- **Public-private partnerships:** The funding rate for SMEs will increase from 45% to 60% for all calls starting with the 2026 edition, regardless of the funding instrument. Detailed terms will be available in the 2026 Financial Regulations. In addition, to broaden the range of companies eligible to apply, the Societal Readiness Level (SRL) scale will be introduced alongside the Technology Readiness Level (TRL) scale for collaborative projects involving companies.
- **Increased accessibility of the “Industrial Chair” instrument:** The minimum financial commitment required from company partner(s) for submitting a proposal under this

instrument will be lowered from €500,000 to €400,000 for the 2026 call.

A.2) Structure and Objectives of the 2026 Work Programme

The 2026 Work Programme (WP 2026) is structured around four cross-cutting components, each with a dedicated budget. Each component includes specific funding instruments, calls for proposals, and targeted programs. The main component, “Research and Innovation,” is represented by the Generic Call for Proposals (AAPG).

The objectives of the ANR’s funding instruments are briefly described in Section C of this document. Each funding instrument serves a distinct purpose, with specific expectations and unique features regarding eligibility, selection, and monitoring. These instruments may support collaborative research or be dedicated to individual researchers. As in 2025, certain calls or programs in 2026 will be operated as pilot schemes or on an experimental basis.

The four components of the 2026 Work programme are summarized below. Each reflects several strategic dimensions:

Research and Innovation: The Generic Call for Proposals (AAPG)

The Research and Innovation component encompasses both the advancement of fundamental knowledge and goal-oriented or applied research. It is primarily embodied by the Generic Call for Proposals (AAPG) and is supported by a range of funding instruments to finance:

- Individual research projects led by early-career researchers through the “**Young Researchers**” (JCJC) instrument;
- Ambitious, innovative projects led by a single research team under the “**Single-Team Research Project**” (PRME) instrument;
- Collaborative research projects, including:
 - Projects between public research institutions at the national level via the “**Collaborative Research Project**” (PRC) instrument;
 - Projects between public institutions and private companies at the national level via the “**Collaborative Research Project – Enterprise**” (PRCE)¹⁰ instrument;
 - Projects involving international collaboration between French and foreign public institutions¹¹ via the “**Collaborative Research Project – International**” (PRCI) instrument.

Regardless of the AAPG instrument chosen, all types of projects are eligible, without restriction:

- projects exploring novel or disruptive objectives or concepts;
- projects addressing well-identified scientific bottlenecks;
- projects leveraging data generated by research infrastructures;
- or follow-up projects aiming to pursue new scientific goals based on prior work.

This Research and Innovation component, guided by the AAPG, has been organized into research areas developed through a consultative process. This process reflects the core principles of the National Research Strategy (SNR) defined in the LPR (French Research Programming Law), including support for

¹⁰ See the ANR Financial Regulation : <https://anr.fr/fr/rf/>

¹¹ The ANR has signed a number of bilateral agreements with foreign agencies (see Annex D.1) to fund projects carried out between teams from the two signatory countries. Certain collaborations on targeted themes are subject to dedicated calls (Annex D.2).

disciplinary excellence, the promotion of interdisciplinarity, the development of digital sciences, and the inclusion of social sciences and humanities (SSH). Input from major research institutions such as the CNRS and France Universités, as well as guidance from the Ministry of Higher Education and Research (MESR)—which coordinates cross-ministerial action through programming steering committees—was incorporated.¹²

The AAPG's Research and Innovation component includes 57 research areas, broken down as follows:

- **38 disciplinary research areas** across 7 domains:
 - Environmental Sciences
 - Material and Engineering Sciences
 - Life Sciences
 - Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH)
 - Digital Sciences
 - Mathematics and Interactions
 - Physics of Matter, High-Energy Physics, Earth and Universe Sciences
- **19 cross-cutting research areas**, addressing transversal or interdisciplinary challenges at the intersection of multiple scientific domains:
 - Sustainability Science
 - One Health
 - Ecological and Environmental Transition
 - Energy Transition
 - Technological Transitions
 - Digital Transformation
 - Transformations of Socio-Technical Systems

Each research area is associated with a dedicated Scientific Evaluation Committee under the AAPG. Committees handling cross-cutting or interdisciplinary areas are composed to reflect the full spectrum of involved disciplines.

At the time of submitting a proposal to the AAPG 2026, applicants must select the funding instrument that best aligns with the scientific goals and needs of their project, as well as the research area associated with an appropriate evaluation committee.

Specific Actions Outside the Generic Call for Proposals

Some topics, focused on precise objectives, require an extremely rapid response or a dedicated mechanism. To support urgent research needs triggered by events or catastrophes of exceptional magnitude, the ANR has established an **emergency instrument**: the **Flash Call**. When activated, wide-ranging publicity (website, newsletter, social media, mailing) tied to the sudden event is deployed.

Specific calls¹³ may also be launched outside the regular schedule of the Generic Call. Such calls respond to:

- new priorities defined by the government;
- scientific plans or priorities proposed by external (co-)funders;

¹² The programming steering committees (CPP) were established in 2018. As part of the development of the 2026 Action Plan, the CPP and inter-CPP meetings were held from March to April 2025.

¹³ Specific calls are scheduled throughout the year and announced on the agency's website. The "ANR newsletter" allows you to receive regular updates on the agency's news.

- pilot or experimental calls designed to best address the needs of scientific communities, as expressed in Programming Steering Committees (CPP).

Recent examples include:

- the 3rd joint “Sargassum III” call, in partnership with ADEME, launched in 2025;
- the PAUSE–Solidarity Ukraine emergency fund programme, initiated in 2022 to host Ukrainian scientists, which continues to date;
- the 2025 call for “Scientific Themes in Artificial Intelligence (TSIA)”, part of the second phase of France’s national AI strategy launched in 2023;
- the 2025 multiregional call “Impacts of Climate Change on Regional Ecosystems” (ICCER).

Specific, pilot, or experimental calls under the **Work Programme 2026** will be announced via supervisory bodies, the ANR, funders, and relayed through the Agency’s website and social media.

A particular “Chlordécone 2” call on the chlordécone theme will be launched by the ANR and MESR, communicated via the Agency’s website and social media. This call follows the first Chlordécone call (2022–2027), part of the Chlordécone IV research strategy (2021–2027).

Other topics require competitive approaches between teams to overcome major scientific or technological barriers. For this reason, the ANR has introduced the **Challenge** mechanism: a specific, often co-funded call defining objectives and types of “tests”. These calls are also published on the Agency’s website and broadly promoted. Recent Challenges include:

- **IA-Biodiv**, AI for biodiversity, in partnership with AFD, launched in 2021;
- **Mobilex**, mobility in complex environments, in partnership with AID, CNES, and AIT, launched in 2023.

Building the European Research Area (ERA) and Promoting France’s International Attractiveness

This component provides French researchers and teams with funding instruments designed to enhance the visibility and attractiveness of national research, contribute to the construction of the **European Research Area (ERA)**, and support international excellence. These measures supplement those under Horizon Europe and aim to foster high-level partnerships and French leadership in European and international programmes.

Within the Work Programme 2026, the “ERA and International Attractiveness” component includes instruments aligned with the national action plan for improving French participation in European research and innovation funding (PAPFE):

- **Montage de réseaux scientifiques européens ou internationaux (MRSEI)**: strengthens the role and influence of French research in Europe and internationally.
- **Soutien aux réseaux scientifiques européens ou internationaux (SRSEI)**: enhances the quality of French coordinators’ applications to European/international collaborative calls (Horizon Europe).
- **Tremplin-ERC (T-ERC)**: supports French researchers applying to ERC Starting, Consolidator, and Advanced Grants.
- **Access-ERC Open to SSH**: funds postdoctoral placements (French or international, doctorate within past 4 years) in French laboratories to boost international visibility and prepare for ERC Starting Grant applications.

In addition to these individual-focused instruments, the ANR supports French teams in multilateral programmes—such as Horizon Europe Partnerships, Horizon 2020 instruments, and global initiatives (Belmont Forum, CRCNS, etc.; see Annex D.4). A current list of open and upcoming calls is available on the ANR website.

Finally, bilateral agreements between the ANR and foreign agencies facilitate strategic partnerships or collaborations. This includes the bilateral **PRCI instrument**, part of “Research and Innovation”, and standalone thematic bilateral calls (see Annex D.2).

Economic Impact of Research and Competitiveness (IERC)

The purpose of this component is to stimulate public–private partnerships and transfer public research results to the economic sector. The actions proposed strengthen cooperation, foster valorisation of public research, and support companies’ R&D efforts, encouraging invention and innovation.

These activities cover a broad range of technological and societal maturity levels (TRL/SRL) and varying levels of intersectoral integration. The relative scarcity in France of SMEs and mid-size companies (ETI) offering service or product innovations—due to difficulties connecting to the public research sector—justifies specific actions targeting these firms.

The IERC component is built on programmes that complement the “Collaborative Research Project – Enterprise” instrument (PRCE), including:

- **LabCom**: creation and consolidation of joint laboratories co-built by a public research lab and a startup, SME, or ETI (mid-level TRL/SRL).
- **Industrial Chairs**: creation of co-designed and co-funded chairs between public labs and companies, targeting innovative strategic research in priority industrial domains with low TRL/SRL.
- **Carnot Institutes**: development of contract-based research between public research institutions and the socio-economic sector.
- **ASTRID and ASTRID Maturation**: calls run by the ANR and financed by the Defense Innovation Agency (AID) to support dual-use research development.

These public–private partnership actions align with academic research transfer structures, funded notably under **France 2030**, and with other public entities connected to the socio-economic sector.

A.3) The ANR’s values and commitments within the 2026 Work Programme

All calls for proposals or programmes of the 2026 Work Programme are concerned. All participants in the proposals submitted to these calls and everyone involved in ANR-funded projects undertake to abide by these values and commitments.

Ethics, scientific integrity and professional conduct

Promoting a culture of ethics, scientific integrity, professional conduct, and the social responsibility of science is central to the ANR’s mission and must be a priority for its beneficiaries. Adherence to the rules and values governing research is essential to ensure honesty and scientific rigor, which underpin public trust in research actors.

As a signatory of the French National Charter for Research Integrity, the ANR also adopted its own Code of Ethics, revised in 2018 to incorporate scientific integrity. To ensure greater clarity and coherence of its guiding principles, the Agency has formalized its policy on ethics, scientific integrity, and professional conduct in a single document. This policy outlines both the core principles and the operational mechanisms supporting their implementation. A Scientific Integrity Officer (RIS) has been appointed to oversee the application of these principles, ensure the prevention and proper management of conflicts of interest, and support the training of both internal and external staff.

In this context, the coordinator of a project (regardless of the call for proposals) commits to ensuring that all participants in the project (whether or not they are requesting funding) comply with the principles laid out in the National Charter for Research Integrity and the ANR's Code of Ethics and Scientific Integrity.

The ANR encourages research teams involved in a project to incorporate ethical reflection into their research approach—particularly regarding the ethical issues that may arise from the project's objectives, methodology, expected results, or potential applications.

The ANR reminds all researchers that it is their responsibility to be familiar with and rigorously apply the recognized best practices in their scientific field when conducting their research and publishing their findings, so that these results may be subject to peer scrutiny and used by the broader scientific community.

Gender equality

The ANR is committed to addressing gender inequalities in higher education and research (ESR), the ANR has incorporated the principle of equality into its Code of Ethics and Scientific Integrity. It implemented a first "Equality" action plan, which led to the agency receiving the Equality Label in 2023¹⁴, and published a second action plan for the 2024–2027 period. Among the objectives pursued: ensuring fair treatment of projects, whether they are led by women or by men. To achieve this, the agency is committed to training evaluators on potential gender biases in the selection process and to regularly producing analyses of submission and selection data.

The ANR is also committed to promoting women in science who received ANR funding, or were involved in scientific evaluation panels as chairwoman or panel member, to give them greater exposure and fight against a too often masculine representation of science, and encourage young women to invest in areas where they are either missing or a minority.

In this context, the coordinator of an ANR-funded project undertakes to provide fair visibility to all research efforts produced, whether they are conducted by women or men.

In addition, the project coordinator undertakes, where relevant, to consider the sex and/or gender aspect in his or her research, regardless of the field, set aside gender biases in the production of knowledge and anticipate the potential impacts of their applications.

¹⁴ For more information, visit the dedicated webpage about our commitment to "Gender" on our website: <https://anr.fr/fr/lanr/engagements/le-genre/>

As part of the ANR's contribution to promoting and implementing Open Science, and in line with the French National action plan for Open Science (PNZO) and international Plan S, ANR recipients undertake to:

I- Ensure immediate open access to peer-reviewed scientific publications.

Thus, all scientific publications stemming from ANR-funded projects under the 2025 Work Programme will be made available in open access under the *Creative Commons CC-BY* license¹⁵ or equivalent, by using one of the three following methods:

- 1) publication in a natively open access journal;
- 2) publication in a subscription journal that is part of a transformative agreement or transformative journal¹⁶;
- 3) publication in a subscription journal. The publisher's version or manuscript accepted for publication will be deposited in the Open archive HAL under a CC-BY license, by implementing the Rights retention Strategy (RRS),¹⁷ according to the terms specified in the special conditions.

When submitting a proposal, the author will use the following wording in the article and/or in the letter addressed to the publisher:

"This research has been funded, either in full or in part, by the French National Research Agency (ANR) under project ANR-nn-XXXX-nnnn. With a view to open access publication, the author has applied for an open access CC-BY licence for any manuscript accepted for publication (AAM) as a result of this submission."

The authors can use the Journal Checker Tool to check whether their selected journal or review complies with Plan S and which channel is open to them.¹⁸

Furthermore, the project coordinator undertakes to ensure that the **full text** of these scientific publications (version approved for publication or publisher's version) is **deposited in the national Open archive HAL**, no later than the time of publication, and to mention the ANR research project reference (e.g. ANR-25-CE64-0001) from which they result, by associating a permanent identifier (e.g. DOI Crossref).

Additionally, the ANR recommends that peer-reviewed book chapters and scientific publications stemming from ANR projects be made available in open access under the Creative Commons license or equivalent (the CC-BY license is recommended). The ANR encourages submitting the full research chapter or publication in the national Open archive HAL (version approved for publication or publisher's version) and mention the ANR research project reference (e.g., ANR-22-CE56-0001) by associating a permanent identifier (e.g. DOI Crossref).

¹⁵ <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/deed.fr>

¹⁶ Définition d'**accord dit transformant** ou **journal transformatif** : <https://www.coalition-s.org/transformative-journals-faq/>

¹⁷ <https://www.ouvrirlascience.fr/mettre-en-oeuvre-la-strategie-de-non-cession-des-droits-sur-les-publications-scientifiques/>

¹⁸ <https://journalcheckertool.org/>

The ANR also encourages the submission of pre-publications (*preprints*) in open platforms or archives.

II- Facilitate research data sharing and re-use, particularly for publication data, **by adopting a FAIR approach** (*Findability, Accessibility, Interoperability, Reusability*) in line with the “as open as possible and as closed as necessary” principle, and provide, within 6 months after the start of the project, a first version of the Data Management Plan (DMP), under the terms set out in the special conditions.¹⁹ As part of a simplification approach, the ANR recommends using the structured common DMP template available on DMP OPIDoR²⁰. In addition, recipients undertake to submit the data they seek to publish in a thematic repository of reference, or in [recherche.data.gouv](https://recherche.data.gouv.fr), by mentioning the ANR project reference from which they result (e.g., ANR-22-CE56-0001).²¹

Finally, pursuant to the 2nd National plan for Open Science, the ANR recommends that any software developed during the project be made available under a free license, and that source codes be stored in the Software Heritage archive and described in HAL by indicating the ANR project reference (e.g., ANR-22-CE56-0001).

A Data Management Plan (DMP) describes how data are produced, documented, (re)used, managed, and shared during and after a research project. It promotes the documentation of data according to the FAIR principles and facilitates data reuse. The DMP is a valuable document, especially when shared on platforms such as HAL, and can also serve as a basis for writing a data paper. Writing and updating a DMP are practices recommended by many stakeholders, including, at the national level, the Réseau Science Ouverte (Open Science Network) among funding agencies²², and at the international level, the European Commission and the majority of funding agencies across Europe. To support researchers in this process, Data Workshops (Ateliers de la donnée) are local support services designed to provide research teams—upon request—with expertise in data management and dissemination.²³

Promoting scientific, technical and industrial culture, and the dialogue between science and society

The ANR encourages its funding recipients to take and/or participate in actions to transfer knowledge to citizens and decision-makers, such as the publication of articles in the press, media interviews, public decision-making support, involvement in science festivals, organising public debates, outreach efforts, writing of articles in a free online encyclopaedia, etc.

The Research Programming Law (LPR) for 2021-2030 goes beyond to improve the relationships between science, research and society. In line with MESR, the ANR launched in 2021 a call for expressions of interest on “Science with and for society (AMI-SAPS)”, which resulted in the planning of several calls for proposals under the National “*Science with and for Society*” Plan to:

- 1) support scientific mediation and communication research
- 2) encourage the development of scientific, technical and industrial culture within research and

¹⁹ In a spirit of simplification and to promote FAIR principles, the ANR recommends adopting the structured data management plan available on DMP OPIDoR, which notably allows for automatic completion of the administrative data of the ANR project.

²⁰ The structured model enables automatic completion of administrative data (title, summary, acronym, etc.) based on the project identifier (decision code). It also allows for a more automated analysis of their content.

²¹ To assist you in choosing a repository, consult the resources on [recherche.data.gouv](https://recherche.data.gouv.fr). The Committee for Open Science has also established a list of selection criteria for a trusted repository.

²² The Open Science network brings together the Agency for Ecological Transition (ADEME), the National Research Agency (ANR), the ANRS Emerging Infectious Diseases (ANRS MIE), the National Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health Safety (Anses), the Foundation for Medical Research (FRM), and the National Cancer Institute (INCa).

²³ <https://recherche.data.gouv.fr/fr/ateliers-de-la-donnee>

knowledge dissemination institutions and organisations.

- 3) develop and structure participatory research
- 4) increase the expertise to support public policies, with a view to meeting major societal challenges.

The ANR is assessing the impact of previous CSTI funding initiatives in order to guide the priorities of the upcoming SAPS program. A call for projects focusing on expertise to support public policymaking is expected to be launched in 2026. Details of this multi-annual programming will be provided from September 2024, and throughout 2025 with “The ANR Meetings” (dedicated webinars), and will be communicated on the Agency website.

Accessing genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

The Nagoya Protocol on the access to genetic resources and the traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity was adopted on 29 October 2010. It contributes to the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and to increasing the contribution of biological diversity to sustainable development and human well-being.

The Nagoya Protocol significantly pushes forward the third objective of the Convention by ensuring greater legal certainty and transparency for genetic resources suppliers and users. The European Regulation No. 511/2014 and French Act No. 2016-1087 determined the terms of implementation for this protocol.²⁴ Therefore, two check points are defined:

- i) during the funding stage for research efforts under the supervision of the French Ministry of Higher Education and Research (MESR), and
- ii) during the final product development stage, under the supervision of the French Ministry of Ecological Transition (MTE).

In this respect, the ANR must obtain “Due Diligence” Declaration receipts (DDD) for all the research projects it has been funding since 2019. Applicants to the 2024 Generic Call for Proposals will be asked to report any possible use of genetic resources throughout their projects. As part of research, DDDs can be registered online through the dedicated application on the MESR website. Credentials to access the application can be obtained from the director of the hosting institution.²⁵

Scheme to protect the nation’s scientific and technical potential (PPST)

The scheme to protect the nation’s scientific and technical potential (PPST) aims to protect the access, within public and private institutions, to their strategic knowledge and expertise, and their sensitive technologies. It provides more effective protection against attempts to capture strategic or sensitive information that may be used for malicious purposes. The ANR encourages the recipients of its grants and project applicants to the ANR 2025 WP calls to contact their institution to implement the scheme to protect the nation’s scientific and technical potential (PPST), pursuant to the recommendations of the

²⁴ Law on the Recovery of Biodiversity, Nature, and Landscapes (Law No. 2016-1087 of August 8, 2016) and its implementing decree concerning access to genetic resources and the sharing of benefits arising from their use (Implementing Decree No. 2017-848 of May 9, 2017).

²⁵ <http://www.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr/pid37627/utilisation-ressources-genetiques-associees.html>

French General Secretariat for Defence and National Security (SGDSN).²⁶

In addition, as part of the 2026 Work Programme and the 2025 Generic Call for Proposals, as recommended by MESR's Department of the Senior Defence and Security Official, the ANR implemented the PPST for submitted projects including, within their consortia, foreign public or private partners. Therefore, scientific or technical international cooperation projects identified by the ANR will be submitted to SHFDS/MESR for an opinion, while considering the national guidelines established by the SGDSN. Projects will not be selected if SHFDS/MESR provides a negative opinion.

SHFDS/MESR is not required to justify its opinion to the applicant.

Important: Before submitting a project to the ANR (all calls and instruments are concerned), applicants are invited to contact their Defence and Security Official (FSD) or the departments responsible for the application of the PPST within their institution in order to check, as soon as possible, if their project is eligible.

A.4) Other Funding Opportunities, Partnerships, and Co-Funding

In line with its mission as a project-based research funding agency, the ANR establishes partnerships with other funding bodies (see Annex D.4), including:

- the French Development Agency (AFD),
- the Defence Innovation Agency (AID),
- the Directorate General for Healthcare Provision (DGOS) of the Ministry of Solidarity and Health,
- the General Secretariat for Defence and National Security (SGDSN),
- the Ministry for Ecological Transition (MTE),
- and local authorities such as regional councils.

These valuable partnerships offer opportunities for funding or co-funding that complement the ANR's own intervention budget²⁷. Notably, the ASTRID and ASTRID Maturation programmes, dedicated to dual-use research, are implemented by the ANR under the aegis of and with funding from the AID (see D.4).

More recently, the ANR has become the operator of the "Africa-France Academic Partnerships" (PEA) programme (formerly known as Partnerships with African Higher Education). This programme is funded by the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (MEAE) through the AFD, with support from the Ministry of National Education, Higher Education and Research (MENESR), and with assistance from Campus France (CF). Its aim is to support partnerships between French and African higher education and research institutions that are involved in setting up a higher education programme delivered in Africa, in a field that is a national priority for the socio-economic development of the partner country. Three dedicated calls for proposals were launched in 2020, 2022, and 2024. The first two editions funded thirteen PEA projects, with an average grant of €2.6 million per project, across seven African countries (Benin, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Senegal, Chad, Togo). The third edition is underway, with results expected by the end of 2025.

The ANR's partnership strategy with local authorities such as regions focuses on simplification, clarity,

²⁶ <http://www.sgdsn.gouv.fr/missions/protection-du-potentiel-scientifique-et-technique-de-la-nation/> (CIR n° 3415/SGDSN/AIST/ PST du 7 novembre 2012).

²⁷ Co-financing means that all or part of the funding awarded to the project (based on the initial application) comes from the ANR partner.

and co-construction. One of its goals is to support and strengthen the already active engagement of regional scientific communities in ANR calls for proposals and to promote the visibility of regional calls through the national portal (<https://www.appelsprojetsrecherche.fr/>). These partnerships also aim to support researchers in applying to European and international calls for proposals, in order to strengthen connections between regional, national, and European levels in addressing societal challenges and current transitions.

The ANR has also developed partnerships with major research infrastructures that can support ANR-funded research projects. For example, resource requests can be made to GENCI (French High-Performance Computing Infrastructure) for access to computing and storage capacity for numerical simulation, big data processing, or artificial intelligence needs.

All of these calls for proposals and partnership initiatives, whether under the ANR's leadership or in collaboration, will be announced on the Agency's website and the national project call portal: <https://www.appelsprojetsrecherche.fr/>

Labelling by Competitiveness Clusters

The ANR has maintained close relationships with competitiveness clusters for many years. Depending on the specific call, a project can request cluster labelling before submission to benefit from tailored support and monitoring by the clusters.²⁸

Funding from Other Agencies or Foundation

Beyond the ANR, other public organizations also have a project-based funding mandate and issue their own calls for proposals. These include, for example, the National Cancer Institute (INCa), the National Agency for Research on AIDS and Viral Hepatitis – Emerging Infectious Diseases (ANRS-MIE), and the Foundation for Medical Research (FRM).

Projects submitted to such calls are not intended to be funded by the ANR. Therefore, the eligibility of projects submitted to the ANR—regardless of the 2026 Action Plan call—falling under themes potentially supported by other funding agencies or organizations will be jointly assessed by the ANR and those organizations. Projects already funded by other agencies, foundations, or local authorities under similar instruments with the same expectations will not be eligible for dual funding.

²⁸ <https://www.economie.gouv.fr/entreprises/tout-savoir-sur-poles-competitivite>.

B. Research and Innovation themes covered by the 2026 Generic Call for Proposals

The ANR's 2025 Generic Call for Proposals mobilises several funding instruments to respond to both its mission in France's public research and innovation policy, and the project-funding needs expressed by research communities. There are three categories of instruments within the Generic Call for Proposals whose expectations and characteristics determine key points in project selection and monitoring:

- The “**individual**” category solely focuses on the “Young researchers” (JCJC) instrument.
- The “**team**” category solely focuses on the “Single-team Research Project” (PRME) instrument.
- The “**collaborative research**” category proposes three instruments:
 - the “Collaborative research project” (PRC),
 - the “Collaborative research project involving enterprises” (PRCE),
 - the “International collaborative research project” (PRCI).

All eligibility and evaluation rules are outlined in the Generic Call for Proposals itself and the AAPG 2026 Guide (available in early September 2025). These documents must be read before submitting a proposal.

B.1) Young Researchers Instrument (JCJC)

The JCJC funding instrument aims to prepare the next generation of talented young researchers by encouraging them to take responsibility, and prompting them to tackle scientific or technological obstacles using original approaches.

Therefore, the instrument aims to help young researchers acquire scientific autonomy, develop their own research theme, set up or strengthen their own team within and beyond their laboratory, acquire project-based culture and quickly demonstrate their capacity for innovation. It is also a springboard for young researchers who, thanks to initial support from the ANR, will be more willing to consider submitting a proposal in response to the calls launched by the *European Research Council* (ERC).

Focusing on the individual, this instrument provides funding solely for the young researcher's team. This instrument is open solely for researchers from research and knowledge dissemination organisations and institutions eligible for ANR funding. It is not open to non-tenured staff and cannot be used to fund the coordinator's salary.²⁹

Starting in 2026, JCJC projects will be eligible for the “percée JCJC” scheme, which offers additional support for submitting a project to the ERC. From years before the end of their project until one year after, the principal investigator of an ANR JCJC project may request dedicated financial support, provided they apply to upcoming ERC calls. Documents specific to this funding scheme will be published at the launch of the 2026 edition.

²⁹ Meaning holders of a contract currently in effect (or forthcoming) linking them to the managing supervisory authority. The contract may not have started before the agreement is signed. See the eligibility rules in the 2026 AAPG Guide.

B.2) Single-team Research Projects (PRME)

The “Single-team research project” (PRME) funding instrument is intended to fund a single team or laboratory from a research and knowledge dissemination institution or organisation eligible for ANR funding.³⁰

A PRME project corresponds to research directed towards outstandingly ambitious and innovative scientific objectives. The PRME is coordinated by a team or laboratory manager with all the skills and expertise required to achieve these ambitious and innovative objectives.³¹ A PRME coordinator is expected to be strongly involved. The applicant team or laboratory must justify its continuity, in the application, over the duration of the project.

PRME eligibility, evaluation and funding rules are specified in the 2026 Generic Call for Proposals (available in July 2025) and the 2026 AAPG Guide (available in September 2025).

B.3) Funding instruments devoted to collaborative research (PRC, PRCI & PRCE)

Collaborative projects aim to achieve scientific or technological objectives by sharing knowledge and resources from various national or international public or private research teams or groups.

Therefore, the funding granted helps accelerate the research proposed through collaborative efforts. These instruments encourage research teams to conduct research for which collaboration provides a scientific added value, either because research can be conducted or because it makes it possible to consider results of greater ambition or quality. Inter-disciplinary or multi-disciplinary research is encouraged as part of these collaborative instruments.

A collaborative project is led by a coordinating partner (also referred to as coordinator), acting on behalf of all partners (at least two) and making up the consortium. A scientific manager is appointed for each partner.³²

Collaborative research projects (PRC)

The “Collaborative Research Project” (PRC) funding instrument is the ANR’s main funding instrument. It includes all types of multi-partner research projects other than those covered by PRCI and PRCE instruments.

It involves at least two partners³³, including at least one from an “organisation” or “research and knowledge dissemination institution³⁴” eligible for ANR funding. Collaborations using own funds are possible, particularly for foreign team(s) from countries that are not eligible for the PRCI (cf. C.3- 2)), in which case the consortium must include at least one team from research and knowledge dissemination

³⁰ Applicants must ensure, in particular, not to submit a project that could be considered a collaborative project. In this respect, a project submitted by several teams from the same laboratory should be regarded as a collaborative research project (PRC) and not as a PRME.

³¹ Only the team or laboratory of the coordinator is funded within the framework of the single-team research project.

³² See the ANR Financial Regulations. : <https://anr.fr/fr/rf/>

³³ A PRC can involve two teams from the same laboratory, each then considered a partner in the collaborative project. In this case, it is not a PRME.

³⁴ Public law research and knowledge dissemination partners (such as EPSTs, universities, research EPICs, etc.) established in France, or private law research and knowledge dissemination partners with a registered office or branch in France that are not commercial companies. For the purposes of this call, Consular Higher Education Schools (EESC) are not considered commercial companies.

organisations or institutions eligible for ANR funding.

International collaborative research projects (PRCI)

The ANR works in cooperation with research funding agencies from other countries, and provides agreements facilitating collaborations between teams from these various countries to its supervisory ministry. These bilateral agreements, which may cover targeted themes or be open to all research themes funded by the ANR, focus on priority objectives or geographical areas for limited periods of time, except for the special case of the Franco-German collaboration (Elysée Treaty, revised in 2019 in Aix-La-Chapelle).

Depending on the case, these agreements aim to:

- fast-track and develop collaborations between French researchers and the best international teams on major themes;
- promote partnerships with emerging countries based on themes of mutual interest and shared benefits;
- foster the development of transnational teams of excellence to conduct and share research worldwide.

For agreements targeting specific themes, the ANR and its partner agencies aim to renew the theme over two to three years to strengthen collaborations and foster the emergence of quality projects.

The “International collaborative research projects” (PRCI) funding instrument is devoted to these bilateral collaborations, which are established between at least one French partner (a laboratory from a research and knowledge dissemination organisation or institution eligible for ANR funding) and at least one foreign partner (eligible for funding from a foreign funding agency, which has signed a bilateral agreement with the ANR).

A strong synergy is expected between the two partners submitting their proposal and should be reflected by complementarity of each country’s scientific contributions and clear identification of real scientific project coordinators for each country. For the 2025 Work Programme, the countries involved in these bilateral agreements would be (pending confirmation):

- *In Europe: Germany, Austria, Luxembourg and Switzerland.*
- *International: Brazil, Canada, Quebec, United States, Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan.*

Table D.1) provides details on the research issues and themes covered by these collaborations.³⁵

In addition to the agreements related to the PRCI instrument of the Generic Call for Proposals, bilateral agreements that are strategic for the French Government are subject to specific calls for proposals. The result of a joint effort with partner agencies, these calls are subject to a dedicated budget and, most often, to specific evaluation and selection conditions. (appendix D.2).

Information on these specific international collaborations is available on the ANR website and updated

³⁵ List established as of the publication date of the 2026 Action Plan: applicants are encouraged to regularly consult the ANR website. Country-specific annexes (available on the ANR webpage dedicated to the generic call for proposals) describe the eligible themes and the particular submission and selection procedures. They outline additional eligibility conditions for the generic call for proposals and must therefore be consulted without fail before submitting any application to the ANR or to the foreign partner.

regularly as negotiations progress.

Collaborative Research Projects involving Enterprises (PRCE)

The “Collaborative Research Project involving Enterprises” (PRCE) funding instrument is dedicated to collaborations established between at least one laboratory from a research and knowledge dissemination institution or organisation eligible for ANR funding and at least one enterprise or trading company involved in R&D In France.³⁶ The project may be coordinated by the laboratory or public research partner or the private Enterprise partner.

These collaborative research projects involving enterprises aim to jointly reach research results which will be beneficial to both parties, by allowing the laboratories of research or knowledge dissemination institutions to address new research issues, or to approach them differently, and by giving enterprises access to the best public research so they can improve their capacity for innovation in various ways.

Starting with the 2026 edition, the ANR is promoting the involvement of commercial companies in its research projects. To this end, the agency is implementing a shorter evaluation cycle for PRCE projects, in response to the strong demand from commercial companies for greater speed and responsiveness. The Generic Call for Proposals document includes information on the changes to PRCE project submission conditions for the 2026 edition.

B.4) Research Areas Associated with the 2026 Generic Call for Proposals (AAPG)

The scientific themes are described in the 2026 Generic Call for Proposals with the associated keywords, ERC codes and, where relevant, SDGs.

Environmental Sciences

Theme A.1. Solid earth and fluid envelopes

Theme A.2. Living earth

Theme A.3. Biology of animals, photosynthetic organisms and micro-organisms

Theme A.4. Nutrition and food systems

Materials Science and Engineering

Theme B.1. Polymers, composites, physical chemistry of soft matter

Theme B.2. Metallic and inorganic materials

Theme B.3. Engineering and Process Sciences

Theme B.4. Molecular chemistry

Theme B.5. Analytical chemistry, theoretical chemistry and modelling

Theme B.6. Fundamental concepts of physics and diluted matter physics

Theme B7 Condensed matter physics

³⁶ ANR Financial Regulations : <https://anr.fr/fr/rf/>

Life Sciences

Theme C.1. Biochemistry and chemistry of living organisms

Theme C.2. Characterisation of structures and structure-function relations of biological macromolecules

Theme C.3. Genetics, genomics and RNA

Theme C.4. Cellular biology, developmental biology and evolution

Theme C.5. Physiology and pathophysiology

Theme C.6. Immunology, Infectiology and Inflammation

Theme C.7. Molecular and cellular neurosciences – Developmental neurobiology

Theme C.8. Integrative and cognitive neurosciences

Theme C.9. Translational health research

Theme C.10. Biomedical innovation

Theme C.11. Regenerative medicine

Social Sciences and Humanities

Theme D.1. Individuals, enterprises, markets, finance, management

Theme D.2. Institutions and organisations, legal frameworks and standards, governance, international relations

Theme D.3. Contemporary societies: status, dynamics and transformations

Theme D.4. Cognition, behaviours, language

Theme D.5. Arts, languages, literature, philosophies

Theme D.6. Studies of the past, heritage, cultures

Theme D.7. Societies and territories in transition

Digital Sciences

Theme E.1. Foundations of digital technology: information technology, automation, signal and image processing

Theme E.2. Artificial intelligence and Data Science

Theme E.3. Software Science and technology - Multi-purpose communication networks, digital infrastructures

Theme E.4. Interaction, robotics, immersive universes

Theme E.5. Modelling, Simulation and Optimisation, High-Performance Computing, Digital Sobriety, Applications

Theme E.6. Quantum science and technologies

Mathematics and its Interactions

Theme F.1. Mathematics

Subatomic Physics, Universe and Earth Sciences

Theme G.1. Planetary science, structure and history of the Earth

Theme G.2. Subatomic physics and astrophysics

Cross-disciplinary fields

Sustainability Science

Theme H.1. Sustainability Science

One Health

Theme H.2. Contaminants, ecosystems and health

Theme H.3. Infectious diseases and environment

Theme H.4. Public health, health and societies

Ecological and environmental transition

Theme H.5. Methodologies, instrumentation, sensors and solutions for the ecological transition

Theme H.6. Dynamics of socio-ecosystems and their components

Theme H.7. Bioeconomy: societal transition and associated technologies

Energy transition

Theme H.8. Basic energy sciences

Theme H.9. Sustainable, clean, safe and efficient energy

Technological transitions

Theme H.10. Nanostructures, nano-objects and nanomaterials with (multi)functional properties

Theme H.11. Sensors, imagers and instrumentation

Theme H.12. Micro and nanotechnologies for electronics, photonics, and digital technology

Theme H.13. Healthcare technologies

Digital transformation

Theme H.14. Interfaces: Mathematics, Digital Sciences – Biology, Health

Theme H.15. Interfaces: Mathematics, Digital Sciences – Social Sciences and Humanities

Theme H.16. Interfaces: Mathematics, Digital Sciences – Earth System and Environmental Sciences

Transformation of socio-technical systems

Theme H.17. Global security, resilience and crisis management, cybersecurity

Theme H.18. City, buildings and construction, transport and mobility: transition towards sustainability

Theme H.19. Industry and factory of the future: Humans, organisation, technologies

C. Funding instruments covered by specific calls for proposals

The 2026 Work Programme provides various **funding instruments**, each with specific expected impacts and distinct selection and monitoring characteristics.

This part is devoted to presenting funding instruments that may be used beyond the Generic Call for Proposals. They correspond to specific programmes or calls whose schedules should be consulted on the ANR website³⁷ and the Work Programme's publication page.

C.1) Specific actions beyond the AAPG (Flash, Challenges, Science with and for society, etc.)

Challenges and Flash calls³⁸ are subject to specific calls that determine their objectives, or the research covered. Flash or Challenges calls are subject to specific communication when they are launched. To know the scientific scope and timetables, it is recommended to regularly check the 2024 schedule on the ANR website.

Since its inception, the **Flash** instrument has been used on numerous occasions (Flash Haiti, Flash Fukushima, Flash Drones, Flash Ebola, Flash Asylum, Flash Genocides, Flash OG2024, Flash Sargassum, Flash Covid-19, etc.).

The arrangements for a quick intervention allow projects to be selected and funded in a very limited timeframe (two to three months), while ensuring a competitive peer selection process of the highest standards.

The **Challenge** instrument, most often coordinated by a co-funding partner, aims to select and fund several teams that must compare their respective approaches during a series of tests, mostly organised in collaboration with the LNE (French National Laboratory of Metrology and Testing). For instance, the most recent Challenges implemented focused on Image Forgery Detection (DEFALS), Indoor Person Positioning (MALIN), Robotics and Sensors Serving Ecophyto (Challenge ROSE), Research in Artificial Intelligence in the field of Biodiversity (IA_Biodiv), and Mobility in Complex Environments (Mobilex).

As part of the national plan "**Science with and for Society**", the ANR has developed a multi-year program of specific SAPS calls for proposals. Six SAPS calls for proposals were launched between 2021 and 2025:

2021:

- Call for proposals *Science with and for Society – Action Research – Scientific Mediation and Communication (MCS)*
- *Engagement of researchers in science outreach and scientific mediation*, targeting the 2018 AAPG laureates
- *Engagement of researchers in science outreach and scientific mediation*, targeting the 2019 AAPG laureates

³⁷ Also referenced on the portal : <https://www.appelsprojetsrecherche.fr>

³⁸ These calls are listed on the "Open Calls" page (<https://anr.fr/fr/appels/>) and ANR website.

2022:

- *Engagement of researchers in science outreach and scientific mediation, targeting the 2020 AAPG laureates*

2023:

- Call for proposals *Science with and for Society – Action Research – Innovative Ambitions (RA-AI)*
- Call for proposals *Science with and for Society – Action Research – Participatory Research 1 (RA-RP1)*
- Call for proposals *Science with and for Society – Action Research – Participatory Research 2 (RA-RP2)*

2024:

- Call for proposals *Science with and for Society – Action Research – Participatory Research 2, second edition (RA-RP2)*
- Call for proposals *Research on the practices and issues of Open Science (RESO)*
- *Engagement of researchers in science outreach and scientific mediation, targeting the 2021 AAPG laureates*
- *Engagement of researchers in science outreach and scientific mediation, targeting the 2022 AAPG laureates*

2026:

- Call for proposals *Science with and for Society – Action Research – Scientific Expertise in Support of Public Policy (ESPP)*

Additional specific calls may be launched at the initiative of the supervising ministry, other ministries, the ANR, co-funders, regional partners, or other French or international partners. Not known at the time of publication of the 2026 Action Plan, these specific calls will be announced on the ANR website and widely promoted within the scientific community, notably through the national call for proposals portal : <https://www.appelsprojetsrecherche.fr/>.

C.2) The “Building the European Research Area (ERA) and France’s international attractiveness” component

In order to foster international collaborations, the ANR implements two strategies. On the one hand, the agency offers incentive programmes for participation in European calls, as part of the implementation of the “National action plan for the improvement of French participation in European research and innovation funding schemes”(PAPFE).

- Setting up European or international scientific networks (MRSEI)
- Supporting European or international scientific networks (SRSEI)
- Tremplin-ERC (T-ERC)
- Access-ERC

To foster international collaborations, the ANR deploys two strategies. On the one hand, the agency offers incentive programmes to encourage participation in European calls for proposals, as part of the implementation of the European Research Area (ERA).

On the other hand, the ANR has established strategic partnerships with European and international funding agencies. These partnerships result in bilateral or multilateral collaborations, such as:

- Specific European and international joint calls for proposals (Horizon Europe Partnerships, ERA-NETs, JPIs, Belmont Forum, etc.)
- Strategic bilateral calls, particularly aimed at strengthening Franco-German cooperation
- The “International Collaborative Research Projects” (PRCI) instrument (see C-3.2), which is part of the generic call for proposals

Except for the PRCI instrument, which falls under the “Research and Innovation” component of the Generic Call for Proposals, the other programmes fall under the component titled “Building the European Research Area (ERA) and Enhancing International Attractiveness.”

C.3) Setting up European or international scientific networks (MRSEI)

The “Setting up European or international scientific networks” (**MRSEI**) programme aims to help French researchers access European (Horizon Europe 2021-2027) and international funding programmes. Therefore, the proposals submitted must foreshadow an application to a European or international call for proposals.

The purpose of this instrument is to strengthen France’s scientific position through the coordination of a proposal submitted to a major European or international call for proposals. The proposals expected under this call must demonstrate the actions to be carried out to build a scientific network recognised internationally, on topics from all disciplines and with a strategic, economic, technological, cultural or social impact.

To be as consistent as possible with European timetables and to quickly respond to project coordinators, the MRSEI programme has been the subject of continuous submissions, since 2018, with several evaluation and selection sessions per year.

In addition to the MRSEI programme, an incentive scheme (**J-MRSEI**), based on the same principles, is offered to PRCI laureates: if the coordinator or one of the principal investigators from a French laboratory wishes to apply as coordinator to a European or international call during the final two years of the PRCI project or in the year following its completion, they will receive MRSEI funding to support the preparation and submission of that proposal.

C.4) Supporting European or international scientific networks (SRSEI)

The SRSEI programme was created in 2022 to provide scientists working in French laboratories, who submitted a research project to European (Horizon Europe) or international collaborative calls as project coordinator, with the resources to improve the quality of their application (full proposal or interview) for the final stage of the call targeted.

Under this programme, the expected proposals must strengthen a European or international scientific network coordinated by a French team and having been invited to further its application to the final stage of a European and international call organised in several stages. The applications selected, as part of a call for proposals continuously open throughout the year, will benefit from lump sum funding.

C.5) Tremplin-ERC (T-ERC)

As with previous programmes, the Tremplin-ERC (T-ERC) programme is part of the national strategy to support scientific excellence across all disciplines by encouraging applications to European calls for proposals. Unlike the MRSEI and SRSEI programmes, which target collaborative initiatives, the T-ERC programme focuses exclusively on individual funding schemes: the Starting Grant, Consolidator Grant, and Advanced Grant of the European Research Council (ERC)³⁹.

The T-ERC programme was thus established to provide scientists working in French research laboratories with the necessary support to strengthen and resubmit their ERC proposals, increasing their chances of success.

In 2026, the T-ERC programme will consist of three dedicated calls, aligned respectively with the Starting Grant, Consolidator Grant, and Advanced Grant schemes. All applicants who received an “A” rating at the second stage of the ERC evaluation process, but were not selected for funding, are eligible to receive ANR funding through this programme. This support is granted without any additional evaluation by ANR. Changes in category are permitted, including from Starting Grant to Consolidator Grant and from Consolidator Grant to Advanced Grant.

In line with this approach, and starting in 2026, a “**percée JCJC**” incentive scheme is introduced, mirroring the T-ERC programme. This initiative is intended for laureates of the Young Researchers (JCJC) instrument. Coordinators who wish to apply to an ERC call (Starting Grant, Consolidator Grant, or Advanced Grant) during the final two years of their JCJC project or within the year following its completion will be eligible for dedicated ANR funding to support the preparation and submission of their ERC application.

C.6) Access-ERC in SSH

As part of the National action plan for the improvement of French participation in European research and innovation funding schemes (PAPFE), the 2025 Work Programme also provides for the possibility to further an experimental “Access-ERC” call.

The purpose of the Access-ERC instrument is to allow the funding and hosting, over two years, of young researchers and post-doctoral student members in a French research laboratory, regardless of their nationality, who are committed to submitting an application to the European Research Council’s *Starting Grants*.

The applications submitted to the ANR are subject to a single-stage evaluation and selection process, conducted by a multi-disciplinary panel including previous recipients or ERC panel members. The evaluation focuses on the **strategy to apply to the ERC’s *Starting Grants* call, the scientific project, the applicant’s background, and his/her partnership with the hosting laboratory.**

Over the first three years of the trial stage (2023, 2024 and 2025 editions), “Access-ERC” calls for proposals exclusively focused on Social Sciences and Humanities. That will also be the case for 2026.

³⁹ Support for the collaborative call “Synergy Grant” is provided through the MRSEI and SRSEI programs.

Specific calls for proposals in European or international collaboration

In addition to the relationships established with some European and international agencies under the Generic call ([PRCI](#) instrument), the ANR is developing strategic partnerships with foreign funding agencies resulting in international specific calls for proposals.

At the multilateral level, these calls for proposals are primarily developed within the European framework, in connection with the instruments of the EU Research and Innovation Framework Programme. In this context, ANR notably participates in the Cofunded Partnerships under Horizon Europe⁴⁰, and contributes on behalf of France to the PRIMA programme, established by the European Union under Article 185 of the Lisbon Treaty. This approach emphasizes multiannual prioritization of activities, complementarity with other components of the Framework Programme, and coordination between national and European instruments.

These actions generally focus on specific thematic areas and may also be conducted within international multilateral partnerships, such as the CRCNS calls, the Open Research Area (ORA) initiative, or calls under the Belmont Forum.

The complementarity of these actions is designed on a sector-by-sector and long-term basis, and may also involve joint initiatives (e.g. joint calls between European partnerships and the Belmont Forum).

Additionally, ANR implements dedicated calls for proposals as part of strategic bilateral collaborations on behalf of the French government. As of now, five bilateral collaborations are planned for 2026:

- Humanities and Social Sciences (ANR/DFG, Germany)
- ANR-JST CREST (Japan)
- ANR-DST (India)
- ANR-NRF (South Korea)

All international activities are announced via specific calls for proposals, which are published on the ANR website and on the [French national portal](#) for research calls.

It is strongly recommended to regularly consult the ANR website for the updated list of open calls and their associated annexes, which outline the submission and eligibility conditions.⁴¹

⁴⁰ [European Partnerships in Horizon Europe \(europa.eu\)](#)

⁴¹ ANR Calls for Proposals: <https://anr.fr/fr/>

C.7) The “Economic impact of research and competitiveness” (IERC) component

One of the ANR’s missions is to promote the transfer of public research results to the economic world. In addition to collaborative projects with enterprises (see “Collaborative Research Projects involving Enterprises”), which constitute the instrument of the Generic Call in the relationship with the socio-economic world, the ANR has a number of programmes aiming to galvanise the partnership between laboratories and enterprises.

This cross-disciplinary component brings together three programmes, which are covered by specific calls for proposals: *LabCom*, *Industrial Chairs*, and *Carnot Institute*, as well as two programmes fully funded by the French Defence Innovation Agency (AID): *ASTRID* and *ASTRID Maturation*.

All the instruments of the IERC component imply the involvement of research organisation(s) and enterprise(s).⁴² The eligibility requirements and the detailed characteristics of the expected proposals are explained in the corresponding calls for proposals available on the ANR website.

C.8) Joint Laboratories (LabCom)

The support program for the creation of joint laboratories (LabCom) between, on one hand,

- public research institutions or organizations,
- private research institutions or organizations,
- or public knowledge dissemination organizations,

and on the other hand,

- startups (new in 2024),
- small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs),
- or mid-sized companies (ETIs),

aims to develop the existing industrial partnership and technology transfer potential among academic research actors. The objective of this program is to support these actors in establishing sustainable bilateral partnerships with companies, particularly SMEs and ETIs, as these links are crucial within the innovation chain. The transfer of research results or know-how from public research to such companies can be a significant driver of innovation, competitiveness, and job creation.

Since its launch in 2013, the ANR offers funding of €363k to the laboratory of a public research or knowledge dissemination institution or organization. The setup of such funding is straightforward, allowing for rapid implementation and greater flexibility in the use of the grant. This program is expected to continue in 2026 under terms and criteria similar to those of 2025, notably with the extension of the contract duration to 5 years.

The program operates through a continuous open call, with two evaluation sessions planned for 2026. Applicants are advised to consult the dedicated page on the ANR website before applying.

⁴² In the sense of a commercial company, see the ANR Financial Regulations. <https://anr.fr/fr/rf/>

C.9) Industrial Chairs

The “*Industrial Chairs*” programme aims to mobilise resources to reaffirm and strengthen the competitiveness of French enterprises. Its objectives are threefold:

- Enabling French or foreign research professors or researchers, internationally recognised and possibly on the move, to work on an ambitious, innovative research programme of indisputable industrial scope.
- Building and structuring collaborative scientific research actions in priority and strategic areas, through a strong and sustainable partnership, for public and private stakeholders involved in the industrial chair.
- Providing quality training through research, at the highest international level, by including the long-term vision, methods and experience of stakeholders from the economic world when hosting doctoral or post-doctoral students in academic research laboratories.

This programme features a call for proposals open to all research themes, on topics jointly determined by the hosting institution⁴³ of the industrial chair and one or more partner enterprise(s). The proposal is coordinated by a distinguished scientist, future tenured of the industrial chair, and funded equally by the ANR and the partner enterprise(s). The selection process is based on a single submission document that includes the curriculum vitae of the candidate being considered for the industrial chair’s tenure position. The application is submitted by the chair’s hosting institution, in close consultation with the enterprise or partner enterprises (which sign a commitment letter when submitting the proposal).

Funding is granted for 48 months, with the ANR’s contribution (€1.2 million maximum) being matched by that of enterprises (cash contribution paid to the hosting institution). This action is subject to a specific call once a year (the call is planned to be published in the last quarter of 2024). Researchers are invited to consult the 2024 calls for proposals schedule on the ANR website and his [portal](#).

“LabCom” and “Industrial Chairs” instruments benefit from the introduction of a simplified ANRT procedure for participating enterprises seeking to be awarded a CIFRE grant.

Through partnerships about to be finalised, these instruments may also be subject to specific calls for proposals launched with partners in 2026.

A first partnership was established with the Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur region (SOUTH) An additional regional incentive devoted to scientific equipment will be operated in the form of a trial regional call for proposals over 2023 and 2024. This equipment must structure, facilitate and accelerate the partnership project. It will be open to any public research and higher education institution based in the Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur region, and the recipient of the ANR’s LabCom or Industrial Chairs call for proposals. This specific call for proposals will be announced on the dedicated LabCom instrument page, the Agency’s website and the national [portal](#) and the co-funding partner website.

C.10) Carnot Institute

Since 2006, the Carnot label has been awarded by the French Ministry of Higher Education, Research and

⁴³ The host institution must be a research partner: a public or equivalent partner whose main purpose is to conduct research, such as EPSTs, universities, EPSCPs, research EPICs, IHU/DHUs, etc.

Innovation to public research organizations designated as *Carnot Institutes*. These institutes are committed to placing collaborative research, particularly bilateral contractual research, at the core of their strategy.

To support and encourage stronger ties between Carnot Institutes and socio-economic stakeholders, the ANR provides an annual top-up grant based on the institutes' partnership revenues. This financial support is dedicated to scientific resourcing, the professionalization of partnership relations, and greater integration with the business sector.

Following an evaluation of the scheme commissioned by the French government and conducted by national audit bodies (IGF/IGESR/CGE) in 2025, a consultation and reflection phase is currently underway, involving all stakeholders. The objective is to broaden access to the scheme across the research community and to implement stronger governance.

A new call for applications is expected to be launched to make the updated scheme operational as of 2026.

C.11) ASTRID and ASTRID Maturation

ASTRID (Specific Support for Defence Research Projects and Innovation) and ASTRID Maturation programmes, funded entirely by the French Defence Innovation Agency (AID), are subject to specific calls for proposals managed by the ANR.

The ASTRID programme aims to foster the opening of new research avenues on themes of dual interest (civil and military applications), and cover a wide range of disciplines. The objective is to explore scientific or technical hard points and encourage potential technological breakthroughs benefitting Defence, civil research and the industry. The significance of the "Defence" requirement is one of the selection criteria (possible impacts to be outlined upon submission).

The ASTRID programme is subject to an annual call which extensively covers all the key areas of dual research. The organisation and timetable are similar to the previous year's call (see the ANR's website⁴⁴). The launch of one or more additional thematic calls is possible, depending on the needs identified by the AID.

The ASTRID Maturation programme is intended to support the promotion of scientific efforts conducted under research support schemes funded by the AID and include projects from the ASTRID programme (see eligibility requirements⁴⁵). Since 2020, one calendar edition covers several submission sessions to encourage the fast selection and funding of innovative projects. Since 2023, the MATHILDE programme has complemented the ASTRID Maturation programme. It aims to support the maturation and valorisation of scientific work, whether or not initially funded by the French Ministry of the Armed Forces, focusing on a specific thematic area.

⁴⁴ For more information : <https://anr.fr/actualites-de-lanr/details/news/lessentiel-sur-les-programmes-astrid-et-astrid-maturation-en-3-questions/> et <https://www.defense.gouv.fr/aid/deposer-vos-projets/subventions/astrid>

⁴⁵ For more information on the precise eligibility conditions, please refer to the call for proposals documents.

D. Appendices

D.1) Table 1: Provisional list of bilateral collaborations under the 2026 Generic Call for Proposals: International Collaborative Research Project (PRCI)

Applicants are invited to consult the ANR website before submitting a proposal to the ANR or the foreign partner.)

Subscribe to the ANR newsletter to be kept up to date on any new collaborations.⁴⁶

Method of collaboration	Country (agencies)	Themes of collaboration ⁴⁷
ANR Lead Agency	Brésil (FAPESP) et (FACEPE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mathematics and Digital Sciences • Social Sciences and Humanities • Materials • Engineering, chemistry, physics • Environment, ecosystems and biological resources • Biology and Health
	Brésil (CNPq)	• (with reservations)
	Canada – Québec (FRQ)	• Social Sciences and Humanities
	Etats-Unis (NSF)	• Chemistry – suspended in 2026; under review for resumption in 2027
	Luxembourg (FNR)	All disciplinary fields funded by the ANR and FNR
Excluding Lead Agency	Hong Kong (RGC)	All disciplinary fields funded by the ANR and RGC, except for Theme H.17
	Taiwan (NSTC)	All disciplinary fields funded by the ANR and NSTC, except for Theme H.17
Foreign agency Lead Agency	Etats-Unis (NSF)	Themes subject to confirmation, currently under definition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantum Technologies • Digital Sciences, Mathematics and their Interactions • Biology and Health
	Allemagne (DFG)	All disciplinary fields funded by the ANR and DFG, except for Social Sciences and Humanities ⁴⁸
	Autriche (FWF)	All disciplinary fields funded by the ANR and FWF
	Suisse (FNS)	All disciplinary fields funded by the ANR and FNS

⁴⁶ Subscribe to the newsletter: <https://anr.fr/fr/newsletter/>

⁴⁷ Each theme corresponds to scientific axes. Each scientific axis corresponds to a Scientific Evaluation Committee (CES). These will be specified later in the 2026 AAPG Guide.

⁴⁸ The humanities and social sciences are covered by a specific ANR-DFG call for proposals outside of the AAPG.

D.2) Table 2: Specific bilateral collaborations under the 2026 Generic Call for Proposals: International Collaborative Research Projects (beyond PRCI)

This list is a provisional list of actions in which France, through the ANR, is likely to engage. Additional actions may be implemented during the second half of 2026 or throughout 2027.

Applicants are invited to consult the ANR website before submitting a proposal to the ANR or the foreign partner.

Subscribe to the ANR newsletter to be kept up to date on any new calls.⁴⁹

Country (agencies)	Provisional call for proposals themes	Relevant Scientific Fields
Germany (DFG)	Franco-German call for proposals in Social Sciences <u>and</u> Humanities	Social Sciences and Humanities
Germany (BMBF)	Artificial Intelligence With reservations	Digital technology and Mathematics, with reservations
South Korea (NRF)	Under definition	Under definition
India (DST)	Under definition	Digital and Mathematics
Japan (JST)	The ANR is pursuing its collaboration with the <i>Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST)</i> , as part of the Japanese CREST programme.	Under development

⁴⁹ Subscribe to the newsletter: : <https://anr.fr/fr/newsletter/>

D.3) Table 3: Specific calls for proposals in European or international collaboration beyond the Generic Call for Proposals and bilateral calls.

This list is a provisional list of actions in which France, through the ANR, is likely to engage. Additional actions may be implemented during the second half of 2026 or throughout 2027. Some calls may also be altered or rescheduled over time.

Applicants are invited to consult the ANR website before submitting a proposal to the ANR or the foreign partner.

Subscribe to the ANR newsletter to be kept up to date on any new calls.⁵⁰

Reference	Short description	Relevant scientific fields
EP Brain Health	Calls from the European Partnership EP Brain Health dedicated to brain health	Life Sciences
ERA4HEALTH	7th Call for Projects of the ERA4HEALTH Partnership Theme to be defined The ERA4HEALTH partnership aims to combat disease and reduce the burden it places on patients and societies. It aims to support high-impact translational research that addresses public health needs.	Life Sciences
ERDERA	2 nd call for proposals for the ERDERA Partnership on rare diseases	Life Sciences
EUP OHAMR	1st call of the European One Health AMR Partnership	Life Sciences
EP PerMed	3 rd call for proposals for the PerMedPartnership on personalised Medicine	Life Sciences
EP PerMed	Call « Research Innovation and Technology » (RITC) for the PerMedPartnership on personalised Medicine	Life Sciences
CRCNS	International call for proposals in computational neurosciences	Life Sciences Digital Sciences
THCS	4 th call for proposals for the European Partnership <i>Transforming Health and Care Systems</i>	Life Sciences Social Sciences and Humanities
Biodiversa+	5th call for proposals for the European Biodiversa+ Partnership: <i>BiodivTransform</i>	Environmental Sciences

⁵⁰ Subscribe to the newsletter: <https://anr.fr/fr/newsletter/>

Future foods	2 nd call for proposals for the European Partnership <i>Future foods</i> <i>Future foods</i> aims to draw on European research and innovation to speed up the transition to sustainable food systems Specific theme of the call to be defined	Environmental Sciences
Water4all	5 th call for proposals for the <i>Water Security for the Planet</i> (Water4all) Partnership Theme to be defined	Environmental Sciences
Agroecology	2 nd call for proposals for the European Partnership <i>Agroecology</i> Theme to be defined	Environmental Sciences
PRIMA	PRIMA section 2 “2025 Call” under the Euro-Mediterranean PRIMA research programme NB: 1 st stage closed on 02/04/2025. 2 nd stage closes on 22/09/2025. Launch of the next call (“2026 Call”) under the 2027 ANR Work Programme: January 2026	Environmental Sciences
Belmont Forum	Call for proposals “RESILIENCE”	Environmental Sciences
JPI Climate	“Climate Services for Risk Reduction in Africa” call for proposals	Environmental Sciences
LEAP-SE	1 st call for the LEAP-SE initiative (Long-Term Joint EU-AU Research and Innovation Partnership on Sustainable Energy) LEA SE focuses on Africa-Europe cooperation in sustainable energy	Energy and Materials Sciences
M-ERA.NET	“2025 Call” under the ERA-NET M-ERA.NET 3: Materials Science and Engineering for Innovation in Europe	Energy and Materials Sciences
CETP	4 th call for proposals for the European <i>CETP Clean energy transition Partnership</i>	Energy and Materials Sciences
DUT	4 th call for proposals for the European Partnership <i>DUT Driving urban transitions to a sustainable future</i>	Energy and Materials Sciences Social Sciences and Humanities
ORA9	9 th edition of the Open Research Area (ORA) call for social sciences	Social sciences
RCH	1st call for projects from the European Resilient Cultural Heritage (RCH) Partnership	Social Sciences and Humanities

T-AP	<i>Trans-Atlantic-Platform-Social Sciences and Humanities</i>	Social Sciences and Humanities
EIG Concert-Japan	Call for transnational Japanese-European projects within the framework of the EIG Concert-Japan initiative (13th call) Theme to be defined – subject to confirmation	to be defined

D.4) Table 4: Partnerships and co-funding under the 2026 Work Programme

All partnerships and co-funding are likely to be changed or supplemented.

Applicants are invited to consult the ANR website before submitting a proposal.

Partner	Major themes that may be covered by co-funding	Relevant scientific fields
AID French Defence Innovation Agency	Themes of dual civil and military interest (energy, global security, cybersecurity, RBCE, etc.)	Astrid and Astrid Maturation programmes
DGOS French General Directorate for Healthcare Provision	Translational health research (synergy between basic research and clinical research)	Life Sciences and “One Health” cross-disciplinary fields
MTE French Ministry of Ecological Transition	Innovative projects in support of public policies, to redefine climate change adaptation policies and determine their terms of implementation under the ecological transition.	Environmental Sciences
Regions Normandy, Grand-Est, Hauts-de-France Pays de la Loire, Guadeloupe, Brittany, Réunion, Martinique, SOUTH	Specific regional themes	All scientific fields
SGDSN French General Secretariat for Defence and National Security	Themes related to public protection and the sovereignty of the nation (to be confirmed)	Global security and cybersecurity

DGRIS French General Directorate of International Relations and Strategy	Social Sciences and Humanities, strategic research, defence, security, interdisciplinarity.	SSH
AFD French Development Agency	Partnership with African Higher Education. (PEA) ; Biodiversa+ ; SIOMPA	Higher education training Environmental Sciences