FAQ for EuroHPC JU Call: Quantum Machine Learning (HORIZON-JU-EUROHPC-2026-QML-07)

Q1: Could the granting authority please clarify which entities are eligible to participate in the call?
A1: Please observe that the EuroHPC Governing Board has taken the decision to restrict participation to the following countries (as listed in the Portal): Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Faroe Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, United Kingdom, and all countries that automatically eligible for funding under Horizon Europe as provided in list-3rd-country-participation_horizon-euratom_v3.5_en.pdf. Entities eligible for funding under Horizon Europe not listed above – such as Australia, Republic of Korea, and Japan – are not eligible to participate.

Q2: Could the granting authority please clarify whether a proposal following an exclusive quantum-inspired approach is in scope of this action? In particular, if the project has a focus on quantum-inspired tensor-network-based machine-learning (TN-ML) addressing computationally intensive learning tasks and large-scale datasets with performance assessed against classical ML baselines. Furthermore, would implementation or demonstration on quantum hardware during the project be required, or could quantum-inspired TN-ML on classical HPC infrastructure constitute the core of the project without a quantum-hardware component?
A2: Please observe that this action foresees quantum-inspired algorithms, however, insofar as these activities are performed, they must build towards fulfilling the central objectives and requirements of the call, which focus on quantum – and not solely quantum-inspired, i.e. classical – approaches. Please observe that '*Developments should address multiple of the following key research directions: Quantum Supervised Learning (QSL), Quantum Convolutional Neural Networks (QCNNs), (…) Quantum AI for Algorithmic Discovery'.* All these applications include the integration of quantum computing, quantum algorithms, or quantum subroutines into machine learning workflows. The same is true for the Expected Outcomes of the call, which indicates that these quantum elements should be present. Validation and demonstration of QML approaches ultimately requires quantum hardware, enabling a meaningful comparison with a classical reference.