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The issue of Eureka ICT Cluster CELTIC-NEXT

CELTIC Chair's Corner

CELTIC-NEXT SRIA 2026 - 2032: A Strategic Vision for Europe's Digital Future

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CELTIC-NEXT
eureka clusters

Join the Industry-Driven Research Programme of next-generation communications for a secured, trusted, and sustainable digital society

CELTIC-NEXT Autumn Call 2026 for Project Proposals – Deadline: 23 October 2026

Here is the opportunity to participate in CELTIC-NEXT, the industry-driven European ICT and telecommunications research programme under the umbrella of EUREKA. Do not miss the submission deadline for the next call for project proposals, on the 23 October 2026!

CELTIC-NEXT projects are collaborative private-public partnership R&D projects. All EUREKA member countries and associated countries can financially support them. More information on public funding and national contacts per country can be found on the CELTIC-NEXT Public Authorities Website. Please talk to your national contact early in the process.

Easy proposal process

Preparing and submitting a CELTIC-NEXT project proposal is easy. Just register via the CELTIC-NEXT online proposal tool, fill in the Web forms, and upload your proposal in pdf. Access to the proposal tool and to a proposal template is available via our Call Information page (https://www.celticnext.eu/call-information).

Benefits of participating in CELTIC-NEXT

- You are free to define your project proposal according to your own research interests and priorities.
- Your proposals are not bound by any call texts, as long as it is within the ICT/telecommunications area see: CELTIC-NEXT Scope and Research Areas.
- CELTIC-NEXT projects are close to the market and have a track record of exploiting their results soon after the end of the project.
- High-quality proposals have an excellent chance of receiving funding, with an average success rate higher than 50 %.
- The results of the evaluation will be known by **January 2027.**

If you have any questions or need help, do not hesitate to contact us; we would be pleased to support you.

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CELTIC-NEXT SRIA 2026 – 2032: A Strategic Vision for Europe's Digital Future

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I have to say that as the chairman of CELTIC-NEXT, I am very proud of this new edition of the CELTIC-NEXT Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda (SRIA). The work on renewing the CELTIC-NEXT SRIA started from the realisation that Europe currently faces profound socioeconomic, environmental and political challenges that go well beyond the technical performance of any single technology. In this context, the transition from 5G to 6G has the potential to integrate digital infrastructures with smart environments, energy-efficient systems, and AI-driven services, creating networks that are not only faster but also more intelligent, ethical, inclusive, sustainable, and human-centric.
Achieving this vision requires EUREKA countries to address multiple, interlinked priorities: embedding sustainability at the core of network design, empowering citizens through trustworthy digital services, enabling advanced smart cities and industries, and safeguarding technological and industrial competitiveness in a rapidly evolving global landscape.

The CELTIC-NEXT holistic vision, which emphasises collaborative, cross-sector innovation, is based on an end-to-end approach to communications and ICT technology development that aligns the vision of future ICT services with real-world business and societal needs. Our renewed SRIA shows this long-term strategic approach to align Europe's digital infrastructure with societal goals and global competitiveness but also maps potential paths for maintaining significant positive societal, economic, and environmental impacts, while also advocating for European leadership and sovereignty in critical technology areas.

This new edition of the CELTIC-NEXT SRIA explains the long-term logic of actions to be undertaken by the CELTIC-NEXT participants and supported by the Member States for the next six years. It gives the ICT industry, and the ICT consumers, the freedom and the context to propose projects reflecting their current priorities while also supporting the underlying principles, logic and pathways of the short-, medium- or long-term CELTIC-NEXT SRIA Roadmaps.

But it is probably simpler to understand this CELTIC-NEXT SRIA 2026–2032 as a call to action.

The CELTIC-NEXT community now has the chance to lead globally in building networks that are trustworthy, sustainable, and human centric. By aligning research, industry, and policy, the CELTIC-NEXT programme can ensure that 6G and future digital infrastructure technologies become pillars of a resilient, inclusive, and sustainable digital society.

This SRIA is definitely worth reading – and you should be planning your projects now!!

› Further information

https://www.celticnext.eu/strategic-roadmap/

Words from the Director

What CELTIC-NEXT has delivered in the first half of 2026 and what is coming for the rest of the year?

Xavier Priem
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For CELTIC-NEXT, 2025 was a year of successful renewal. The 2nd EUREKA Clusters' Programme started in July 2025, and our new, updated SRIA has enabled future successful innovation support and change since December 2025. Let's look at what was achieved in the first half of 2026 and what we plan for the rest of the year 2026.

2026's first half's achievements

Since the renewal of our license to operate our Cluster under the EUREKA flag, we have been working to deliver the promised alignments and changes among the clusters and with the Funding Bodies of the EUREKA Network. This encompasses a dedicated webpage on the "Fees", alignment of the proposals' evaluation template across the clusters, and the ramp-up of a "Market Impact Report" survey mailing to projects that ended 18 and 36 months ago (to capture the impact of public funding on participants). We are also working with the other EUREKA Clusters on developing an internal operational handbook for cluster processes to help new Funding Bodies support us, the Clusters, and, therefore, you in funding your consortia in additional countries.

We had a great Proposers' Brokerage Day in Vienna, Austria, at the end of January, with a very good attendance, fifteen pitches of innovative ideas, and lots of discussions. The Labelling meeting will happen in the first half of June 2026. Labelling decisions will be communicated before the end of June.

The end of this first half of 2026 sees the end of my role as Clusters Coordinator for the Industry. It is a rotating ambassador and coordination role, serving as the one voice of the clusters to the EUREKA Chair Country(ies) during the same period (July to June). It was an amazing period where I learnt a lot about the role of the EUREKA Chair Country, the responsibility for them to organise and manage the EUREKA Network, but also the incredible "race against the clock" exercise it is. I now have a better understanding of the EUREKA Network's internal workings, the different stakeholders, the diversity of countries' opinions, and, at the same time, their capacity to reach consensus-based decisions and actions, knowing that the EUREKA Network is larger than the European Community and includes countries from four continents! And despite this size, it feels

like a family when we meet at the quarterly EUREKA Network meetings. Why? Because all those countries and their delegates are guided by this one fundamental principle: enabling innovation and its return of value for the EUREKA societies via international cooperation. My mandate will terminate at the end of June 2026, in sync with the end of the Swiss Chairmanship. The new EUREKA year 2026-2027 will be guided by Belgium, taking over from Switzerland. A newly appointed Clusters Coordinator for the Industry will take over from me.

Outlook for 2026 second half

At the EUREKA Clusters Programme's level, the work will continue: the alignment of processes, the optimisation of synchronisation of funding decisions, and the inclusion of more countries to fund clusters' calls and projects.
At CELTIC-NEXT's level, we will open the Autumn Call 2026 in the first week of July, plan a Proposers' Brokerage Day at the beginning of September, and set the call-for-proposals deadline for the 23rd of October 2026. We will decide upon the labelling at the beginning of December 2026. Please stay tuned by visiting our Call Calendar page: *https://www.celticnext.eu/call-calendar/* and/or by subscribing to our Newsletter under *https://www.celticnext.eu/news-subscription/*

3D-NET: Building Europe's 3D Connectivity Future

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Introduction

3D NETworks for 6G Mobile Communications Applications (3D-NET) project aims to position Europe's next connectivity step as a true three-dimensional network rather than a loose coexistence of ground, air, and space systems. The project starts from a basic reality. Globally, nearly 2 billion people still have no access to mobile connectivity services, and only about 10% of the world's landmass is covered by cellular or fibre infrastructure. Satellite systems can extend reach, but today they often depend on dedicated terminals, remain costly, and support only a limited number of users. At the same time, future services are becoming more demanding. Remote industrial control, emergency response, connected vehicles, aviation services, and autonomous systems all require connectivity that is continuous, reliable, and readily available.

This is why 3D-NET argues for a unified European architecture across terrestrial networks, non-terrestrial networks, and airspace platforms. The project is not simply about adding satellites to mobile networks. It is about creating a standard-compliant and validated communication fabric that can deliver service continuity from ground to sky for both human and machine-type users. In that sense, 3D-NET may serve for a broader European direction: seamless 3D connectivity as a foundation for future mobility, digital industry, and technological sovereignty.

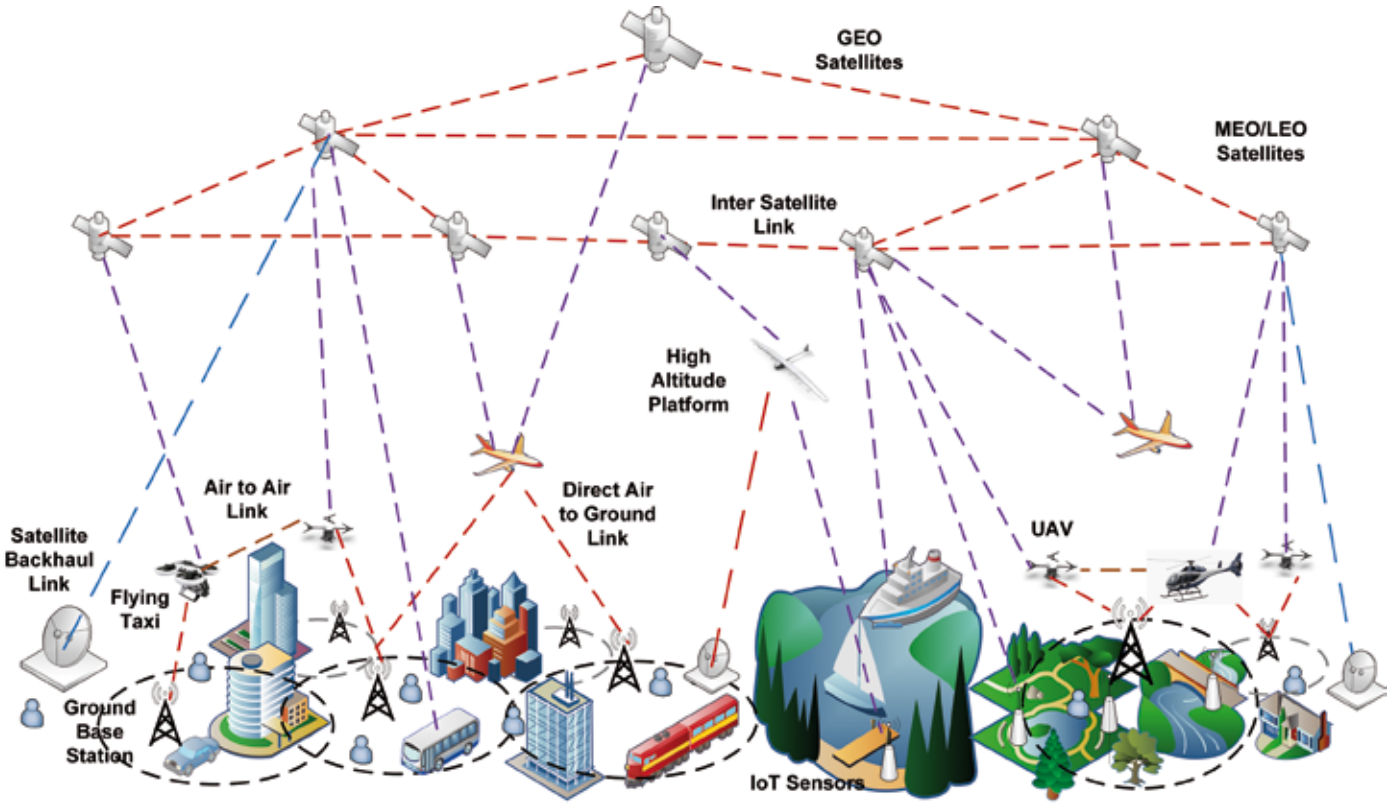

Figure 1. 3D-NET reference architecture across terrestrial with relevance also to selected maritime scenarios, as well as airspace, and non-terrestrial network domains, showing integrated links, platforms, and example application environments.

Architecture and use cases

The central idea of 3D-NET is architectural integration. Today's terrestrial, aerial, and satellite systems are still designed, operated, and optimised too separately. That fragmentation becomes a serious problem when users move across domains or when the service is mission-critical. A drone or uncrewed aerial vehicles (UAV), flying beyond urban coverage, an aircraft requiring resilient broadband, or an industrial operation in a remote area cannot depend on disconnected technology islands. Figure 1 illustrates this integrated system context across ground, air, and space, combining satellites, high-altitude platforms, UAVs, terrestrial base stations, edge computing, and representative urban and rural scenarios.

3D-NET therefore proposes one 3D architecture with joint resource optimisation across ground, air, and space segments. It addresses not only radio access, but also orchestration, computing, caching, and service continuity. This creates a stronger basis for a wide range of use cases: broadband and IoT in remote regions, resilient communication for disaster and public safety scenarios, digital support for low-altitude economy services such as drones, helicopters and electric vertical take-off and landing aircraft (eVTOLs), and high-data-rate mobile services for users moving from ground to sky. In practical terms, the project frames connectivity as an end-to-end system problem rather than a single-link problem.

Mobility management from ground to sky

Mobility is one of the clearest areas where the need for a new model becomes visible. Classical mobility management was built for users moving on the ground between terrestrial cells. In 3D environments, however, users move not only horizontally but also vertically, across altitude layers, radio technologies, and even orbital segments. Aerial users often see many base stations at once, which can create unstable associations, unnecessary handovers, and service interruption.

Building on earlier work in CELTIC-NEXT project 6G-SKY project, 3D-NET takes this problem further by targeting seamless vertical and horizontal handovers across integrated terrestrial, airspace, and non-terrestrial domains. The aim is not only to reduce signalling overhead or handover failures. It is to sustain service availability for delay-sensitive and mission-critical applications, including live sensing, control traffic, and industrial operations. The project also creates room for learning-based mobility management, but with the understanding that future operational systems must be explainable, dependable, and compatible with standardisation and regulatory requirements.

Positioning, sensing and localisation

A second major contribution of 3D-NET is the convergence of communication with positioning and sensing. Future networks should not only transport data; they should also help devices understand where they are, what surrounds them, and how reliably they can act. This is especially important for autonomous or semi-autonomous systems operating in safety-critical environments.

The project therefore targets robust positioning, sensing, and localisation through integrated networks. This includes resilient navigation beyond conventional Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS)-only operation, the use of low Earth orbit support, 6G mmWave systems, inertial sensing, vision, and multi-sensor fusion. At swarm level, localisation becomes both an individual and collective problem: each UAV must know its own position, while the swarm as a whole must maintain shared situational awareness. 3D-NET treats this as part of the network design itself. In parallel, integrated sensing and communication can strengthen localisation, tracking, and environment awareness, which is highly relevant for air traffic management, traffic monitoring, infrastructure inspection, and public safety.

Computing, caching and the Internet of Remote Things

3D-NET also expands the discussion beyond connectivity into distributed computing and service execution. Many future applications in remote or infrastructure-less areas will depend on where data is processed, how quickly it can be cached or forwarded, and how tasks are shared between edge, cloud, airborne platforms, and satellites. A network that only forwards bits is no longer sufficient. For this reason, the project explicitly includes real-time and non-real-time computing and caching services. This is particularly important for the Internet of Remote Things, where sensing, control, and analytics must continue even in areas with weak or intermittent terrestrial coverage. The same applies to industrial and mobility applications in which response time, task offloading, and data freshness directly affect safety and performance. By addressing computing and caching together with communication, 3D-NET moves from a coverage-centric view to a service-centric one.

Energy efficiency, demonstrations and European relevance

A unified 3D system will only be credible if it is also sustainable. 3D-NET therefore treats energy efficiency as a cross-cutting design objective across the full ground-air-space continuum. The project is not looking for wider coverage at any cost. It is looking for scalable and realistic solutions that can balance coverage, performance, and resource use for operators, service providers, and vertical sectors. This matters not only for climate and operating cost, but also for the long-term viability of integrated 6G infrastructures.

To make this credible, 3D-NET plans technology demonstrations adapted to the maturity of the individual components and use cases. That is important because Europe does not need another abstract architecture paper alone. It needs validated solutions that can bridge research, industrial deployment, and standardisation. In this sense, 3D-NET builds directly on outcomes from 6G-SKY, BMBF 6G-TakeOff, and the Air Mobility Initiative. It also aligns with a wider European need for interoperable and sovereign capabilities across terminals, network software, airspace systems, and satellite communications. Within CELTIC-NEXT, 3D-NET can be seen as an important seed for a broader flagship strand on terrestrial, airspace, and non-terrestrial convergence.

Conclusion

3D-NET is timely because it addresses a structural gap in current network evolution. The future challenge is no longer only how to increase peak rate in dense urban cells. The larger challenge is how to deliver continuous, trustworthy, and efficient services across heterogeneous environments, users, and infrastructures. Europe needs a connectivity model that supports future mobility, remote industry, resilient public services, and new digital business models without reinforcing fragmentation between ground, air, and space domains.

That is the strategic value of 3D-NET. It turns 3D connectivity from an aspirational slogan into an engineering agenda: one architecture, network resiliency, coordinated mobility, integrated positioning and sensing, distributed computing, energy-aware design, and standard-compliant demonstrations. If successful, it will help position Europe not only as a user of future 3D networks, but as a builder of them.

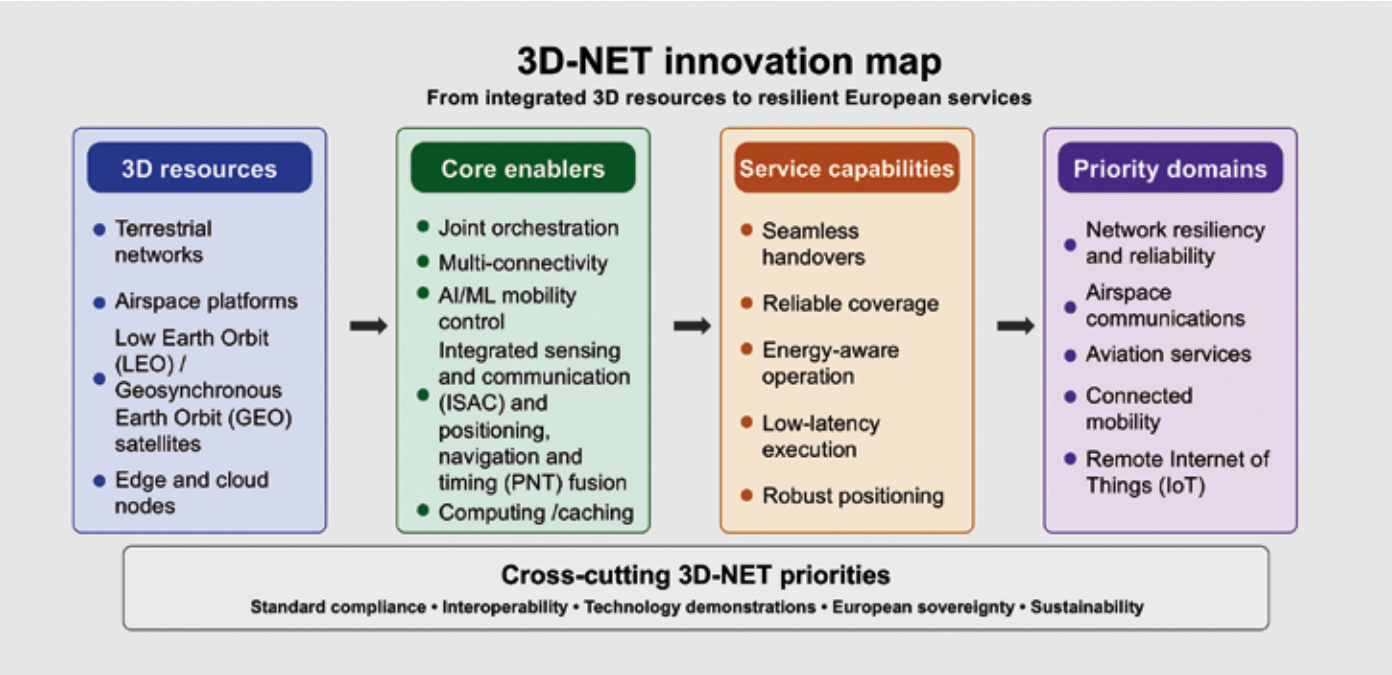

Figure 2. Proposed innovation map linking 3D-NET resources, enablers, capabilities, and priority application domains.

Outlook

The wider significance of 3D-NET is that it gives Europe a concrete way to organise several fast-moving trends under one technical and strategic framework. These trends include the low-altitude economy, multi-orbit satellite services, explainable and trustworthy AI for network control, resilient positioning beyond GNSS-only assumptions, and service continuity for industrial digitalisation outside urban hotspots. Instead of treating these as separate innovation threads, 3D-NET binds them into one programme logic.

This is also why the project matters beyond its own consortium. If Europe wants open, interoperable, and standard-driven solutions across chipsets, terminals, airspace systems, and network software, it needs integrative projects that connect research, demonstrations, and standardisation. 3D-NET is designed to play exactly that role. Figure 2 summarises this programme logic, showing how integrated 3D resources are translated into technical enablers, service capabilities, and priority European application domains.

› Further information

https://www.celticnext.eu/project-3d-net/

A Look Back at the CELTIC-NEXT Proposers Brokerage Day 2026 in Vienna, Austria

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At the beginning of the year, on 30 January 2026, the CELTIC-NEXT community gathered in Vienna for the Proposers Brokerage Day Spring Call 2026, kindly hosted by Austrian Research Promotion Agency (FFG) in Vienna, and supported by the 6G Smart Networks and Services Industry Association (6G-IA).

Christoph Lipps (Senior Researcher at DFKI) presenting the success stories of the Flagship Projects SENDATE, AI-NET, and SUSTAINET

The event brought together researchers, industry representatives and public authorities with a shared interest in shaping the next generation of communication technologies, and was a valuable opportunity to develop new concepts for future businesses that support a trusted digital transformation in a smart, connected world.

This day was the occasion for many presentations and interactions.

It opened with welcome remarks from Alexander Pogany (BMIMI, Austria), Sonia Nour (EUREKA Secretariat), Colin Willcock (6G-IA) and Xavier Priem (CELTIC-NEXT), who collectively set the scene for the discussions ahead, emphasising collaboration and the importance of cross-border innovation.

The keynote address by Madhusanka Liyanage (University College Dublin) focused on "Future Connectivity Security: Harnessing AI and Quantum for 6G". It provided a clear overview of the challenges and opportunities linked to securing next-generation networks, particularly in the context of increasingly complex and hybrid technological environments.

A series of national presentations followed, offering a comprehensive view of funding frameworks and priorities across participating countries. Contributions from Michael Walch (Austria, FFG), Juana Sánchez (Spain, CDTI), Justina Ruksnaite (Lithuania), Inyoung Yoo (South Korea, KIAT) and Sanna Edlund (Sweden, Vinnova) were complemented by further insights from Andrzej Wajs (Poland, NCBR), Heikki Uusi Honko (Finland, Business Finland) and Bahriye Özkara (Türkiye, TÜBİTAK). Together, these sessions highlighted both the diversity and alignment of national approaches supporting CELTIC projects.

The business impact session, moderated by Prof. David CastellsRufas (UAB, CELTIC GOE), brought forward concrete examples of ongoing innovation. Christoph Lipps (DFKI) presented key CELTIC flagships—SUSTAINET, AI-NET and SENDATE—while Klaus Chmelina (Geodata) introduced CISSAN, and Christian Raffelsberger (Lakeside Labs) showcased 6GSKY. These presentations illustrated how collaborative research is already contributing to areas such as sustainability, secure connectivity and advanced digital services.

The afternoon was dedicated to pitching sessions, where new project ideas were presented by proposers, with coordination moderation from Christiane Reinsch (CELTIC-NEXT Programme Coordinator). These sessions provided a platform for emerging concepts across a broad range of domains, from quantum-enabled security and 6G infrastructures to media applications and digital resilience. The format encouraged concise presentations and direct engagement, paving the way for future consortium building.

The day concluded with a networking session, allowing participants to exchange with proposers and national authorities in a more informal setting. These discussions, often as valuable as the formal sessions themselves, helped initiate connections and refine project ideas.

In conclusion, the Proposers Brokerage Day in Vienna confirmed the continued relevance of CELTIC-NEXT as a platform for collaborative innovation. By bringing together key stakeholders and facilitating both strategic dialogue and practical exchanges, the event contributed to the development of new project ideas supporting a trusted and forward-looking digital transformation.

› Further information

https://www.celticnext.eu/proposers-brokerage-day-30-january-2026-in-vienna/

Multi-functional full-duplex radios for terrestrial and non-terrestrial communication and sensing

MULTIRACS

Project ID: C2024/1-2
Start Date: 1 May 2025
Closure date: 30 April 2028

Partners:
AALTO University, Finland
ANSYS Sweden AB, Sweden
Chalmers University of Technology, Sweden
EMMS Antennas, South Africa
Ericsson AB (EAB), Sweden
Northern Waves AB, Sweden
Optenni Oy, Finland
Radientum Oy, Finland
SAAB Group Finland, Finland
Sivers Semiconductor, Sweden
Stellenbosch University, South Africa
Tampere University of Technology, Finland
Thales Aerospace Communications, South Africa
Verkotan Oy, Finland

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Project Website
www.celticnext.eu/project-multiracs

The MULTIRACS project is developing an innovative, largely digital transceiver for the 7-24 GHz frequency band, a key spectrum for the upcoming 6G era. This adaptable technology aims to deliver energy-efficient, full-duplex communication and sensing capabilities for both terrestrial and non-terrestrial applications. By focusing on sustainable resource management, MULTIRACS seeks to significantly improve crucial performance indicators for future communication systems: specifically, it targets a **3-4 times reduction in energy consumption** compared to current state-of-the-art solutions. This substantial improvement in **energy efficiency** means less power consumption for wireless networks, leading to lower operational costs and a reduced environmental footprint, making it a highly attractive solution for public authorities and network operators alike.

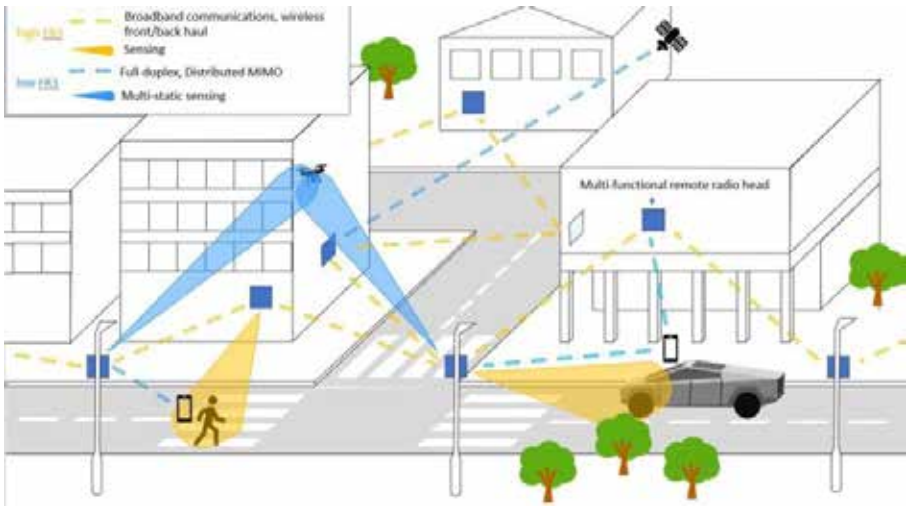
Main focus

The MULTIRACS project addresses the critical need for multi-functional and reconfigurable wireless systems in the upcoming 6G era, where current solutions lack the necessary adaptability. A key problem is the trade-off between spectrum and energy efficiency, which often cannot be simultaneously improved in existing wireless systems. The project aims to overcome technological barriers to build multi-functional full-duplex systems that improve both spectrum and energy efficiency, crucial KPIs for future communication system upgrades. Specifically, the project targets a 3-4 times reduction in energy consumption by improving state-of-the-art solutions by 15-20 % across various areas such as antennas, filters, RF front-ends, power amplifiers, signal processing, integration, waveforms and array processing.

The impact includes enabling the same hardware to support diverse applications, unlike the current scenario requiring separate equipment, leading to energy efficiency and sustainable resource management. This innovative transceiver will support mobile communications, mission-critical directional radio links (e.g., drones, vehicles), and satellite applications, leveraging the same hardware for managing numerous IoT devices in 6G. The project also aims to secure a leading market position for some consortium companies within five years.

Approach

The project takes a cross-disciplinary approach to fulfill its objectives, integrating expertise across antennas, filter design, circuit design, signal processing, communication, and sensing. The core approach involves developing an innovative, multi-purpose, fully digital radio transceiver where each radio frequency chain includes a digital-to-analogue/analogue-to-digital converter. A new approach involves utilizing, rather than avoiding, mutual coupling between antenna elements to achieve greater reconfigurability by altering feed signals and modifying digital waveforms.



The MULTIRACS project develops a multi-purpose radio transceiver, which can be utilized for various communication and sensing applications in future 6G telecom infrastructure.

Key steps and new approaches include:

- **Novel Antenna Arrays:** Developing unconventional, irregular, and non-periodic antenna arrays capable of covering exceptionally large frequency bands and beam steering ranges, with software reconfigurability. These arrays use partly coupled elements whose properties can be altered via feed signals. Also, developing antenna elements with minimal coupling and additional decoupling structures for ultra-high isolation in full-duplex operation.
- **Integrated Design**: Co-designing transmit circuits with coupled antenna arrays, treating load modulation from neighboring elements as a design parameter. This includes a compact, connectorless 3D packaging concept that integrates active components on PCBs with antennas, filters, and digital processing units, potentially incorporating cooling.
- **Advanced Filtering**: Developing compact, low-loss, and novel switchable filter topologies for reconfigurability without increasing loss or reducing linearity.
- **Self-Interference Cancellation**: Developing new RF and digital cancellation solutions for future array systems to enable simultaneous in-band transmit and receive capabilities for two-way data communications and monostatic sensing.
- **Multi-functional Waveforms**: Innovating new multi-functional waveforms and beamforming solutions for integrated sensing and communications, allowing for simultaneous digital MIMO communications and MIMO radar/sensing functions.

By consolidating these activities, the project aims to establish a solid technological foundation for multi-functional radio transceivers for 6G, defense, and satellite applications.

Main results

The project expects to achieve significant advancements by improving the current state-of-the-art by 15-20% across various areas. Main achievements and expected results include:

- **Sustainable and Energy-Efficient Antenna Technology:** Development of low-loss, highly decoupled FR3 arrays, potentially 3D, supporting element-specific band-selection filters and multiple simultaneous beams. Irregular, non-periodic arrays will offer increased reconfigurability over frequency and beam steering range.
- **Compact Filter Topology**: Creation of highly integrated antenna-filter arrays with reconfigurable capabilities.**Multi-functional Front-end Circuits:** Co-design strategies for power amplifiers (PAs) for coupled massive MIMO arrays and co-design of transceiver IC and antenna arrays.
- **Advanced RF Front-end with Self-Interference Cancellation (SIC):** Co-design of CMOS and GaAs/GaN implementations with SIC in both domains, focusing on tuning precision and noise reduction, including ultra-linear amplifiers for full-duplex operation.
- **Adaptive Signal Processing:** Scalable algorithms for low average energy consumption that adapt to network load better than current solutions.
- **Integration Platform:** A 3D antenna array supporting integrated element-specific PAs, high-Q filters, and cooling, significantly reducing power needed for mechanical cooling units.
- **Waveform and Array Signal Processing:** Design of high-efficiency waveforms for full-duplex integrated sensing and communications, and multi-beam synthesis for nonlinear PAs, suppressing TX-RX leakage and self -interference.

The expected value lies in providing a holistic solution for future telecommunication needs, enabling the design of core hardware modules with optimal RF performance, power consumption, cost-effectiveness, and mass production possibility.

Impact

The project's results are expected to have a substantial impact on business, R&D, and industry activities, particularly within the rapidly growing wireless technologies and ICT sectors. By addressing the challenges of managing escalating mobile data traffic while maintaining profitability, the project's focus on enhancing spectral and energy efficiency is vital for improved network performance and reduced operational costs.

For key industry players like Ericsson, the project's success in optimizing network performance and cost will solidify its position as a technology and market leader five years post-project. The project also enhances Finnish capabilities to penetrate new, high-growth market segments beyond traditional telecommunications, such as small satellites and security solutions, evidenced by the exponential expansion of "New Space" enterprises like ICEYE.

Furthermore, the project fosters innovation through fruitful collaboration among leading academic universities and industrial partners across different segments of the telecom and ICT market value chain. The novel solutions in antenna array configuration, filter design, interference cancellation, and integrated sensing and communication will address the future mobile market needs, providing a solid knowledge base and platform for continued advancements.

About CELTIC-NEXT

CELTIC-NEXT is the EUREKA Cluster for next-generation communications enabling the digital society. CELTIC-NEXT stimulates and orchestrates international collaborative projects in the Information and Communications Technology (ICT) domain.

The CELTIC-NEXT programme includes a wide scope of ICT topics based on new high-performance communications networks supporting data-rich applications and advanced services, both in the ICT sector and across all vertical sectors.

CELTIC-NEXT is an industry-driven initiative, involving all the major ICT industry players as well as many SMEs, service providers, and research institutions. The CELTIC-NEXT activities are open to all organisations that share the CELTIC-NEXT vision of an inclusive digital society and are willing to collaborate to their own benefit, aligned with their national priorities, to advance the development and uptake of advanced ICT solutions.

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About CELTIC-NEXT

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