

Another research field, which requires further attention is the impact of tech-facilitated GBV, including non-consensual sharing of sexually explicit images, manipulated intimate images (e.g., deepfakes), or child sexual abuse online.

Therefore, proposals should look at gender-based violence in one or more of the following areas: 1) GBV in the world of work, 2) GBV in sports 3) GBV on online platforms.

Across these areas, proposals should take into account online and offline forms of gender-based violence, and consider at intersecting factors, such as age, socio-economic and migrant background, disability, ethnicity, as well as gender identity and sexual orientation. Proposals should also address the role of bystanders and superiors in addressing gender-based violence and assess the availability and effectiveness of victim support. For data collection, proposals should make use of surveys, as well as administrative data, where available, to assess how public services respond to the needs of GBV survivors and can foster a safe environment.

The outcomes of this research will be particularly important in view of recent policy developments, including the EU's accession to the Istanbul Convention, the EU Directive on Combatting Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, as well as the ILO Convention no.190 on eliminating violence and harassment in the World of Work.

Synergies with projects under the DAPHNE strand of the CERV programme are encouraged, as well as with the projects funded under HORIZON-CL2-2025-01-DEMOCRACY-08: Understanding and addressing gender-based violence against politically active women. International cooperation is encouraged, in line with the Gender Equality Strategy for External Action (GAPIII).

**HORIZON-CL2-2025-01-TRANSFO-02: Historical and geographical analysis of industrial transitions and its role for ensuring a fair green transition**

<b>Call: Culture, Creativity and Inclusive Society' - 2025</b>	
<b>Specific conditions</b>	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of around EUR 3.40 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 10.20 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions

Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to all of the following expected outcomes:

- Provide policymakers with an analysis of past and present industrial transformations and what successful policies and measures were used to combat their negative externalities.

- Improve the understanding on the mechanisms of geographic mobility and provide policymakers with a set of recommendations for smoothing the geographic mobility of labour.
- Analysing and evaluating forms of collaborative and participatory approaches to the management and governance of transition processes, including through social dialogue and collective bargaining.

Scope: The geographic variation in the impact of the European Green Deal is crucially important. Regions with sizable employment in coal mining or traditional vehicle manufacturing will be disproportionately impacted. The resulting labour market imbalances can be addressed by people's movements within and between countries and training and skilling policies adapted to regional contexts.

The current economic system favours urbanisation, with jobs and skilled labour now concentrated in large urban areas. However, many jobs needed for the transition towards carbon neutrality are not in the most urbanised regions. One important field of research should be on mechanisms of geographic mobility (of EU citizens and third country nationals).

Past transitions can provide insight into how to handle economic readjustment in regions strongly impacted by the green transformations. Past transitions have forced regions and communities to diversify their economic models. In this regard, they bear many similarities to the green transition.

Apart from the similarities, there are also differences between the past and the current green transition. Most importantly, the current green transition is policy-driven, which allows policy makers to take better control of the supply and demand effects in labour markets and draft proactive plans to ensure optimal outcomes are achieved.

Much of the current research is focused on the closing of factories and the subsequent reallocation of labour, however, there is a need to study cases of successful transitions and the policies and practices that enabled them.

To ensure Europe will benefit from current transitions, research should employ a whole ecosystem approach and may focus on policies which favoured local job creation and business model diversification. Research may also focus on the experiences of workers to provide adaptation lessons for the current transitions. Another research perspective could be the role social conflicts and compromises linked with social partners and how these have shaped past transitions. Lastly, researchers could take into account other key megatrends such as time saving technological innovation or demographic changes and evaluate how those change in the context of past and current industrial transformations.

**HORIZON-CL2-2025-01-TRANSFO-03: Working time reduction: barriers, challenges, benefits and policy implications**

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