



ירושלים, כ"ד בכסלו, תש"פ
22 דצמבר, 2019

הבהרה : פרוטוקול ועדת המכרזים אינו מהווה התקשרות או התחייבות להתקשרות כלפי מאן דהוא. התקשרות תיעשה אך ורק על ידי הוצאת הזמנה ו/או הסכם חתומים על ידי מורשי החתימה המוסמכים לחייב את המדינה.

פרוטוקול ועדת מכרזים מיום 22/12/2019 (בסבב חתימות)
פרוטוקול מס' 119/19

על סדר היום: תשלום דמי חברות דמי השתתפות לשנת 2020 לארגון SHARE - ERIC

בשנת 2002 הושק באירופה פרויקט SHARE - סקר הבריאות, הזדקנות והפרישה באירופה. המדובר בסקר אורכי רב תחומי העוסק בהיבטים כלכליים, דמוגרפיים, פסיכולוגיים, סוציולוגיים ובריאותיים בחיי בני 50 ומעלה באירופה ובישראל. לפרויקט הצטרפו עד כה 28 מדינות, מהן 26 מדינות מהאיחוד האירופי וכן ישראל ושוויץ. נכון להיום חברות בארגון 16 מדינות: אוסטריה, בלגיה, בולגריה, קרואטיה, קפריסין, צ'כיה, צרפת, גרמניה, יוון, איטליה, הונגריה, הולנד, פולין, סלובניה, שבדיה וישראל. עד כה, התבצע הפרויקט באמצעות "השותף המדעי" (בהתאם לתקנון הארגון) - "מרכז הידע לחקר הזדקנות האוכלוסייה בישראל" שבאוניברסיטה העברית.

בשנת 2011, החליטה הנציבות האירופאית החליטה לקבוע כי פרויקט SHARE יהווה את הפרויקט המחקרי הראשון אשר יקבל מעמד ומסגרת משפטית של (ERIC Research Infrastructure European Consortium) ובהתאם לכך הקימה את הגוף SHARE - ERIC (להלן - "הארגון"). בהתאם לתקנון הארגון, במסגרת הפרויקט מבוצעים שבעה "גלים" המחולקים לשלושה שלבים, כאשר השלב השלישי צפוי להסתיים בשנת 2023. ישראל כיום נמצאת במהלך ה"גל" השישי, שעתיד היה להסתיים בסוף השנה הנוכחית, אך בשל קיים בהסדרת מקורות המימון נדחה ליוני 2020 (ר' פרוטוקול 107/18).

ביום 14.10.2012 התקבלה החלטת ממשלה מס' 5146 לעניין פתיחת הליך הצטרפות מדינת ישראל כחברה בארגון. עוד קובעת החלטת הממשלה הנ"ל כי המשרד לשוויון חברתי (בעבר המשרד לאזרחים ותיקים) יהא אחראי לשלם לארגון דמי חברות (Membership Fee). מצ"ב החלטת הממשלה.

המשרד השלים את הליכי ההצטרפות של מדינת ישראל לארגון, ההצטרפות נכנסה לתוקף באמצע חודש נובמבר 2013. בהתאם להחלטת מועצת הארגון מיום 6.3.2014, על המדינות החברות בארגון להעביר את דמי החברות השנתיים בסך 10,000 אירו החל משנת 2015. מצורפת החלטת מועצת הארגון הנ"ל בהתייחס לסעיף 6c הקובע את העניין.

החלטת ממשלה מס' 2752 מיום ה-18 ביוני 2017, אישרה מימון פרויקט SHARE בין השנים 2017-2019 ע"י הגופים הבאים: המשרד לשוויון חברתי, הועדה לתכנון ותקצוב, משרד ראש הממשלה, משרד המדע והטכנולוגיה, משרד הבריאות, משרד העבודה, הרווחה והשירותים החברתיים והמוסד לביטוח לאומי. המימון יעשה בהתאם לסכומים הקבועים בהחלטת הממשלה הנ"ל, וכפי שישוכס בין הגופים הנ"ל לבין המשרד.

בהתאם להחלטת מועצת הארגון (בה ישראל חברה) מיום 17.12.2018, ונוכח קשיים בהסדרת מקורות המימון הקבועים של הארגון, הוחלט על הגדלת דמי השתתפות באופן הקבוע בפרוטוקול המועצה המצ"ב, תוך התייחסות למצבה הכלכלי של כל מדינה ולגודלה. נוכח אופן החישוב, נקבע כי סך דמי החברות של מדינת ישראל לשנת 2019 הינו 25,000 יורו. כמו כן נקבע כי בהמשך תבחן האפשרות להעמיד את דמי החברות ל-25,000 יורו באופן קבוע. במהלך מאי 2019 מועצת הארגון התכנסה והוחלט כי דמי



המשרד לשוויון חברתי
וועדת מכרזים/חסויות/ענ"א

ההשתתפות יעמדו על סך של 15,000 יורו הן לחברות בארגון והן לשאר המדינות המשתתפות, וזאת עד לסוף שלב 3 (גל 8-10 באירופה) וכן הוחלט כי דמי החברות יעמדו על 10,000 יורו לשנה וזאת משנת 2020 והלאה.

מצורפת חוות דעת מאת הגב' גיטליץ כי למיטב ידיעתה מדובר במחקר בינלאומי ייחודי ואין גורם בישראל העשוי ליתן את השירותים.

כמחויב על פי תקנה 3(31)(א) לתקנות חובת המכרזים ובהתאם לתקנה 3א(א) לתקנות אלה, חוות הדעת פורסמה באתר האינטרנט של מנהל הרכש ב- 1.12.2019 התאריך האחרון להגשת השגות היה ב- 19.12.2019 מרכז ועדת מכרזים מדווח כי לא התקבלו השגות אודות הפרסום.

הוחלט

בהתאם לתקנה 3(31)(א) לתקנות חובת המכרזים, לאשר תשלום, בפטור ממכרז, של דמי החברות ודמי ההשתתפות השנתיים בעבור שנת 2020 לארגון SHARE – ERIC, זאת בהתאמה להחלטת ממשלה מס' 5146 מיום 14.10.2012 ולהחלטת מועצת הארגון מיום 6.3.2014, וכן בהתאם להחלטת מועצת הארגון מיום 14.5.2019. סך דמי החבר השנתיים יעמוד על 10,000 יורו, ודמי ההשתתפות השנתיים יעמוד על 5,000 יורו.

תקנה תקציבית

קרינה קליגר

ירון שטיינברג

אבי כהן – סקלי

נחמה גלבר צוד

יגאל פחימה

חתימת הגורם המקצועי:

תמר גיטליץ



סוג ועדה: מכרזים
טופס מספר: 1416
סוסס : הועבר למרכז ועדה

פרטי המגיש:

מגיש הסופס: תמר זיסליץ טלפון: תאריך מילוי טופס: 26/11/2019

דוא"ר: TamarG@mse.gov.il נייד: 054-2303887 תאריך עדכון אחרון: 22/12/2019

מעלן אחרון: מיכאל אברמוב

פרטי המבקש:

יחידה מגישה: אנף ותיקים

מנהל התקשרות: תמר גיש [X]

מילל מנהל התקשרות: BRACHID@mse.gov.il

תפקיד מנהל ההתקשרות: מנהלת אנף בכיר אורחים ותיקים

טלפון מנהל התקשרות: 050-6205383

פרטי חפניה:

נושא הבקשה: דמי חברות לשנת 2020 עבור SHARE ERIC

התקשרות חדשה / התקשרות קיימת

מסגרת פרויקט: מרכז הידע Share - הדקנת האנליסיה

הבקשה: תשלום דמי חברות ב SHARE ERIC גטיעה של ניג לשנת 2020

חיקי החתקשרות:

היקף התקשרות מקרית ללא מעל 112,500 תקופת התקשרות מבוקשת מ: 01/01/2020 יעד: 31/12/2020

סכום מבוקש להארכה/הרחבה לל

תקופה מבוקשת להארכה/הרחבה

האם סקויוועץ פטור ממע"מ? כן [X] / לא

שם תקנה תקציבית:

מספר תקנה תקציבית:

העיקים:

לבחירת ספקים בחרו 1 ספקים

מס' תקנת פטור מבוקשת: (313) - התקשרות עם ספק חוץ

מאפייני השוק ספקים פוטנציאליים (מספר ספקים, מאפייניהם)

מידע נוסף:

התייחסות לחוק חופש המידע:

סיכונים מיוחדים בהתקשרות זו:

המלצה למינוי ועדת משנה ככל שדרוש לרבות חבריה, תפקידיה, מתודולוגיה העבודה שלו והתוצר הרצוי: [X] כן / לא

הוספות:

טיוטת פרטוקול: טיוטת פוסטול No file selected Choose File

סוסס 7.2.9.1: מ"ח טיוטת התקשרות (קומס 7.2.9.1) No file selected Choose File

פרטוקול חתום: No file selected Choose File

- הגש סוסס No file selected Choose File X
- קובץ מצורף: סכום ישיבה מאי 2019.pdf X
- קובץ מצורף: MembershipFee IL 2020.pdf X
- טיוטת פרטוקול SHARE ERIC: טיוטת פרטוקול לחתימה.docx X
- קובץ מצורף: חתמת דעת ספק חוץ.docx X
- קובץ מצורף: ללא השגחה- פרסום ספק חוץ במתנה- share-eric.pdf * X

הוסף

הדפס

ספקים:

הספק עמו מבוקשת ההתקשרות	ח"פ	מספר ספק מרבנה	התקשרות קודמת עם הספק
SHARE ERIC	243697340	50025263	ק

פניה מספר 643025

אישור תשלום של דמי החברות השנתיים בעבור שנת 2020 לארגון ERIC-SHARE לפי החלטת ממשלה

מהות ההתקשרות :

השגות

שם פונה

שם הספק



[+] ... אין השגות

... אין השגות



סוגי מכרזים והתקשרויות	פרק משני:
התקשרות בפטור ממכרז	תת פרק:
7.3.6.2	הוראה מקשרת:
7.3.6.2.1.ט	מספר טופס:
תת מהדורה: 01	מהדורה: 01

משרד האוצר
אגף החשב הכללי
תכ"ם - התקשרויות ורכישות



אל: ועדת המכרזים

המשרד לשוויון חברתי	משרד:
האגף לאזרחים ותיקים	יחידה מזמינה:
21.3.2019	תאריך:

הנדון: חוות דעת מקצועית במסגרת כוונה להתקשר עם ספק יחיד/ספק חוץ

הבקשה מסתמכת על תקנה 3(29) / 3(31) (סמן את התקנה המתאימה) לתקנות חובת מכרזים ועל הוראות תכ"ם, "פטור מחובת המכרז", מס' 7.8.1 והוראת תכ"ם, "בחינת קיומם של ספקים ומיזמים", מס' 7.8.2.

תיאור מהות ההתקשרות (רקע ופירוט התכונות של הטובין/השירות/העבודה)

בשנת 2002 הושק באירופה פרויקט SHARE - סקר הבריאות, הזדקנות והפרישה באירופה. המדובר בסקר אורכי רב תחומי העוסק בהיבטים כלכליים, דמוגרפיים, פסיכולוגיים, סוציולוגיים ובריאותיים בחיי בני 50 ומעלה באירופה ובישראל. לפרויקט הצטרפו עד כה 28 מדינות, מהן 26 מדינות מהאיחוד האירופי וכן ישראל ושווייץ. נכון להיום חברות בארגון 16 מדינות: אוסטריה, בלגיה, בולגריה, קרואטיה, קפריסין, צ'כיה, צרפת, גרמניה, יוון, איטליה, הונגריה, הולנד, פולין, סלובניה, שבדיה וישראל. עד כה, התבצע הפרויקט באמצעות "השותף המדעי" (בהתאם לתקנון הארגון) - "מרכז הידע לחקר הזדקנות האוכלוסייה בישראל" שבאוניברסיטה העברית.

בשנת 2011, החליטה הנציבות האירופאית החליטה לקבוע כי פרויקט SHARE יהווה את הפרויקט המחקרי הראשון אשר יקבל מעמד ומסגרת משפטית של ERIC (Research Infrastructure Consortium European) ובהתאם לכך הקימה את הגוף SHARE - ERIC (להלן - "הארגון"). בהתאם לתקנון הארגון, במסגרת הפרויקט מבוצעים שבעה "גלים" המחולקים לשלושה שלבים, כאשר השלב השלישי צפוי להסתיים בשנת 2023. ביום 14.10.2012 התקבלה החלטת ממשלה מס' 5146 לעניין פתיחת הליך הצטרפות מדינת ישראל כחברה בארגון. עוד קובעת החלטת הממשלה הנ"ל כי המשרד לשוויון חברתי (בעבר המשרד לאזרחים ותיקים) יהא אחראי לשלם לארגון דמי חברות (Membership Fee). בהמשך נוספה החלטת ממשלה מס' 2752 מיום 18.6.2017 הקובעת, בין היתר את אופן המימון הממשלתי של הפרויקט לשנים 2017 - 2019.

המשרד השלים את הליכי ההצטרפות של מדינת ישראל לארגון, ההצטרפות נכנסה לתוקף באמצע חודש נובמבר 2013. בהתאם להחלטת מועצת הארגון מיום 6.3.2014, על המדינות החברות בארגון להעביר את דמי החברות השנתיים בסך 10,000 אירו החל משנת 2015. בהתאם להחלטת מועצת הארגון (בה ישראל חברה) מיום 17.12.2018, הוחלט על הגדלת דמי ההשתתפות ל-25,000 יורו לשנת 2019, כאשר בהמשך תבחן בהמשך האפשרות להעמיד את דמי החברות ל-25,000 יורו באופן קבוע. בישיבת הארגון מיום 14.5.2019 הוחלט על העמדת דמי החברות על סך של 10,000 יורו וכן הוספת דמי השתתפות שנתיים בסך 15,000 יורו, ובסך הכל - 25,000 יורו.

האם קיים בנושא זה מכרז מרכזי של החשב הכללי או גורם ממשלתי מוסמך אחר? כן לא

סוג ההתקשרות: (סמן X במקום המתאים)

טובין שירותים ביצוע עבודה

שם הספק:	SHARE ERIC
מספר הספק	

סוגי מכרזים והתקשרויות	פרק משני:	משרד האוצר אגף החשב הכללי תכ"ם - התקשרויות ורכישות 
התקשרות בפטור ממכרז	תת פרק:	
7.3.6.2	הוראה מקשרת:	
7.3.6.2.1.ט	מספר טופס:	
תת מהדורה: 01	מהדורה: 01	

		(ח.פ./צ.ע.מ./מספר עמותה)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ספק חוץ	<input type="checkbox"/> ספק יחיד	ספק זה הנו:
25,000 יורו לשנת 2020		אומדן / שווי ההתקשרות:
31.12.2020 - 1.1.2020		תקופת ההתקשרות:



סוגי מכרזים והתקשרויות	פרק משני:
התקשרות בפטור ממכרז	תת פרק:
7.3.6.2	הוראה מקשרת:
7.3.6.2.1.ט	מספר טופס:
תת מהדורה: 01	מהדורה: 01

משרד האוצר
אגף החשב הכללי
תכ"ם – התקשרויות ורכישות



נימוקים כי הספק הוא ספק יחיד או כי הטובין הם טובי חוץ

- מדובר בפרוייקט שהוקם לשם חקר הבריאות, ההזדקנות והפרישה באירופה, אליו הצטרפה ישראל, כמפורט לעיל.
- SHAR הינו הפרוייקט המחקרי הראשון אשר יקבל מעמד ומסגרת משפטית של (European) ERIC (Research Infrastructure Consortium) ובהתאם לכך הקימה את הגוף SHARE – ERIC

נא להתייחס לסעיפים הבאים:

1. האמצעים שבהם נערכו בדיקות לאיתור ספקים נוספים והכנת חוות דעת כולל פירוט מקורות מידע ופעולות שננקטו (לדוגמה חיפוש באינטרנט, התכתבות עם ספקים, פגישה או שיחה עם ספקים וכדומה).
2. ממצאי הבדיקה (אם ישנם ספקים נוספים בתחום ההתקשרות, יש לפרט את הסיבות לאי התאמתם לביצוע ההתקשרות עימם ואת הסיבות להיות הספק שלגביו נכתבה חוות הדעת ספק יחיד/ספק חוץ)
3. נימוקים והערות נוספות

- מדובר בפרוייקט שהוקם לשם חקר הבריאות, ההזדקנות והפרישה באירופה, אליו הצטרפה ישראל, כמפורט לעיל, וזאת כחלק מעפילות המשרד לפיתוח תשתית הידע בנושא הזקנה ובכלל זה פיתוח מחקרים שונים בתחום הזקנה והפצת ידע בנושא לאנשי המקצועי בתחום.
- SHAR הינו הפרוייקט המחקרי הראשון אשר יקבל מעמד ומסגרת משפטית של (European) ERIC (Research Infrastructure Consortium) ובהתאם לכך הקימה את הגוף SHARE – ERIC
- כאמור לעיל, תשלום דמי החברות לארגון קבוע בהחלטת ממשלה 5146.
- פורסמו בעבר חוות דעת דומות בקשר לתשלום עבור ספק חוץ, ולא נמצא כי קיים ספק אחר בישראל העשוי ליתן את השירותים.
- מדובר בסקר אורכי כאשר ישראל לוקחת בו חלק מזה מספר שנים וכיום נמצאת באמצע ה"גל" השישי שעתיד להסתיים בשנת 2020.
- למיטב ידיעתי המקצועית, מדובר במחקר בינלאומי ייחודי ואין גורם בישראל העשוי ליתן את השירותים בנושא הפרוייקט, הן לאור החלטות הממשלה בנושא, נדרש לבצע את תשלום דמי החברות לשנת 2019.

חוות דעתי זו ניתנת מתוקף היותי הסמכות המקצועית לנושא זה.

ברכי דליצקי

מנהלת אגף בכיר אורחים ותיקים
המשרד לשוויון חברתי

בכבוד רב,

	מנהלת אגף בכיר קהילות, התנדבות ורשויות	ברכי דליצקי
חתימה	תפקיד בעל הסמכות המקצועית	שם בעל הסמכות המקצועית



**Ministry for Social Equality
Am VeOlamo 3
Jerusalem 91919
ISRAEL**

**Through
Mr. Howard Litwin PhD, Professor
Paul Baerwald School of Social Work & Social Welfare
Head, Israel Gerontological Data Center
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem**

**Prof. Axel Börsch-Supan, Ph.D.
SHARE Coordinator
Amalienstraße 33
80799 Munich
Germany
Phone: +49 (0)89-38602-357
axel@boersch-supan.de**

Munich, 28.10.2019

PAYMENT REQUEST for Membership fee in SHARE-ERIC in 2020

Dear Sirs,

According to the decision on Membership fee taken in the SHARE-ERIC Council on 17 December 2018, we hereby kindly ask you to transfer the amount of 25.000,00 Euro to SHARE-ERIC. This amount represents the Membership fee of Israel in SHARE-ERIC in 2020.

Please transfer this amount to SHARE ERIC with the reference: "Israel Membership fee 2020".

Our bank details are:

Account holder: SHARE-ERIC
Deutsche Bank AG
Promenadeplatz 15
80333 Munich
Germany
IBAN: DE69 7007 0010 0203 6200 00
BIC (SWIFT-Code): DEUTDEMMXXX

Yours sincerely,

Kathrin Axt,
Head of Financial Affairs

on behalf of

Prof. Axel Börsch-Supan, PhD
Managing Director SHARE-ERIC

11th SHARE-ERIC Council Meeting including Pre-meeting with all SHARE Countries

Tuesday, 14th of May 2019, 09:00-16:00
Max Planck Society Administrative Headquarters
Hofgartenstraße 8, 80539 Munich

Minutes

List of Attendees:

<p>Chairs: Dr. Klaus Schindel (Chair)</p>	<p>Excused Delegates: Prof. Elsa Fornero (Vice Chair) Petr Ventluka (CZ) Grazia Pavoncello (IT)</p>
<p>Delegates: Matthias Reiter-Pázmándy (AT) Bart Dumolyn (BE) Radim Bohacek Ph.D. (CZ) Dr. Monika Wächter (DE) Dr. Daniel Benamouzig (FR) Krisztina Sóvágó (HU) Blaženka Kamenjašević (HR) Mirna Kozl Ugarkovic (HR) Brachi Dalitski (IL) Prof. Guglielmo Weber (IT) Dr. Joris Voskuilen (NL) Malgorzata Sarzalska (PL) Susanna Bylin (SE) Karolina Schlegel (SI)</p> <p>Observer Boris Wernli (CH)</p> <p>Representatives from other SHARE countries Robert Kerger (LU) Joseph Howard (MT)</p> <p>SHARE Management Board: Prof. Axel Börsch-Supan, PhD. Prof. Guglielmo Weber, Ph.D. Dr. Annette Scherpenzeel Karen Andersen-Ranberg, Ph.D. Prof. Florence Jusot Prof. Howard Litwin, Ph.D. Prof. Agar Brugiavini, Ph.D. Anne Laferrère Prof. Pedro Mira, Ph.D. Radim Bohacek, Ph.D.</p>	<p>Country Team Leaders: Prof. Rudolf Winter-Ebmer (AT) Prof. Koen Decanq (BE) Nikolaos Theodoropoulos (CY) Prof. Radim Bohacek (CZ) Prof. Jørgen T. Lauridsen (DK) Luule Sakkeus (EE) Prof. Pedro Mira (ES) Anna Rotkirch Ph.D. (FI) Prof. Florence Jusot (FR) Prof. Platon Tinios (GR) Aniko Biro, Ph.D. (HU) Prof. Howard Litwin (IL) Prof. Guglielmo Weber (IT) Antanas Kairys (LT) Andrejs Ivanovs (LV) Prof. Agnieszka Chlon-Dominczak (PL) Prof. Alin Andries (RO) Prof. Gunnar Malmberg (SE) Boris Majcen (SI) Lubica Knošková Ph.D. (SK)</p> <p>Guests Angelica E. Röhr, DIW Heidi Schuster, DPO SHARE-ERIC Frederik Ruschmeier, Auditor</p> <p>SHARE Central Coordination: Dr. Karin Schuller (Head of Operations) Dr. Annette Scherpenzeel (Intern. Coordinator) Kathrin Axt (Head of Finances) Andrea Oepen (Head of European Relations) Daniel Schmidutz (Data protection) Veronika Maté (PR) Philipp Beck (PR) Renate Eggenreich (Team Assistant) Ahmad Abu Musa (IT support)</p>

09.00 — 13.00 Part 1: Pre-meeting on the financial situation of SHARE (all countries)

1. Welcome

The Chair opens the meeting. He welcomes the attendants to Munich and to the Max Planck Society (MPG) headquarters. Giving an overview of the agenda, he announces that the meeting participation is split between ERIC member and non-member countries. He expresses his happiness to see so many participants and especially welcomed the new attendees. As special guests he welcomes Heidi Schuster, data protection officer of MPG, and Angelica Röhr, Managing Director of the German Institute for Economic Research in Berlin (DIW).

Embedding the meeting in the current political context, he points out that European elections, the Brexit, the end of the Horizon 2020 and beginning of the Horizon Europe framework programme, as well as the restructuring of the Directorate-General for Research and Innovation (DG RTD) lie ahead. Within this framework, the Council meeting should draw special attention to the funding of future waves and the outlook of SHARE on the future. He adds that the new organizational chart of DG RTD should be send around as it is important to know who will be in charge of what.

Monika Wächter (MW) asks for clarification on who participates as she is not sure who would take part in the afternoon part of the meeting as “ERIC members”. Axel Börsch-Supan (ABS) clarifies that “contracting parties” means countries that have signed the contract to become members of the ERIC. In SHARE, there are 28 countries, 16 of which are ERIC members, with Switzerland being “in between” as an observer. This means that there are more countries in SHARE than ERIC members. MW asks whether an observer is allowed to vote, which ABS denies. The Chair adds that he would generally like to encourage questions like this to establish better clarity, as it can be confusing how these organizational matters work.

2. Adoption of the Agenda

The Chair mentions that under agenda item 3 Matthias Reiter–Pázmándy would like to add some remarks on the ongoing preparations of the new framework programme Horizon Europe and the relevance for SHARE.

Decision: The SHARE-ERIC Council adopts the draft agenda as proposed.

3. Funding Situation of SHARE (Managing Director)

ABS expresses concerns regarding the reorganization of the Commission because SHARE loses its main connections, which were very valuable. Another big reorganization is up not immediately, but in the mid-term future: The Max Planck Institute/MEA will be closed when ABS retires so SHARE needs a new host. This is why Angelica Röhr has joined today's meeting from DIW. The DIW is long-lasting and well established, and it hosts the German

Socioeconomic Panel (SOEP). The DIW wants to know what SHARE is all about, which will take some time because it is a very complex endeavour. ABS states that his term as MPI director will end in 2022, but might be extended in some other form until 2028.

ABS says that those who have known SHARE for longer are aware that sustainable long-term funding is very difficult to obtain – currently there are 66 funding sources, in France 6 or 7 alone. In 2024, when SHARE is set to “expire”, the baby boomers retire, so SHARE is becoming all the more important – so it is necessary to prevent SHARE from “retiring”. This is why the Chair will propose today the setting up of working group to work out how this can be made to happen.

Before diving into the funding situation, ABS gives some research insights to give a better understanding of what the funding is used for. He points out that the SHARE website contains plenty of articles which summarize current SHARE research results and more are added every month. The examples which he lists deal with the effects of retirement on mental health, inequalities in health between migrants and non-migrants, volunteering and life satisfaction, depressive symptoms and exit from paid employment, job change in later life, disadvantaged early-life conditions and lung function, disability insurance, long-term care and the use of hospitals, pension information and old-age provision, pension reforms and the development of the retirement age. He adds that he showed these examples to demonstrate how broad SHARE-based research is and how close to policy-related issues. “Every penny invested in SHARE is well in place”, he emphasizes. The Chair asks where the mentioned articles can be found exactly. ABS specifies that they can be accessed at <http://www.share-project.org/share-research-results.html>

- **Update on short- and long-term funding situation after INFRADEV 3 -2018 outcome and the need of an INFRACOV initiative**
- &
- **Update on funding options: Role of EU-COM and Member States in financing SHARE; Membership fee; Participation fee**

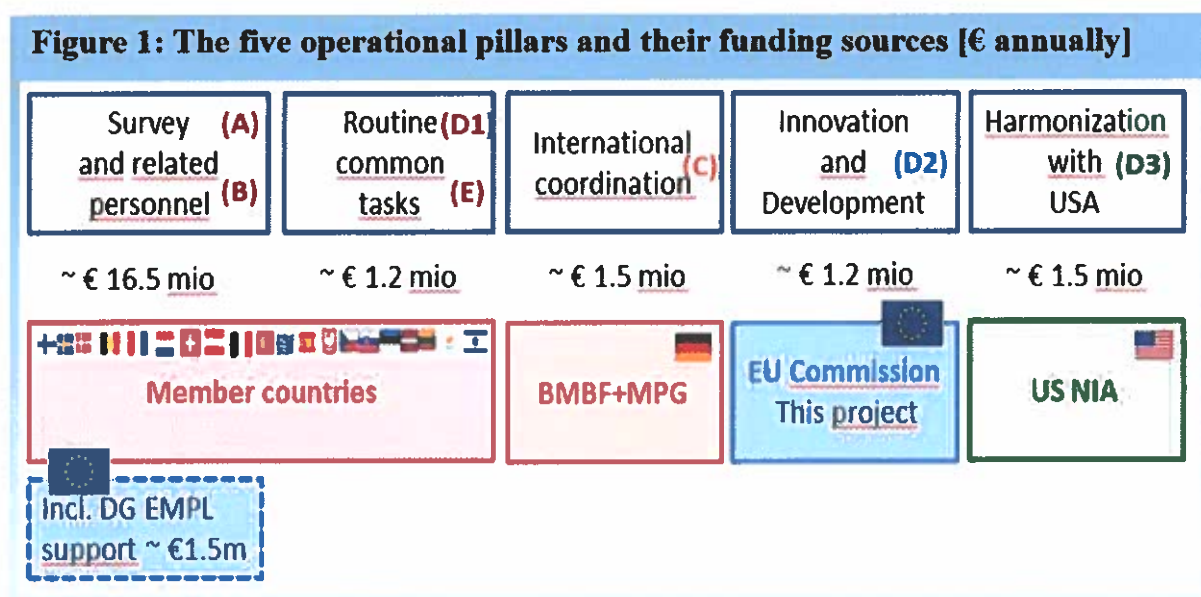
Moving on to the financial situation, ABS explains that funding is complicated because SHARE is complicated, which he underlines by showing the field times of data collection waves 1-7, which are very difficult to synchronize between countries. However, Wave 7 shows that SHARE has reached European coverage. Not all countries are in line, some went to the field sooner, some later. He picks Greece as an example to underline the difficulties SHARE deals with: just when it was most interesting and important to look at Greece because of its economic crisis, it dropped out. Synchronization is very difficult and crucial for the data collection. Wave 8 is starting in the winter of 2019 and SHARE is already thinking about Wave 9. Two aims are overarching: to keep all countries and to have the countries as synchronized as possible.

He explains that article 11 in the SHARE-ERIC statutes defines the five cost types (called “columns”) which SHARE has. **Column A** contains the survey costs in each country, **column B** the operating costs to run the survey in each country, **column C** the coordination costs in

Germany (fully covered by the German government; involving around 35 people currently), **column D** all other common costs (including routine services, such as IT, and innovation and development as well as area coordination, which is spread across SHARE countries), **column E** the ERIC administration, such as personnel, reports, website and Scientific Monitoring Board (SMB).

Regarding column D, ABS adds that the European Commission tends to think that the participating countries should pay for routine services. Because of that, the routine costs must be paid by ERIC and non-ERIC countries as “participation fees”. In turn, the Commission has signaled that it will continue to support innovation and development e.g. by the area coordinators. He notes that in Annex 3 of the SHARE-ERIC Statutes, Column D is so complicated because SHARE calculates the maximum “of the common costs that would appear if the Commission paid nothing”.

From the funders’ view (figure 1), there are five operational pillars of SHARE: Survey and related personnel, routine common tasks, international coordination, innovation and development, and harmonization with the USA (which is paid for by NIA). The pillar-view shows that column D is split between “routine common tasks” and “innovation and development” – routine common tasks should be paid by countries, innovation by Commission.



Matthias Reiter-Pázmándy (MRP) asks how many personnel SHARE has, to which ABS replies that there are about 180: 35-40 in Munich, 30-40 with the area coordination teams, and the rest in the CTs and Tilburg with CentERdata, who develop the software for SHARE.

ABS goes on to explain that the member countries pay for survey and related personnel and routine common tasks while international coordination is paid for by the German Federal Ministry for Education and Research and MPG. Innovation will hopefully be paid for by the Commission. He adds, however, that SHARE is aware that this failed last year because in the

rejected proposal some money for national data collection and routine tasks was included. Since calls are increasingly targeted at new research infrastructures (RIs), SHARE urgently needs calls for established RIs. The Commission should pay for established RIs if “and only if” they cover the entire EU, he emphasizes that one of the very purposes of SHARE is to compare countries, for which it needs European coverage and stable core financing. It is the purpose of SHARE's INFRACOV initiative to achieve this.

Some member countries cannot afford to cover the survey and routine costs, so they receive funding from the European Commission's Directorate-General for *Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion* (DG EMPL). DG EMPL gives about a fifth of its research fund to SHARE and therefore urges SHARE “to be austere” with the DG EMPL support. Twelve countries currently receive this support, which is an unsustainable state. ABS also stresses that all recipients of DG EMPL funds have to cover at least 20% of the costs themselves, currently 24.17%. This co-funding rule has been violated several times, such that other participants paid the co-funding for those which did not. This cannot continue. All countries have to pay their share of the co-funding if they want to receive Commission funding. ERIC will distribute Commission funding strictly in proportion to the beneficiary's co-funding.

ABS proceeds to introduce the financial decisions which need to be taken by the SHARE-ERIC Council. He adds a remark concerning such decisions, saying that the ERIC Council may decide on issues that also regard countries, which are not part of the ERIC. This is the main incentive to join the ERIC.

The first decision is to keep the membership fee as is, as 10.000€ is enough to run the ERIC. It applies to ERIC members.

The second decision regards the participation fee (column D). SHARE hopes that it only has to pay for routine costs of IT and that everyone pays it. If so, the participation fee can amount to about 15.000€/year on average. It applies to all countries participating in SHARE. He then details the various IT expenses at CentERdata.

The third financial decision will be how to allocate the participation fee across large, medium and small countries. ABS suggests that the participation fee should be adjusted to the countries' economic size, ranging from 10,050€ via 15,000€ to 19,950€ in three steps.

These decisions will be taken in the afternoon on closed session by the ERIC members.

ABS stresses that national funding – in addition to the required co-funding – must be prioritized as follows: 1) personnel, 2) survey costs), 3) everything else, and emphasizes that the subsidiarity principle is “iron” in the European Commission.

MRP asks whether one needs to pay the ERIC membership fee if one is not a member of the ERIC. ABS answers no, because this fee is for running the ERIC itself. There still is the participation fee, which collects funds from the non-ERIC countries, which are using the administration as well.

MW asks what the reason is for not becoming an ERIC member and whether it really is the 10.000€ fee, which is small, especially compared to the survey costs. ABS replies that the

colleagues from the individual countries know best and that there sometimes are institutional reasons. Jørgen Lauridsen explains that in Denmark, for example, agreements between the different participating universities have to be made first. ABS adds that for Denmark, the membership is not the main obstacle but Denmark knows that, as a rich country, it will have to pay for the survey costs as well. Kathrin Axt (KA) remarks that there are differences in what the membership fee finances across ERICs. In SHARE, it only covers the costs for half an accountant or printing of the AAR, while other ERICs include much more administrative services. ABS emphasizes that proper and transparent accounting is key, especially with regard to the subsidiarity principle. He states that with INFRACOV, SHARE would need about 1.5 million € per year.

The Chair explains that the letter, agreed upon during the last Council meeting in Frankfurt, was sent to the H2020 programme committee for research infrastructures. The letter was discussed in the committee and at least eleven countries supported it.

Furthermore, he mentions that SHARE will host an event in Brussels on June 25 where its new book on the first results of waves 6 and 7 will be presented.

ABS encourages questions to make sure that the system of funding SHARE has is accepted by all countries.

Nikolaos Theodoropoulos asks about the specifics for Cyprus, to which ABS replies that for Cyprus, 24% co-funding and the membership fee have to be paid. DG EMPL support for Cyprus is probably not a solution forever because the Commission will push the relatively rich countries to pay for their own funding. MW asks about the volume of the INFRACOV initiative because she wonders if 1.2-1.5 million € across twelve countries is enough. ABS replies that SHARE will not ask DG RTD for country financing anymore. This has to come from DG EMPL and they will only do so with shrinking budget and not pay for routine tasks. Five million is the least SHARE needs every four years. The funding horizon should preferably even be six years. Anne Laferrère asks what can be done to make sure that the current DEV3 proposal is a success. ABS answers that lobbying is absolutely crucial. He points out that this is also important for the countries' ministries because it is in their interest to push costs to the Commission instead of paying themselves.

MRP draws attention to the documents about the future framework programme Horizon Europe. They have informative character and one expects no more changes to them. However, there will be a new Commission and a new Parliament, so there could be a renegotiation of Horizon Europe as well. This regards all RIs that collect data across countries and goes across disciplines. Because of this, there exists a similar interest in other sciences. Therefore, SHARE might not want to put the "SSH card" forward, but create synergies across research fields. RIs need an anchor the strategy and legal documents to support RIs, and this now being negotiated. Therefore, it should be lobbied to have such RIs and European coverage mentioned in the fundamental documents. The task here is to know who your contacts in the research council and the programme committee on RIs are, and to make them aware that this interest is important and already exists in the existing document. He furthermore points out that the programme committee will start its work towards the end of the year. The Chair

supports this remark by stating that it is important to know, who these contacts are and that it takes time to get to know them.

With regard to country contributions, Joseph Howard points out that he can promise the Maltese contribution will come in the second term of this year and that Malta is also thinking about becoming a member.

Concerning synergies across RI of different research fields, ABS further explains that SHARE is not confined to social sciences but that about a third is dedicated to public health and epidemiology, which is important to keep in mind when it comes to categorizing RIs.

Alin Andries (AA) asks if the membership fee should be paid by the government or if it may come from other sources and states that Romania will probably not be willing to pay. Referring back to the question why countries do not want to become ERIC members, he explains that 1) becoming part of SHARE-ERIC will raise the question why Romania is not part of other ERICs as well and that 2) it is not about the fee, but about future costs. Funding authorities say that the other costs that come with becoming a member cannot be afforded. He goes on to ask whether the membership fee could be considered as co-funding. ABS denies this as co-funding is linked to the subsidy that a country receives, including the participation fee. He adds that the research ministry has the role of supporting research. As CTL for Romania, AA should stress that Romania benefits from SHARE, e.g. through public health research. AA agrees and explains that the ministry also agrees with him on all these points – until it actually has to be involved financially. Furthermore, the responsible persons change every couple of months. Andrea Oepen (AO) asks about the argument that SHARE is on the national roadmap, to which AA replies that being on the roadmap does not mean that you receive anything. Susanna Bylin (SB) poses the question if the participation fee goes to CentERdata only, which is confirmed by ABS.

- **Masterbudget SHARE Wave 8 and 9**

KA gives an overview of the masterbudget for waves 8 and 9 and points out that for wave 9 there are still many countries open in terms of funding. Bart Dumolyn points out that the French-speaking part of Belgium should not be listed as confirmed as there will be new elections and the funding depends on the new government.

ABS emphasizes that the main part for the delegates to be understood are the different funding pillars. The first block consists of central funding, the second one of country funds (whereas e.g. there is only one funder in Germany, there are several universities in Denmark). What makes SHARE so difficult to manage is that we are not knowing if we have sufficient money while we are already in the planning for wave 9. SHARE would really like to obtain more long-term funding sources in the countries.

MW asks if there are costs, which cannot be covered by INFRACOV. ABS replies with a definite yes, e.g., survey expenses and related personnel in relatively rich and/or large countries. MW further asks if SHARE can then not concentrate on INFRACOV. ABS confirms that SHARE cannot concentrate on this, as it would cover only about ten percent of the costs.

MW asks how long INFRADEV will last, to which ABS replies about four years. Platon Tinios (PT) states that the amount of funding sources is very impressive and asks whether someone could prepare a note on this so to better spread the knowledge. He suggests a template as some universities have because it seems that currently each country looks at its funding problems independently. ABS says this is a good idea and suggests to Radim Bohacek that this might be a task for the assembly of CTLs so that the knowledge from experienced countries can be used better by the new countries.

- **Round table on funding decisions for Wave 8 -10**

KA states that there will be no roundtable now, but that the delegates can come see her individually if they have any topics to discuss with regard to Wave 9 funding.

11:00 - 11:30 Coffee break

4. SHARE Activities 2018 (Head of Operations and International Coordinator)

Karin Schuller (KS) gives an overview of SHARE's activities in 2018. She asks the participants to answer a question from the questionnaire in their folders as well as to complete a drawing task. She then explains that she will come back to this later.

KS points out that in 2018, Wave 8 preparations and a major software update were key themes. At the meeting in Malta, the scientific progress was discussed and that the Riga meeting revolved around the outcomes of the pretest. In Riga, a new schedule was decided on as well. Furthermore, the field rehearsal required a lot of attention and is currently still in progress with about 100 interviews in each country being conducted as a last test run before the main data collection. She also uses the pretest as an example to give an idea of the data collection preparation. SHARE tried to stick to the schedule but due to funding issues, all operative work on W8 had to be paused. A new schedule had to be laid out and it included a postponement of four months. Some countries were very unhappy with this because they have their own funding and would like to start on time because their funding requires them to do so. One survey agency had a closer look at what it means to them to have a postponement of four months. They calculated 23.500€ higher costs due to inflation rate, response rate (and bonus malus) and extra panel care. SHARE could convince them otherwise but response rates are in this regard indeed a severe issue for SHARE as a whole.

The Wave 8 questionnaire furthermore contains new content, such as the time expenditure module, cognitive function module, accelerometry and the saving regrets module. With the cognitive function module, SHARE can contribute to the knowledge on Alzheimer's disease by identifying risk factors and consequences. This is measured through a new test from SHARE's sister study HRS, e.g. by visuospatial tests such as the drawing task the delegates were asked to complete earlier.

Annette Scherpenzeel (AS) then carries on and gives further insights into SHARE's 2018 activities. Referring to the question from the beginning which the delegates were asked to answer, she lays out how there can be huge differences between subjective and objective assessment (assessing how much sport a person engages in can e.g. depend on whether they regard cycling to work as a sport or as a mere means of transportation). Objective assessments can be obtained e.g. through accelerometers. AS explains how the devices are attached and how they measure physical activity. Accelerometers will be employed in ten countries in Wave 8.

Further activities includes the release of Wave 7 data (including updates of previous waves) of 28 countries, a first results book and the already mentioned release event in Brussels, a methodology volume, respondent communication through targeted materials (including country-specific respondent communication), SHARE presence at scientific congresses, social media activity and the setup of the SHARE Blog, which is written by researchers for researchers and was not started by SHARE central but decentrally through the initiative of the Slovenian CT. As a specific example, AS shows a SHARE Blog article which deals with long-term care coverage and the well-being of informal caregivers. The study utilizes SHARE's panel structure and country-comparison possibilities. Showing that the effect on well-being is less detrimental when long-term care coverage is more generous, the article is a good example of how SHARE can through its design contribute to important policy discussions.

SHARE has furthermore continually been present in international media. By the end of 2018, SHARE had around 8.900 users and its data had produced more than 2.300 publications.

The Finnish Centre for Pensions and the European Commission's Annual Growth Survey examples of SHARE's use in policy in 2018, both revolving around the impact theme inequalities in pensions. AS then shows the SHARE film, which was produced in 2018.

MRP addresses KS, saying that she explained the wave preparation takes eight months. A lay person might wonder "why not just copy it?" KS replies that SHARE has a core questionnaire, which contains the same questions. Yet, there are also add-on questionnaires in every wave and this needs to be developed and coordinated. ABS adds that there is no way of asking a question without trying it first. This has to be done in every country. MRP asks if this had not been done in the last three months, to which ABS replies that this is where the most resources go. The first part is developing ideas on what the content should be etc., and is of lower intensity. SHARE has a core, trying to be identical from wave to wave, but even the core sometimes needs to be changed. Then there are questions with lower frequency, such as what is your social network (which is asked every other wave). About income, however, SHARE asks every year. Then there are new questions, which need to be tried out and some make it to the core, while others are thrown out. SHARE is now thinking about doing more experiments, which it learned from the German Socioeconomic Panel (SOEP). For example, hindsight is an important phenomenon when you get older – what you did well, what not so well. How you get this information is very difficult in retrospect, so questions have to be very fine-tuned. SHARE also contains a lot of epidemiology but it does not aspire to be another epidemiological survey, it strives to unite epidemiology with social and economic aspects - how e.g. different health systems affect health, while also taking other different systems, such as disability insurance

etc. into account. SHARE puts effort into novel ways of measuring health (e.g. asking someone how they are doing will be answered very different from person to person and culture to culture). The pension explosion lies just ahead and will be a focus for SHARE. It is very difficult to measure this in a harmonized manner across countries. One would think it is easy to measure differences in pension expectations but there are huge regulatory and institutional influences, resulting in huge differences. SHARE tried to focus on this development in the INFRADEV proposal.

MW asks whether there are problems to retain respondents. AS replies that the retention rates are very good, but obtaining new refresher respondents is more of a problem than the retention rate. MW further asks what the best measures are to retain respondents. AS answers that Germany functions as a sort of test bed and a lot has been tried out in the last two waves. Most successful is the adaptive fieldwork design, meaning that different groups of respondents are targeted with specific measures.

5. Future Scientific Plans for SHARE EU 28 (Principal Investigator)

ABS gives an overview of SHARE's future scientific plans by domain.

Health: link the biomarker analysis results to the data and make them readable; link accelerometry results to the data; leverage physical performance measures for sarcopenia analysis; cognition tests

Healthcare: Ambulatory care, dental care; preventive care and its context; long-term care at home and in institutions; unmet needs

Income and wealth: upgrade the questions on income and wealth; reducing response burden (as it is very difficult to get people to openly answer financial questions), e.g. using administrative data; saving regret and financial shocks; cognition and financial decision making

Work and retirement: Implementing SERISS and SSHOC tools; self-perceived health hazards on the job; activity measures; level and changes in human capital (e.g. how many people use IT, country differences); new age-friendly technologies

Family and social networks: conventional social network assessment; name-generated egocentric social network module; addressing "ageism"; create an internationally comparable index of social integration; addressing the notion of "subjective age" (revolving around a simple but very fundamental question: what is age? E.g. complement subjective age with objective age and new research in the biological field – to which SHARE is connected through DBS)

ABS adds that addressing all these questions takes time and after 90 minutes, the respondents are tired. SHARE, thus, strongly needs to prioritize in which questions it asks.

MW asks whether SHARE thinks about the way it collects data, to which ABS replies with yes. MW asks whether SHARE only does face-to-face interviews. ABS answers that currently it

does, because in some areas it is the only way it can be done, but this is changing. What can be done with new technology is changing as well.

The Chair asks how SHARE interacted with the SMB when developing these future goals and when the SMB's next report will be due. ABS answers that the next report is due next year. But this is only the formal part, the SMB is very much involved in SHARE and constantly exchanging ideas. There is a permanent exchange, much less formal than one might think. AS adds that SHARE asks specialists in the SMB about specific topics, such as methodology.

MRP asks where synergies between data-collecting SSH RIs can be created because this will be questions that funders will receive from higher up. A second question is whether the oldest old are represented sufficiently in SHARE. ABS replies that one has to be very concrete when it comes to synergies. For example, with ESS there is no synergy in terms of substance but in structural terms - how we do the survey, how we get new respondents. Then again, there is no synergy in terms of retaining respondents - ESS is cross-sectional, SHARE longitudinal. Concerning the Generations and Gender Survey (GGP): GGP focuses more on middle-life, SHARE on later life. Also, importantly: SHARE has synergies with non-SSH, such as medicine. AS adds that the European Values Study (EVS) for example professionalizes by using tools proven by SHARE through SERISS. SHARE also participates in SSHOC. ABS replies to the second question that it is not true that SHARE does not do well in covering the oldest old, even if the sampling of the nursing home population could be improved. It is much more difficult to obtain the younger respondents (50-60). Where SHARE starts having trouble getting access to the oldest old is when they move into nursing homes. But it should be kept in mind that SHARE has population samples, a big advantage compared to experimental/clinical studies in medicine where studies self-select.

The Chair asks if European funding did a lot to improve synergies. ABS replies with yes, and that is why we say that it would not work without the financing of core tasks.

6. Update: Consequences of Data Protection Regulation (Data protection officer)

Heidi Schuster (HS) begins with a recap of the 2018 Council meeting. She then addresses the formalization of responsibilities, explaining that there exists joint responsibility of SHARE-ERIC and CT institutions. They are "joint controllers" in accordance with the GDPR. This responsibility concerns all CT institutions regardless of SHARE-ERIC membership status. A so called Joint Controller arrangement is necessary between SHARE-ERIC and CT institutions (currently in process). The SHARE-ERIC statutes have already been amended accordingly. An external contractor is currently reviewing the technical and organizational security measures of the survey agencies being data processors. Furthermore, a document describing the data handling and protection in SHARE is being set up and updated under constant review. A generic SHARE data protection statement and the consent question in the CAPI has been prepared and is being adapted to the individual countries. Further procedures to be put in place are the right of access of the data subjects as well as the obligation to notify personal data breaches to the supervisory authority, regarding the communication between SHARE central and the CTs as well as local procedures at the CT institution.

AA asks what “local procedures at the CT institution” means. HS replies that this means e.g. who is at the institution when someone would like to know what data is stored. AA argues that his institution is not involved in the process and does not store data, therefore, it cannot take any responsibility for anything that is stored elsewhere, such as the survey agency. AO points out to AA that his institution has signed the Consortium Agreement with SHARE-ERIC. ABS adds that this needs clarification. In many cases, the CT is out of the loop with the data. But: All CTLs, by their function, have to make sure that all legal requirements are met locally. Signing this means acknowledging this responsibility. JH mentions that if there is a clause in the contract, the responsibility should lie with the agency. HS answers that this clause exists, but SHARE is also obliged to make sure that this is adhered to. The Chair asks if the delegates have a role in this, which is denied by HS. The Chair remarks that not too much time should be spent on this because this is between SHARE and the CTs. MRP objects saying that there is a role for the delegates. Controller is the SHARE-ERIC and the fines for violations would have to be paid by the member states. In the next Council meeting, the question should be raised: Who would pay for violations? ABS acknowledges this and points out that it is good to raise awareness of the data protection responsibilities. He furthermore thanks HS and MPG because of this pioneer work.

The Chair closes the first part of the meeting and thanks all SHARE countries representatives, not being yet in the ERIC, for their participation in the first part of the meeting.

13.00 – 14.00 **Lunch break**

14.00 – 16.00 Part 2: Regular SHARE-ERIC Council meeting (ERIC countries only)

The Chair reopens the meeting and invites the delegates to adopt the agenda for the second part of the SHARE-ERIC Council.

7. Adoption of agenda (part 2)

Decision: The SHARE-ERIC Council adopts the agenda for the second part of the SHARE-ERIC Council meeting.

8. Amendment of the SHARE-ERIC Bylaws concerning the quorum

AO presents a proposed amendment to the SHARE ERIC bylaws concerning a necessary quorum:

“A quorum of half of the members shall be required for having a valid Council meeting.”

She explains that in case not all members of the Council can be present during a meeting, it is necessary to decide whether the Council can nevertheless take decisions or not. Since this

would be an amendment of the bylaws it does not require a formal involvement of the European Commission.

JV asks if it is possible to give a mandate to vote or whether it should be necessary to be physical present to vote. AO clarifies that in case a delegate is not able to participate the Ministry can authorize the respective Country Team Leader to vote for the Ministerial representative. JV asks how Bulgaria's vote shall be treated. The Chair asks whether the delegates propose that they should be present. ABS stresses that delegates should come to discuss here. MW asks for a clarification: with now 16 members: is it possible that only eight members attend and 4 take decisions for 28 countries? ABS confirms that this could happen. BD points out that Belgium has two delegates, also for the reason of replacement. He recommends that it should be specified what "presence" is. ABS asks whether he means physical presence. BD clarifies that presence could also mean via Skype or other virtual means. ABS proposes not to specify this to be flexible for future developments. The Chair adds that it might be worth thinking, if we came to a new period, that it could be helpful to have provision on virtual presence.

SB asks for clarification in view of the difference between statutes and bylaws. AO answers that SHARE-ERIC has statutes and supporting bylaws. The amendment of the latter does not require an involvement of the Commission, but a quorum could be also part of the

The Chair asks whether additional amendments are necessary. AO answers that the date of the update needs to be included in the bylaws as well as some minor editorial changes.

The Chair asks the delegates for their vote.

Decision: The SHARE-ERIC Council adopts unanimously that the SHARE-ERIC Bylaws shall include the following provision: "A quorum of half of the members shall be required for having a valid Council meeting."

9. Membership fee; participation fee according to "Column D"

ABS sums up the discussion in the morning: The general idea is to have the IT routine services paid via a participation fee. This fee will be 15.000 Euro on average per country and will be charged by every country which participates in SHARE. ABS emphasizes again the high relevance of IT for SHARE.

JV asks for the duration of that measure and stresses that he can take decisions only until 2021. ABS clarifies that the fee will be until 2024. If a country cannot participate then it can take the decision to leave. Małgorzata Sarzalska (MS) points out that during the last SHARE-ERIC Council in December 2018 it was stated that the amount would differ for the different countries. ABS confirms that a decision on that will be taken. MS asks how the amendment of article 11 of the statutes will look like. ABS explains that in the current version article 11 (6) 2 provides that *"Each Contracting Party's share shall be in proportion to the gross national*

income per capita most recently reported by Eurostat with the proviso that no Contracting Party's share shall be smaller than 0.5 times and larger than 1.5 times the average share." The proposal is to cut this sentence. As a result of that the fee can be decided every year according on the annual spending plan and this needs to be not fixed in the bylaws. MS stresses that Poland has to make its budget half a year in advance. There the amount must be known in advance. ABS points out that the amount will be around the same every year, around 15.000 Euro. It will not increase much, except for inflation and wage increases. Exception is if the SHARE-COHESION proposal fails. In that case also other costs, like those for the area coordinators must be paid by the SHARE countries. MS stresses again that they cannot make a budget without knowing the amount. ABS confirms again that the amount will not change, except for unexpected changes.

BD advises not to be too enthusiastic: the Commission may not get the impression that the SHARE countries can cover anything by themselves. ABS explains the Commission actually wants the countries to pay everything on their own. So a subtle compromise is needed. The Chair stresses that the amount is really small compared to other ERICs. Radim Bohacek (RB) clarifies that the timing is the problem, not the amount. It is necessary to know how much money is going to be spent. ABS replies, that this depends on the outcome of the COHESION proposal. Then the Ministries will be contacted as soon as possible.

SB recalls the Frankfurt meeting: Sweden stressed that the need to introduce a participation fee according to GDP. Furthermore she asks whether this amount must be paid also in case that the INFRADEV 3 proposal COHESION will be successful. ABS confirms.

The Chair finishes the discussion asking now the delegates to vote for a raise of the participation fee to 15.000 Euro until the end of phase 3.

Decision: The SHARE-ERIC Council approves that based on Article 11 (6) ("Column D"), SHARE will introduce an annual participation fee which shall be on average €15,000. It applies equally to ERIC and non-ERIC members from 2020 for the remainder of Phase III (i.e., Waves 8, 9 and 10). The membership fee for ERIC members will be €10,000 from 2020 onwards.

In favour: 12 votes; objections: 0; abstains: 1

The Chair asks then the delegates to vote on the amount.

ABS explains that the countries have been grouped in small, medium and large economies. Of course, one could argue about this classification. For example, whether a "small" country like Austria should not be classified as a big one. MRP confirms that this approach is acceptable for Austria.

The Chair asks the delegates to confirm this distribution.

Decision: The SHARE-ERIC Council approves that the participation fee for ERIC and non-ERIC members will be allocated in accordance to a scheme in which small and low income (large and high income, resp.) countries pay less (more,

resp.) according to the scheme provided Table 2. participation fee according to the proposed distribution.

In favour: 12 votes; objections: 1; abstains: 0

Finally the Chair asks the delegates for their approval to erase article 11(6) 2 of the statutes.

Decision: The SHARE-ERIC Council approves unanimously the change of Article 11(6) 2 of the SHARE-ERIC statutes as proposed: Since the allocation of the participation fee among member countries is not precisely the allocation foreseen in Article 11 (6) ("Column D") of the SHARE-ERIC Statutes, the second sentence in Article 11 (6) ("*Each Contracting Party's share shall be in proportion to the gross national income per capita most recently reported by Eurostat with the proviso that no Contracting Party's share shall be smaller than 0.5 times and larger than 1.5 times the average share.*") shall be removed from the Statutes.

10. SHARE beyond 2024 – Extension of the ERIC Statutes

The Chair informs the participants about his willingness to talk about extending SHARE beyond 2024 and forming a sub-group (7-8 members) about the plans. He proposes a meeting in Bonn or Berlin. This meeting should involve ERIC-members, but also the Management Board. Joining not right now but only later is also possible. There could also be external advice. He invites the delegates and the Management Board to start this process now, four years in advance. Scientists and funders need to be involved; also about their further commitment. This item should from now on be on the agenda of every annual Council meeting. The Chair asks for first reactions.

RB confirms that this is crucial and CZ is happy to support this.

MB stresses in view of funding that without any strong decision whether the survey will be going on in the future and how, raising funding in the ministry is not possible. In addition, most operational programs should be finished in 2022. This must be taken into account.

RB adds that even if countries rely on the government money, we need to have a decision on the survey as soon as we can get it.

ABS stresses that it is important for all countries to make use of the structural funds. Not only for low income-countries, but also for high-income countries, like Spain. Even there the structural funds can be used.

MRP confirms the willingness of Austria to join the working group. Furthermore he asks for the attitude of the Commission to prolong SHARE.

The Chair states that this needs to be explored and that the Commission is actually one of the main beneficiaries.

ABS says that he has been in contact on that with DG RTD. RTD will not make a commitment to pay. However, they support this. With regard to DG EMPL: they are very strongly in favour of institutionalizing SHARE. They consider it as a powerful tool. They will support us in the future.

Gunnar Malmberg (GM) points out that if there is a request of new funding there is also the need to ask how to renew SHARE?

JV reminds the others that the question was actually whether a working group should be established or not. And the answer is a clear Yes.

ABS clarifies that there are two issues: (1): the need of an institutional decision about setting new statutes. (2) a scientific decision about the new content. The scientific decision needs to be taken by scientists. The funding decision should be taken by funders. The latter are asked now to express their view.

Guglielmo Weber (GW) clarifies that he is representing the Italian ERIC-member and confirms that Italy is in favour for this approach.

The Chair proposes that delegates should work with the Country Team Leaders on that.

ABS explains that research always changes but that a panel is however a panel. The value of the data is how people age until their death. There are also young people among the respondents. The American equivalent of SHARE, the HRS, started in the 80s and they are not bored yet. Of course, innovation will come. Nevertheless, there is also value in the longitudinal panel itself. As long as we have old people in the country, SHARE will be needed.

MW asks what does it mean for the working group to separate scientific and funding issues?

ABS answers, this is up to the countries to decide. He recalls the mantra of the German research council, the DFG: Of course, the funders should decide what to fund, but the scientists should decide about the science.

The Chair assumes - based on SHARE's experience - that there will be no major change.

MRP adds that there is a huge debate about partnerships. 30% of Horizon Europe is going to partnerships. There are also many health-related partnerships. SHARE should eat from that cake, because there is room for partnership.

ABS advises to be aware that the capital of SHARE is the trust of the respondents to give their data to SHARE. If this capital would be devaluated by selling the data, SHARE would be poorer. There are many offers by assurance companies etc. However, as soon as the data would be given away, the respondents would decline. The interests of the respondents need to be protected.

The Chair announces that he will send around an invitation to all delegates to join this group. Then he asks the delegates for their votes.

Decision: The SHARE-ERIC Council approves unanimously the setting up of a working group to define and prepare the conditions under which the SHARE-ERIC could be extended beyond the current Phase III.

11. Financial Statement 2018 (Head of Finances)

KA starts her presentation by telling that there had been an email exchange about the numbers during the last days. She announces that the “missing” attachment can be found at the entrance door. Then she clarifies that all delegates have received a copy of the pre-printed Annual Activity Report. In its financial part there is a table showing the numbers: Country contributions; grants and contracts, membership fees; interest income; VAT reimbursement. The account statement has been checked by the auditor.

First table: All countries paid the membership fee last year.

Second table: This table shows the cost side. It includes mainly bank account, travel to meetings, administrative costs, check of technical and organisational measures of the survey agencies in all SHARE-countries and registration at EUIPO. There is a surplus of 60.000 Euro.

Third table: This table shows the “Ancient Column D” which is an Income through the grant “SERISS”, which will be running out this year.

Fourth table: This table shows the spending.

Fifth table: This table shows the Survey contributions in 2018 in the countries. There are countries where the ERIC pays the survey, others pay their survey directly, other countries are paid by central funds (like DG Employment).

Sixth table: This table shows the income and cost based on the NIA-grant in the USA. These are mainly biomarkers (DBS) and their analysis.

The Chair states that according to the statutes the budget of the Scientific monitoring board is about 30.000 Euro, actual spent are however 38.106,28 Euro. ABS confirms but clarifies that the amount of 30.000 Euro is a guarantee. If this is exceeded it can be paid nevertheless. He stresses that these are all travel costs. The SMB members do not receive any honoraria and travel is paid according to German government regulations (“BRKG”).

12. Audit Report 2018 (Auditor)

Frederik Ruschmeier (FR) presents the audit report 2018. He states that an excel-sheet with 321 transactions needed to be checked for 2018. The check included documents in view of invoices and signatures. The following steps have been taken:

- (1) Test the opening balance of the bank accounts to the accountings records;
- (2) Traced the ending balance of the bank accounts to the accounting records;
- (3) Traced all transactions registered in the accounting records;
- (4) Traced all transactions registered in the bank account to the accounting records;
- (5) Validated the account and code;
- (6) Verified if the expenditures were in line with the purpose of SHARE-ERIC;

(7) Verified for a random sample of 27 expenditure items that the payment has been authorized in line with the authorization guideline.

FR confirms that as a result no exceptions have been found.

MW asks why there is a Czech account? KA explains that the Czech government insists on sending Czech Crowns, which then needs be converted into Euro. This is to insulate CZ from currency fluctuations.

The Chair thanks FM for his presentation.

13. Approval and discharge of the Management Board

The Chair asks the delegates for their vote.

Decision: The SHARE-ERIC Council approves unanimously the audit report and discharges the Management Board.

14. SHARE-ERIC Annual Spending Plan 2019

KA explains that the amount on the printed version of the annual spending plan is the state of April. Meanwhile the fees of several countries like Hungary and Poland have received. KA expresses her confidence that the membership fee from all countries will be received until the end of the year.

MRP asks for confirmation that all countries have accepted the fees and are willing to pay membership and the participation fee. KA confirms.

Concerning the grants KA comments that the spending plan includes the left amount of the SHARE-INFRADEV-3 grant, and the hopefully incoming COHESION-grant. The expenditures also include the work of CentERdata. A combination of old and new grants should pay for these expenditures. The survey contributions have been or will be paid to the agencies. This also includes money from European grants that will pay for the survey in certain countries like in Estonia.

The survey costs are according to the contracts that have been or will be signed for the Wave 8 survey costs. Slight deficit arose from expenditures last year that count for this year. According to the bylaws payments by SHARE-ERIC can only be done after having received the grant money. Regarding the NIA-fund KA explains that that money is used for accelerometry and DBS-analysis.

MRP notes that the statement is very comprehensive. In view of the fact that the participation fee will mainly go to CentERdata he asks whether it will be possible to receive more information about the exact programming there. ABS explains that about 400.000 Euro a year are spent on routine IT-services. He remarks that this is actually not much and that many surveys actually

cost much more. The reason for this cost saving is that no professional service is hired. He adds that everything will be done three times: Programming for test phase, then the field rehearsal and then the fieldwork. AS comments that this work actually saves up a lot of money, since the survey agencies do not have to do this all on their own. Giving this work to the survey agencies would cost 30.000-40.000 Euro per year and country.

The Chair asks the delegates for approval of the annual spending plan.

Decision: The SHARE-ERIC Council approves unanimously the Annual Spending Plan 2019.

15. SHARE-ERIC Annual Activity Report 2018/19

AO explains that the Annual Activity Report fulfils two means. First it is an obligation to the Commission to report on scientific, operational and financial aspects of the ERIC every year. Furthermore the report can be used as a PR-tool, that shall be constantly improved. In the 2018/19 report the introduction has been renewed and the section "SHARE in numbers" has been introduced. The latter is a first approach of an overview of SHARE's Key Performance Indicators (KPI). These are not newly collected, however, by for the first time displayed in a comprehensive overview in our report. The reason for that novelty has been a Conclusion of the Competitiveness Council published last year in which the Council invites all Research Infrastructures to report about their KPIs.

ABS remarks that KPIs need to be taken with caution in order to avoid that apples and oranges will be compared. Research infrastructures are very different (for example, the user of a telescope differs from a user of SHARE's data). KPIs are an interesting instrument and are very valuable to compare SHARE's success over time. Nevertheless, one must be careful to compare different research infrastructures.

In reply to a question, AO confirms that every delegate and CTL will receives one or more printed version and clarifies that a dissemination of the report is very much appreciated.

The Chair asks the delegates for the approval of the Annual Activity Report 2018/19.

Decision: The SHARE-ERIC Council approves unanimously the Annual Activity Report 2018/19.

16. Any other business

The next SHARE-ERIC Council-Meeting will take place on May, 7th 2020 (Thursday).

The Chair thanks all participants for coming and having a productive meeting!

K. Schindel

Dr. Klaus Schindel
Chair

A. Oepen

Ass. Jur. Andrea Oepen
Head of European Relations



משרד ראש הממשלה מזכירות הממשלה החלטות הממשלה 2012
הצטרפות מדינת ישראל כחברה בארגון SHARE-ERIC המבצע את סקר הבריאות, הזדקנות ופרישה באירופה

מזכירות הממשלה

החלטה מספר 5146 של הממשלה מיום 14.10.2012
 הממשלה ה - 32 בנימין נתניהו

נושא ההחלטה

הצטרפות מדינת ישראל כחברה בארגון SHARE-ERIC המבצע את סקר הבריאות, הזדקנות ופרישה באירופה

מחליטים

- א. לאשר את פתיחת הליך הצטרפות מדינת ישראל לארגון SHARE-ERIC (להלן - הארגון) המבצע את סקר הבריאות, הזדקנות ופרישה באירופה (להלן - הפרויקט). ההצטרפות של ישראל תותנה בכך שהתיקונים שהתקבלו בתקנון הארגון בחודש ספטמבר 2012 יכנסו לתוקף.
- ב. לייפות את כוחה של סגנית השר לאזרחים ותיקים להודיע לארגון על פתיחת ההליך להצטרפות של ישראל, בכפוף לכך שהתיקונים לתקנון הארגון שאושרו בישיבת מועצת הארגון בחודש ספטמבר 2012 יכנסו לתוקף, וזאת באישור משרד החוץ ובתיאום עם משרד המשפטים.
- ג. למנות ועדת היגוי לפרויקט בראשות מנכ"ל המשרד לאזרחים ותיקים (להלן - המשרד) ובהשתתפות נציגי משרד האוצר, משרד החוץ, משרד המדע והטכנולוגיה, משרד המשפטים, משרד הרווחה והשירותים החברתיים, משרד הבריאות, משרד התעשייה המסחר והתעסוקה, המוסד לביטוח לאומי, הלשכה המרכזית לסטטיסטיקה, המועצה הלאומית לכלכלה והוועדה לתכנון ולתקצוב. החלטות הוועדה יהיו בהסכמה. הוועדה תזמן גורמים נוספים רלוונטיים ליטול חלק בעבודתה על פי הצורך. תפקידי הוועדה יהיו בין היתר פיקוח ומעקב אחר ביצוע הפרויקט ובחינת אופן הנגשת תוצאות הסקר המבוצע במסגרת הפרויקט לגופים העוסקים בתחום הזקנה.
- ד. המשרד יהא אחראי לשלם לארגון דמי חברות (membership fee). מימון סכומים נוספים עבור ביצוע הפרויקט בישראל עד סוף שנת 2013 יתוקצב על ידי המשרד לאזרחים ותיקים בכפוף לחוק חובת המכרזים, התשנ"ב-1992 ותקנותיו ובכפוף לכל דין.

הנוסח המחייב של החלטות הממשלה הינו הנוסח השמור במזכירות הממשלה.
 הנוסח המחייב של הצעות חוק ודברי חקיקה הנזכרים בהחלטות הינו הנוסח המתפרסם ברשומות.
 החלטות תקציביות כפופות לחוק התקציב השנתי.